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ELEMENTS

OF

GEOMETRY AND TRIGONOMETRY,

FROM THE WORKS OF

A. M. LEGENDRE.

ADAPTED TO THE COURSE OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUCTION IN
THE UNITED STATES,

BY CHARLES DAVIES, LL.D.,

AUTHOR OF ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS FOR PRACTICAL MEN,
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PREFACE.

Of the various Treatises on Elementary Geometry which have appeared during the present century, that of M. Legendre stands preëminent. Its peculiar merits have won for it not only a European reputation, but have also caused it to be selected as the basis of many of the best works on the subject that have been published in this country.

In the original Treatise of Legendre, the propositions are not enunciated in general terms, but by means of the diagrams employed in their demonstration. This departure from the method of Euclid is much to be regretted. The propositions of Geometry are general truths, and ought to be stated in general terms, without reference to particular diagrams. In the following work, each proposition is first enunciated in general terms, and afterwards, with reference to a particular figure, that figure being taken to represent any one of the class to which it belongs. By this arrangement, the difficulty experienced by beginners in comprehending abstract truths, is lessened, without in any manner impairing the generality of the truths evolved.

The term *solid*, used not only by Legendre, but by many other authors, to denote a limited portion of space, seems calculated to introduce the foreign idea of matter into a science, which deals only with the abstract properties and relations of figured space. The term *volume*, has been introduced in its place, under the belief that it corresponds more exactly to the idea intended. Many other departures have been made from the original text, the value and utility of which have been made manifest in the practical tests to which the work has been subjected.

In the present Edition, numerous changes have been made, both in the Geometry and in the Trigonometry. The definitions have been carefully revised—the demonstrations have been harmonized, and, in many instances, abbreviated—the principal object being to simplify the subject as much as possible, without departing from the general plan. These changes are due to Professor Peck, of the Department of Pure Mathematics and Astronomy in Columbia College. For his aid, in giving to the work its present permanent form, I tender him my grateful acknowledgements.

CHARLES DAVIES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
NEW YORK, April, 1862.

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ELEMENTS

OF

GEOMETRY.

INTRODUCTION.

1. QUANTITY is anything that can be increased, diminished, and measured.

To measure a thing is to find how many times it contains some other thing of the same kind, taken as a *standard*. The assumed standard is called the *unit of measure*.

2. Since the unit of measure is of the same kind as the thing measured, there are as many kinds of units as there are species of quantity. In Geometry, there are four species of quantity, called GEOMETRICAL MAGNITUDES, viz., LINES, SURFACES, VOLUMES, and ANGLES: hence, there are four kinds of units of measure, viz., *Units of Length*, *Units of Surface*, *Units of Volume*, and *Units of Angular Measure*.

3. GEOMETRY is that branch of Mathematics which treats of the properties and relations of Geometrical Magnitudes.

4. In Geometry, the quantities considered are generally represented by pictorial symbols. The operations to be performed upon them, and the relations between them, are indicated by signs, as in Analysis.

The following are the principal signs employed:

The *Sign of Addition*, $+$, called *plus:*
Thus, $A + B$, indicates that B is to be added to A.

The *Sign of Subtraction*, $-$, called *minus:*
Thus, $A - B$, indicates that B is to be subtracted from A.

The *Sign of Multiplication*, $\times$:
Thus, $A \times B$, indicates that A is to be multiplied by B.

The *Sign of Division*, $\div$:
Thus, $A \div B$, or, $\frac{A}{B}$, indicates that A is to be divided by B.

The *Exponential Sign:*
Thus, A^3, indicates that A is to be taken three times as a factor, or raised to the third power.

The *Radical Sign*, $\sqrt{}$:
Thus, $\sqrt{A}$, $\sqrt[3]{B}$, indicate that the square root of A, and the cube root of B, are to be taken.

When a compound quantity is to be operated upon as a single quantity, its parts are connected by a vinculum or by a parenthesis:

Thus, $\overline{A + B} \times C$, indicates that the sum of A and B is to be multiplied by C; and $(A + B) \div C$, indicates that the sum of A and B is to be divided by C.

A number written before a quantity, shows how many times it is to be taken.

Thus, $3(A + B)$, indicates that the sum of A and B is to be taken three times.

The *Sign of Equality*, $=$:
Thus, $A = B + C$, indicates that A is equal to the sum of B and C.

The expression, $A = B + C$, is called an equation. The part on the left of the sign of equality, is called the *first member*; that on the right, the *second member*.

The *Sign of Inequality*, $<$:

Thus, $\sqrt{A} < \sqrt[3]{B}$, indicates that the square root of A is less than the cube root of B. The opening of the sign is towards the greater quantity.

The sign, $.\cdot.$ is used as an abbreviation of the word *hence*, or *consequently*.

5. The general truths of Geometry are deduced by a course of logical reasoning, the premises being definitions and principles previously established. The course of reasoning employed in establishing any truth or principle, is called *a demonstration.*

6. A Theorem is a truth requiring demonstration.

7. An Axiom is a self-evident truth.

8. A Problem is a question requiring a solution.

9. A Postulate is a problem whose solution is self-evident.

Theorems, Axioms, Problems, and Postulates, are all called *Propositions.*

10. A Lemma is an auxiliary proposition.

11. A Corollary is an obvious consequence of one or more propositions.

12. A Scholium is a remark made upon one or more propositions, with reference to their connection, their use, their extent, or their limitation.

13. An Hypothesis is a supposition made, either in the statement of a proposition, or in the course of a demonstration.

14. Two magnitudes are *equal*, when they are equal in measure.

When they may be so placed as to coincide throughout their whole extent, they are *equal in all their parts.*

ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY.

BOOK I.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES.

DEFINITIONS.

1. Geometry is that branch of Mathematics which treats of the properties and relations of Geometrical Magnitudes.

2. A Point is that which has position, but not magnitude.

3. A Line is that which has length, but neither breadth nor thickness.

Lines are divided into two classes, *straight* and *curved.*

4. A Straight Line is one which does not change its direction at any point.

5. A Curved Line is one which changes its direction at every point.

The word *line*, alone, is used for *straight line;* and the word *curve*, alone, for *curved line.*

6. A line made up of straight lines, not lying in the same direction, is called a *broken line.*

7. A Surface is that which has length and breadth, without thickness.

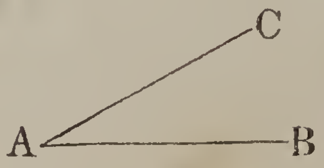
Surfaces are divided into two classes, *plane* and *curved surfaces*.

8. A Plane is a surface, such, that if any two of its points be joined by a straight line, that line will lie wholly in the surface.

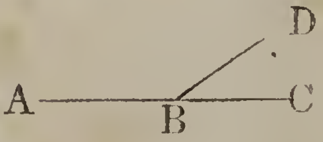
9. A Curved Surface is a surface which is neither a plane nor composed of planes.

10. A Plane Angle is the amount of divergence of two lines lying in the same plane.

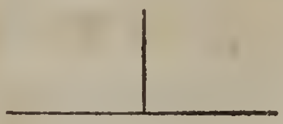
Thus, the amount of divergence of the lines AB and AC, is an angle. The lines AB and AC are called *sides*, and their common point A, is called the *vertex*. An angle is designated by naming its sides, or sometimes by simply naming its vertex; thus, the above is called the angle BAC, or simply, the angle A.



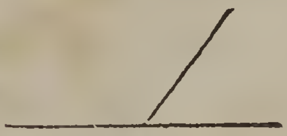
11. When one straight line meets another the two angles which they form are called *adjacent angles.* Thus, the angles ABD and DBC are adjacent.



12. A Right Angle is formed by one straight line meeting another so as to make the adjacent angles *equal.* The first line is then said to be *perpendicular* to the second.

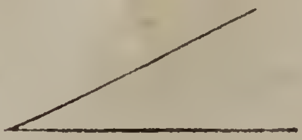


13. An Oblique Angle is formed by one straight line meeting another so as to make the adjacent angles *unequal.*

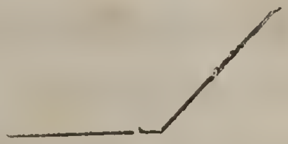


Oblique angles are subdivided into two classes, *acute angles*, and *obtuse angles*.

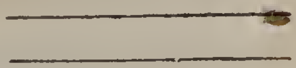
14. An Acute Angle is less than a right angle



15. An Obtuse Angle is greater than a right angle.



16. Two straight lines are *parallel*, when they lie in the same plane and cannot meet, how far soever, either way, both may be produced. They then have the *same direction.*



17. A Plane Figure is a portion of a plane bounded by lines, either straight or curved.

18. A Polygon is a plane figure bounded by straight lines.

The bounding lines are called *sides* of the polygon. The broken line, made up of all the sides of the polygon, is called the *perimeter* of the polygon. The angles formed by the sides, are called *angles* of the polygon.

19. Polygons are classified according to the number of their sides or angles.

A Polygon of three sides is called a *triangle;* one of four sides, a *quadrilateral;* one of five sides, a *pentagon;* one of six sides, a *hexagon;* one of seven sides, a *heptagon;* one of eight sides, an *octagon;* one of ten sides, a *decagon;* one of twelve sides, a *dodecagon*, &c.

20. An Equilateral Polygon, is one whose sides are all equal.

An Equiangular Polygon, is one whose angles are all equal.

A Regular Polygon, is one which is both equilateral and equiangular.

21. Two polygons are *equilateral*, or *mutually equilateral*, when their sides, taken in the same order, are equal, each to each: that is, following their perimeters in the same

direction, the first side of the one is equal to the first side of the other, the second side of the one, to the second side of the other, and so on.

22. Two polygons are *equiangular*, or *mutually equiangular*, when their angles, taken in the same order, are equal, each to each.

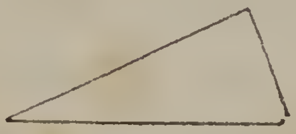
23. A DIAGONAL of a polygon is a line joining the vertices of two angles, not consecutive.

24. A BASE of a polygon is any one of its sides on which the polygon is supposed to stand.

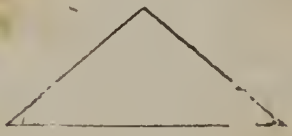
25. Triangles may be classified with reference either to their sides, or their angles.

When classified with reference to their sides, there are two classes: *scalene* and *isosceles*.

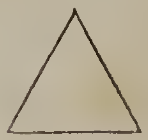
1st. A SCALENE TRIANGLE is one which has no two of its sides equal.



2d. An ISOSCELES TRIANGLE is one which has two of its sides equal.

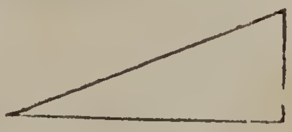


When all of the sides are equal, the triangle is EQUILATERAL.



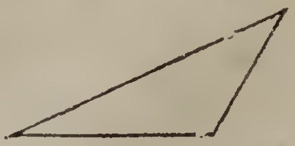
When classified with reference to their angles, there are two classes: *right-angled* and *oblique-angled*.

1st. A RIGHT-ANGLED TRIANGLE is one that has one right angle.



The side opposite the right angle, is called the *hypothenuse*.

2d. An OBLIQUE-ANGLED TRIANGLE is one whose angles are all oblique.



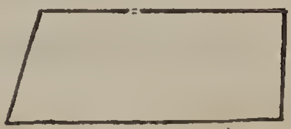
If one angle of an oblique-angled triangle is obtuse, the triangle is said to be OBTUSE-ANGLED. If all of the angles are acute, the triangle is said to be ACUTE-ANGLED.

26. Quadrilaterals are classified with reference to the relative directions of their sides. There are then two classes: the *first class* embraces those which have no two sides parallel; the *second class* embraces those which have two sides parallel.

Quadrilaterals of the first class, are called *trapeziums.*

Quadrilaterals of the second class, are divided into two species: *trapezoids* and *parallelograms.*

27. A TRAPEZOID is a quadrilateral which has only two of its sides parallel.



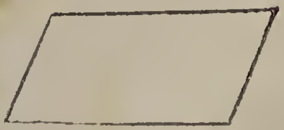
28. A PARALLELOGRAM is a quadrilateral which has its opposite sides parallel, two and two.

There are two varieties of parallelograms: *rectangles* and *rhomboids.*

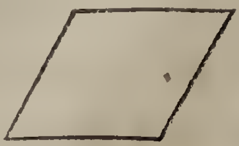
1st. A RECTANGLE is a parallelogram whose angles are all right angles.

A SQUARE is an equilateral rectangle.

2d. A RHOMBOID is a parallelogram whose angles are all oblique.



A RHOMBUS is an equilateral rhomboid.



AXIOMS.

1. Things which are equal to the same thing, are equal to each other.

2. If equals be added to equals, the sums will be equal.

3. If equals be subtracted from equals, the remainders will be equal.

4. If equals be added to unequals, the sums will be unequal.

5. If equals be subtracted from unequals, the remainders will be unequal.

6. If equals be multiplied by equals, the products will be equal.

7. If equals be divided by equals, the quotients will be equal.

8. The whole is greater than any of its parts.

9. The whole is equal to the sum of all its parts.

10. All right angles are equal.

11. Only one straight line can be drawn between two points.

12. The shortest distance between any two points is measured on the straight line which joins them.

13. Through the same point, only one line can be drawn parallel to a given line.

POSTULATES.

1. A straight line can be drawn between any two points.

2. A straight line may be prolonged to any length.

3. If two lines are unequal, the length of the less may be laid off on the greater

4. A line may be bisected; that is, divided into two equal parts.

5. An angle may be bisected.

6. A perpendicular may be drawn to a given line, either from a point without, or from a point on the line.

7. A line may be drawn, making with a given line an angle equal to a given angle.

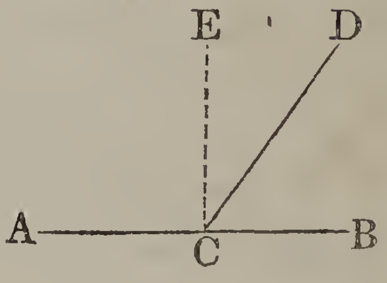
8. A line may be drawn through a given point, parallel to a given line.

NOTE.

In making references, the following abbreviations are employed, viz.: A. for Axiom; B. for Book; C. for Corollary; D. for Definition; I. for Introduction; P. for Proposition; Prob. for Problem; Post. for Postulate; and S. for Scholium. In referring to the same Book, the number of the Book *is not* given; in referring to any other Book, the number of the Book *is* given.

PROPOSITION I. THEOREM.

If a straight line meet another straight line, the sum of the adjacent angles will be equal to two right angles.



Let DC meet AB at C: then will the sum of the angles DCA and DCB be equal to two right angles.

At C, let CE be drawn perpendicular to AB (Post. 6); then, by definition (D. 12), the angles ECA and ECB will both be right angles, and consequently, their sum will be equal to *two right angles.*

The angle DCA is equal to the sum of the angles ECA and ECD (A. 9); hence,

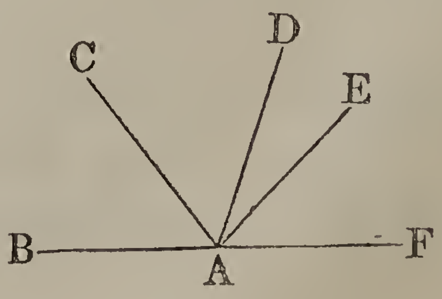
$$DCA + DCB = ECA + ECD + DCB;$$

But, $ECD + DCB$ is equal to ECB (A. 9); hence,

$$DCA + DCB = ECA + ECB.$$

The sum of the angles ECA and ECB, is equal to two right angles; consequently, its equal, that is, the sum of the angles DCA and DCB, must also be equal to two right angles; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. If one of the angles DCA, DCB, is a right angle, the other must also be a right angle.

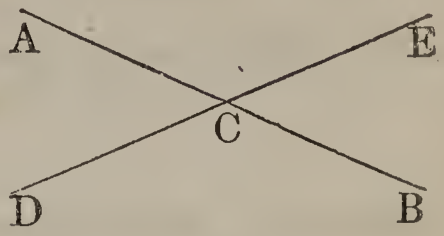


Cor. 2. The sum of the angles BAC, CAD, DAE, EAF, formed about a given point on the same side of a straight line BF, is equal to two right angles. For, their sum is equal to the sum of the angles *EAB* and *EAF*; which, from the proposition just demonstrated, is equal to two right angles.

DEFINITIONS.

If two straight lines intersect each other, they form four angles about the point of intersection, which have received different names, with respect to each other.

1°. Adjacent Angles are those which lie on the same side of one line, and on opposite sides of the other; thus, *ACE* and *ECB*, or *ACE* and *ACD*, are adjacent angles.

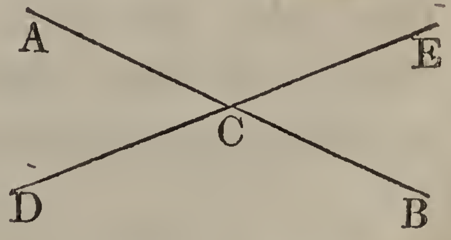


2°. Opposite, or Vertical Angles, are those which lie on opposite sides of both lines; thus, *ACE* and *DCB*, or *ACD* and *ECB*, are opposite angles. From the proposition just demonstrated, the sum of any two adjacent angles is equal to two right angles.

PROPOSITION II. THEOREM.

If two straight lines intersect each other, the opposite or vertical angles will be equal.

Let *AB* and *DE* intersect at *C*: then will the opposite or vertical angles be equal.

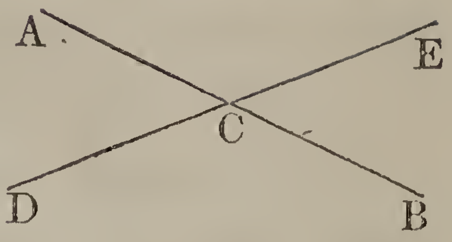


The sum of the adjacent angles *ACE* and *ACD*, is equal to two right angles (P. I.): the sum of the adjacent angles *ACE* and *ECB*, is also equal to two right angles. But things which are equal to the same thing, are equal to each other (A. 1); hence,

$$ACE + ACD = ACE + ECB;$$

Taking from both the common angle ACE (A. 3), there remains,

$$ACD = ECB.$$



In like manner, we find,

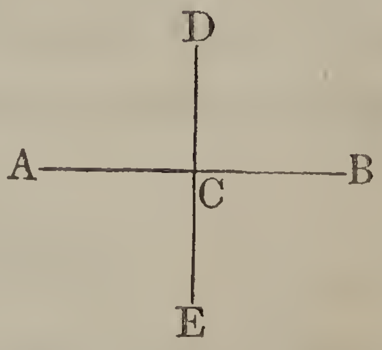
$$ACD + ACE = ACD + DCB;$$

and, taking away the common angle ACD, we have,

$$ACE = DCB.$$

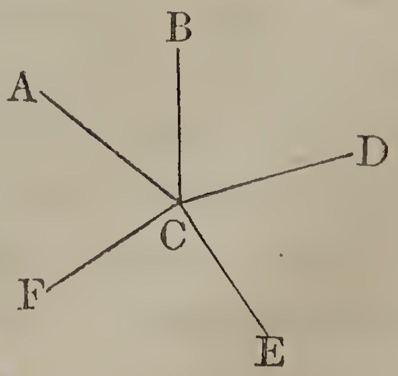
Hence, *the proposition is proved.*

Cor. 1. If one of the angles about C is a right angle, all of the others will be right angles also. For, (P. I., C. 1), each of its adjacent angles will be a right angle; and from the proposition just demonstrated, its opposite angle will also be a right angle.



Cor. 2. If one line DE, is perpendicular to another AB, then will the second line AB be perpendicular to the first DE. For, the angles DCA and DCB are right angles, by definition (D. 12); and from what has just been proved, the angles ACE and BCE are also right angles. Hence, the two lines are mutually perpendicular to each other.

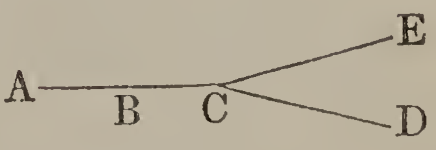
Cor. 3. The sum of all the angles ACB, BCD, DCE, ECF, FCA, that can be formed about a point, is equal to four right angles.



For, if two lines be drawn through the point, mutually perpendicular to each other, the sum of the angles which they form will be equal to four right angles, and it will also be equal to the sum of the given angles (A. 9). Hence, the sum of the given angles is equal to four right angles.

PROPOSITION III. THEOREM.

If two straight lines have two points in common, they will coincide throughout their whole extent, and form one and the same line.



Let A and B be two points common to two lines: then will the lines coincide throughout.

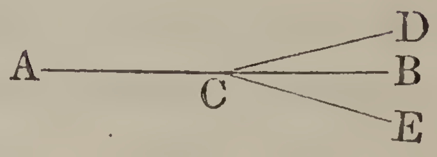
Between A and B they must coincide (A. 11). Suppose, now, that they begin to separate at some point C, beyond AB, the one becoming ACE, and the other ACD. If the lines do separate at C, one or the other must change direction at this point; but this is contradictory to the definition of a straight line (D. 4): hence, the supposition that they separate at any point is absurd. They must, therefore, coincide throughout; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. Two straight lines can intersect in only one point.

NOTE.—The method of demonstration employed above, is called the *reductio ad absurdum.* It consists in assuming an hypothesis which is the contradictory of the proposition to be proved, and then continuing the reasoning until the assumed hypothesis is shown to be false. Its contradictory is thus proved to be true. This method of demonstration is often used in Geometry.

PROPOSITION IV. THEOREM.

If a straight line meet two other straight lines at a common point, making the sum of the contiguous angles equal to two right angles, the two lines met will form one and the same straight line.



Let DC meet AC and BC at C, making the sum of the angles DCA and DCB equal to two right angles: then will CB be the prolongation of AC.

For, if not, suppose CE to be the prolongation of AC, then will the sum of the angles DCA and DCE be equal to two right angles (P. I.): We shall, consequently, have (A. 1),

$$DCA + DCB = DCA + DCE;$$

Taking from both the common angle DCA, there remains,

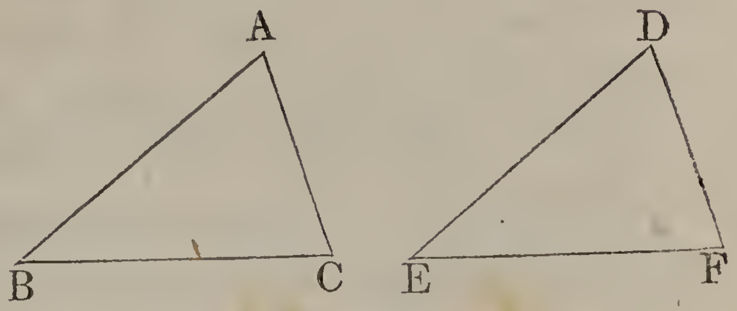
$$DCB = DCE,$$

which is impossible, since a part cannot be equal to the whole (A. 8). Hence, CB must be the prolongation of AC; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION V. THEOREM.

If two triangles have two sides and the included angle of the one equal to two sides and the included angle of the other, each to each, the triangles will be equal in all their parts.

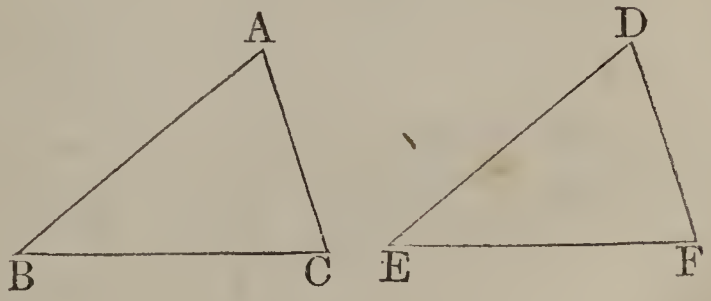
In the triangles ABC and DEF, let AB be equal to DE, AC to DF, and the angle A to the angle D: then will the triangles be equal in all their parts.



For, let ABC be applied to DEF, in such a manner that the angle A shall coincide with the angle D, the side AB taking the direction DE, and the side AC the direction DF. Then, because AB is equal to DE, the vertex B will coincide with the vertex E; and because AC is equal to DF, the vertex C will coincide with the vertex F; consequently, the side BC will coincide with the side EF (A. 11). The two triangles, therefore, coincide throughout, and are consequently equal in all their parts (I., D. 14); *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION VI. THEOREM.

If two triangles have two angles and the included side of the one equal to two angles and the included side of the other, each to each, the triangles will be equal in all their parts.



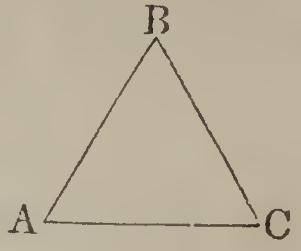
In the triangles ABC and DEF, let the angle B be equal to the angle E, the angle C to the angle F, and the side BC to the side EF: then will the triangles be equal in all their parts.

For, let ABC be applied to DEF in such a manner that the angle B shall coincide with the angle E, the side

BC taking the direction EF, and the side BA the direction ED. Then, because BC is equal to EF, the vertex C will coincide with the vertex F; and because the angle C is equal to the angle F, the side CA will take the direction FD. Now, the vertex A being at the same time on the lines ED and FD, it must be at their intersection D (P. III., C.): hence, the triangles coincide throughout, and are therefore equal in all their parts (I., D. 14); *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION VII. THEOREM.

The sum of any two sides of a triangle is greater than the third side.



Let ABC be a triangle: then will the sum of any two sides, as AB, BC, be greater than the third side AC.

For, the distance from A to C, measured on any broken line AB, BC, is greater than the distance measured on the straight line AC (A. 12): hence, the sum of AB and BC is greater than AC; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. If from both members of the inequality,

$$AC < AB + BC,$$

we take away either of the sides AB, BC, as BC, for example, there will remain (A. 5),

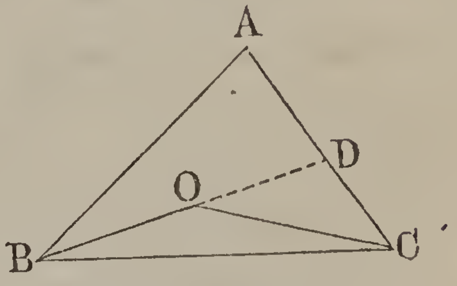
$$AC - BC < AB;$$

that is, *the difference between any two sides of a triangle is less than the third side.*

Scholium. In order that any three given lines may represent the sides of a triangle, the sum of any two must be greater than the third, and the difference of any two must be less than the third.

PROPOSITION VIII. THEOREM.

If from any point within a triangle two straight lines be drawn to the extremities of any side, their sum will be less than that of the two remaining sides of the triangle.



Let O be any point within the triangle BAC, and let the lines OB, OC, be drawn to the extremities of any side, as BC: then will the sum of BO and OC be less than the sum of the sides BA and AC.

Prolong one of the lines, as BO, till it meets the side AC in D; then, from Prop. VII., we shall have,

$$OC < OD + DC;$$

adding BO to both members of this inequality, recollecting that the sum of BO and OD is equal to BD, we have (A. 4),

$$BO + OC < BD + DC.$$

From the triangle BAD, we have (P. VII.),

$$BD < BA + AD;$$

adding DC to both members of this inequality, recollecting that the sum of AD and DC is equal to AC, we have,

$$BD + DC < BA + AC.$$

But it was shown that $BO + OC$ is less than $BD + DC$; still more, then, is $BO + OC$ less than $BA + AC$; *which was to be proved.*

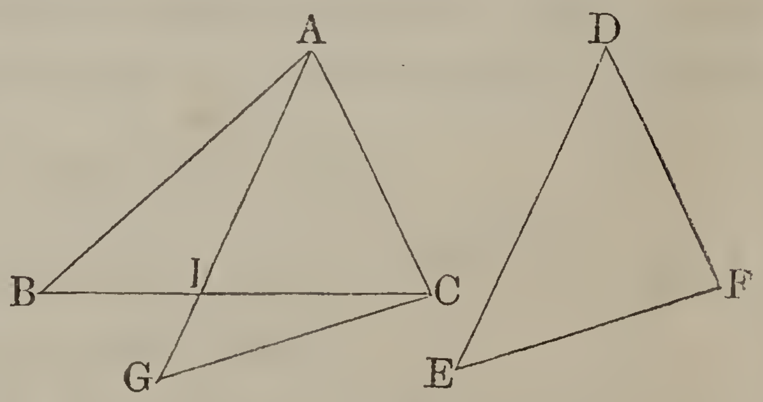
PROPOSITION IX. THEOREM.

If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and the included angles unequal, the third sides will be unequal; and the greater side will belong to the triangle which has the greater included angle.

In the triangles BAC and DEF, let AB be equal to DE, AC to DF, and the angle A greater than the angle D: then will BC be greater than EF.

Let the line AG be drawn, making the angle CAG equal to the angle D (Post. 7); make AG equal to DE, and draw GC. Then will the triangles AGC and DEF have two sides and the included angle of the one equal to two sides and the included angle of the other, each to each; consequently, GC is equal to EF (P. V.).

Now, the point G may be without the triangle ABC, it may be on the side BC, or it may be within the triangle ABC. Each case will be considered separately.



1°. When G is without the triangle ABC.

In the triangles GIC and AIB, we have, (P. VII.),

$$GI + IC > GC, \quad \text{and} \quad BI + IA > AB;$$

whence, by addition, recollecting that the sum of BI and IC is equal to BC, and the sum of GI and IA, to GA, we have,

$$AG + BC > AB + GC$$

Or, since $AG = AB$, and $GC = EF$, we have,

$$AB + BC > AB + EF.$$

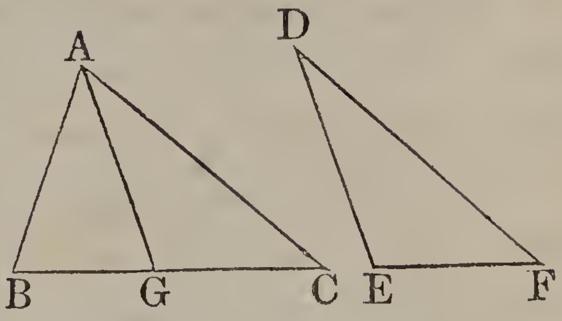
Taking away the common part AB, there remains (A. 5),

$$BC > EF.$$

2°. When G is on BC.

In this case, it is obvious that GC is less than BC; or, since $GC = EF$, we have,

$$BC > EF.$$



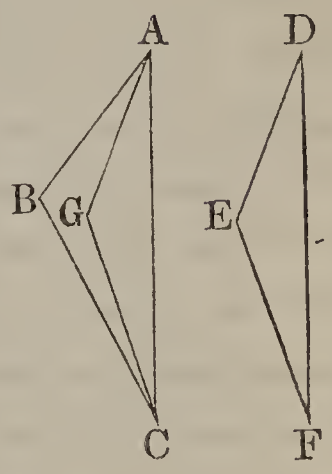
3°. When G is within the triangle ABC.

From Proposition VIII., we have,

$$BA + BC > GA + GC;$$

or, since $GA = BA$, and $GC = EF$, we have,

$$BA + BC > BA + EF.$$



Taking away the common part AB, there remains,

$$BC > EF.$$

Hence, in each case, BC is greater than EF; *which was to be proved.*

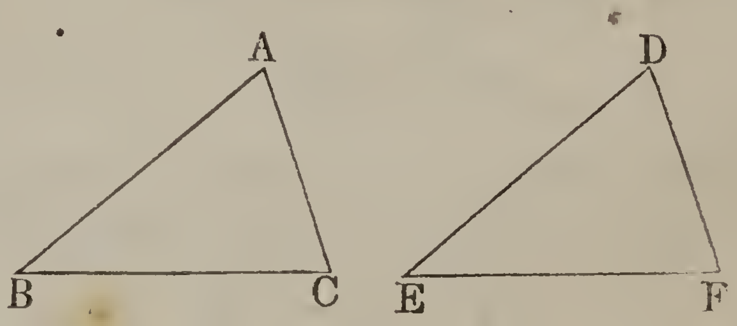
Conversely: If in two triangles ABC and DEF, the side AB is equal to the side DE, the side AC to DF, and BC greater than EF, then will the angle BAC be greater than the angle EDF.

For, if not, BAC must either be equal to, or less than, EDF. In the former case, BC would be equal to EF (P. V.), and in the latter case, BC would be less than EF; either of which would be contrary to the hypothesis hence, BAC must be greater than EDF.

PROPOSITION X. THEOREM.

If two triangles have the three sides of the one equal to the three sides of the other, each to each, the triangles will be equal in all their parts.

In the triangles ABC and DEF, let AB be equal to DE, AC to DF, and BC to EF: then will the triangles be equal in all their parts.



For, since the sides AB, AC, are equal to DE, DF, each to each, if the angle A were greater than D, it would follow, by the last Proposition, that the side BC would be greater than EF; and if the angle A were less than D, the side BC would be less than EF. But BC is equal to EF, by hypothesis; therefore, the angle A can neither be greater nor less than D: hence, it must be equal to it. The two triangles have, therefore, two sides and the included angle of the one equal to two sides and the included angle of the other, each to each; and, consequently, they are equal in all their parts (P. V.); *which was to be proved.*

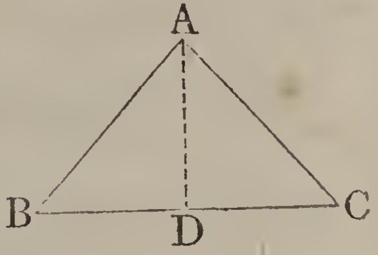
Scholium. In triangles, equal in all their parts, the equal sides lie opposite the equal angles; and conversely.

PROPOSITION XI. THEOREM.

In an isosceles triangle the angles opposite the equal sides are equal.

Let BAC be an isosceles triangle, having the side AB equal to the side AC: then will the angle C be equal to the angle B.

Join the vertex A and the middle point D of the base BC. Then, AB is equal to AC, by hypothesis, AD common, and BD equal to DC, by construction: hence, the triangles BAD, and DAC, have the three sides of the one equal to those of the other, each to each; therefore, by the last Proposition, the angle B is equal to the angle C; *which was to be proved.*

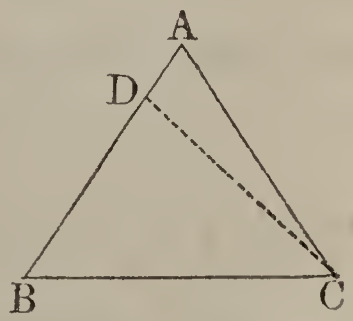


Cor. 1. An equilateral triangle is equiangular.

Cor. 2. The angle BAD is equal to DAC, and BDA to CDA: hence, the last two are right angles. Consequently, *a line drawn from the vertex of an isosceles triangle to the middle of the base, bisects the vertical angle, and is perpendicular to the base.*

PROPOSITION XII. THEOREM.

If two angles of a triangle are equal, the sides opposite to them are also equal, and consequently, the triangle is isosceles.



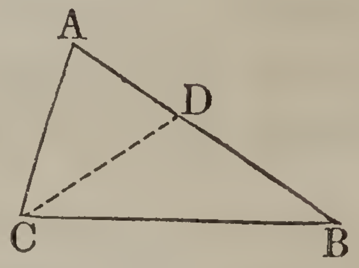
In the triangle ABC, let the angle ABC be equal to the angle ACB: then will AC be equal to AB, and consequently, the triangle will be isosceles.

For, if AB and AC are not equal, suppose one of them, as AB, to be the greater. On this, take BD equal to AC (Post. 3), and draw DC. Then, in the triangles ABC, DBC, we have the side BD equal to AC, by construction, the side BC common, and the included angle ACB equal to the included angle DBC, by hypothesis: hence, the two triangles are equal in all their parts (P. V.). But this is impossible, because a part cannot be equal to the whole (A. 8): hence, the hypothesis that AB and AC are unequal, is false. They must, therefore, be equal; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. An equiangular triangle is equilateral.

PROPOSITION XIII. THEOREM.

In any triangle, the greater side is opposite the greater angle; and, conversely, the greater angle is opposite the greater side.



In the triangle ABC, let the angle ACB be greater than the angle ABC: then will the side AB be greater than the side AC.

For, draw CD, making the angle BCD equal to the angle B (Post. 7): then, in the triangle DCB, we have the angles DCB and DBC equal: hence, the opposite sides DB and DC are equal (P. XII.). In the triangle ACD, we have (P. VII.),

$$AD + DC > AC;$$

or, since $DC = DB$, and $AD + DB = AB$, we have,

$$AB > AC;$$

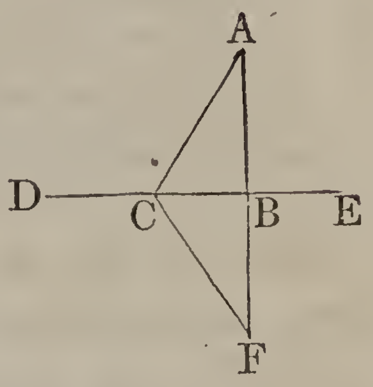
which was to be proved.

Conversely: Let AB be greater than AC: then will the angle ACB be greater than the angle ABC.

For, if ACB were less than ABC, the side AB would be less than the side AC, from what has just been proved; if ACB were equal to ABC, the side AB would be equal to AC, by Prop. XII.; but both conclusions are contrary to the hypothesis: hence, *ACB* can neither be less than, nor equal to, *ABC*; it must, therefore, be greater; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XIV. THEOREM.

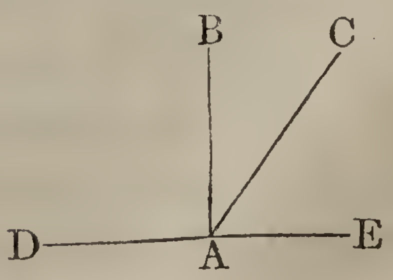
From a given point only one perpendicular can be drawn to a given straight line.



Let *A* be a given point, and *AB* a perpendicular to *DE*: then can no other perpendicular to *DE* be drawn from *A*.

For, suppose a second perpendicular *AC* to be drawn. Prolong *AB* till *BF* is equal to *AB*, and draw *CF*. Then, the triangles *ABC* and *FBC* will have *AB* equal to *BF*, by construction, *CB* common, and the included angles *ABC* and *FBC* equal, because both are right angles: hence, the angles *ACB* and *FCB* are equal (P. V.) But *ACB* is, by a hypothesis, a right angle: hence, *FCB* must also be a right angle, and consequently, the line *ACF* must be a straight line (P. IV.). But this is impossible (A. 11). The hypothesis that two perpendiculars can be drawn is, therefore, absurd; consequently, only one such perpendicular can be drawn; *which was to be proved.*

If the given point is on the given line, the proposition is equally true. For, if from *A* two perpendiculars *AB* and *AC* could be drawn to *DE*, we should have *BAE* and *CAE* each equal to a right angle; and consequently, equal to each other; which is absurd (A. 8).



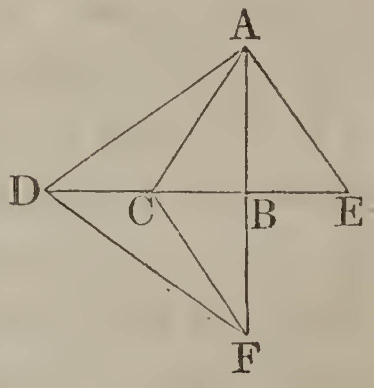
PROPOSITION XV. THEOREM.

If from a point without a straight line a perpendicular be let fall on the line, and oblique lines be drawn to different points of it:

1°. *The perpendicular will be shorter than any oblique line:*

2°. *Any two oblique lines that meet the given line at points equally distant from the foot of the perpendicular, will be equal:*

3°. *Of two oblique lines that meet the given line at points unequally distant from the foot of the perpendicular, the one which meets it at the greater distance will be the longer.*



Let A be a given point, DE a given straight line, AB a perpendicular to DE, and AD, AC, AE oblique lines, BC being equal to BE, and BD greater than BC. Then will AB be less than any of the oblique lines, AC will be equal to AE, and AD greater than AC.

Prolong AB until BF is equal to AB, and draw FC, FD.

1°. In the triangles ABC, FBC, we have the side AB equal to BF, by construction, the side BC common, and the included angles ABC and FBC equal, because both are right angles: hence, FC is equal to AC (P. V.). But, AF is shorter than ACF (A. 12): hence, AB, the half of AF, is shorter than AC, the half of ACF; *which was to be proved.*

2°. In the triangles ABC and ABE, we have the side BC equal to BE, by hypothesis, the side AB common, and the included angles ABC and ABE equal, because both are right angles: hence, AC is equal to AE; *which was to be proved.*

3°. It may be shown, as in the first case, that AD is equal to DF. Then, because the point C lies within the triangle ADF, the sum of the lines AD and DF will be greater than the sum of the lines AC and CF (P. VIII.): hence, AD, the half of ADF, is greater than AC, the half of ACF; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. The perpendicular is the shortest distance from a point to a line.

Cor. 2. From a given point to a given straight line, only two equal straight lines can be drawn; for, if there could be more, there would be at least two equal oblique lines on the same side of the perpendicular; which is impossible.

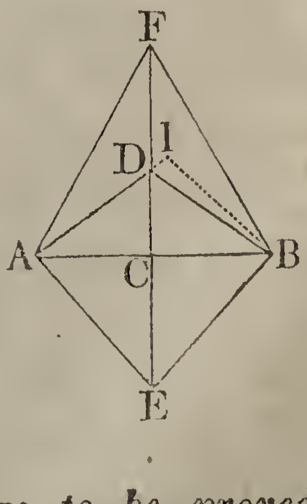
PROPOSITION XVI. THEOREM.

If a perpendicular be drawn to a given straight line at its middle point:

1°. *Any point of the perpendicular will be equally distant from the extremities of the line:*

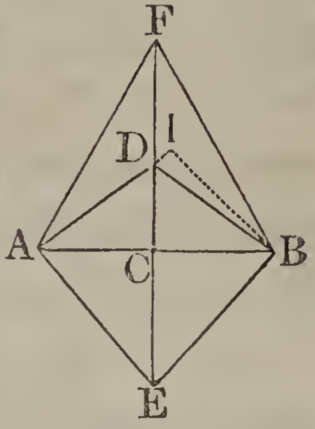
2°. *Any point, without the perpendicular, will be unequally distant from the extremities.*

Let AB be a given straight line, C its middle point, and EF the perpendicular. Then will any point of EF be equally distant from A and B; and any point without EF, will be unequally distant from A and B.



1°. From any point of EF, as D, draw the lines DA and DB. Then will DA and DB be equal (P. XV.): hence, D is equally distant from A and B; *which was to be proved.*

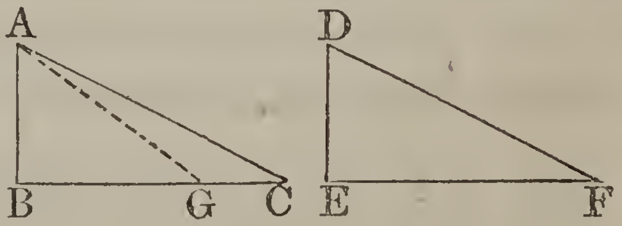
2°. From any point without EF, as I, draw IA and IB. One of these lines, as IA, will cut EF in some point D; draw DB. Then, from what has just been shown, DA and DB will be equal; but IB is less than the sum of ID and DB (P. VII.); and because the sum of ID and DB is equal to the sum of ID and DA, or IA, we have IB less than IA: hence, I is unequally distant from A and B; *which was to be proved.*



Cor. If a straight line EF have two of its points E and F equally distant from A and B, it will be perpendicular to the line AB at its middle point.

PROPOSITION XVII. THEOREM.

If two right-angled triangles have the hypothenuse and a side of the one equal to the hypothenuse and a side of the other, each to each, the triangles will be equal in all their parts.



Let the right-angled triangles ABC and DEF have the hypothenuse AC equal to DF, and the side AB equal to DE: then will the triangles be equal in all their parts.

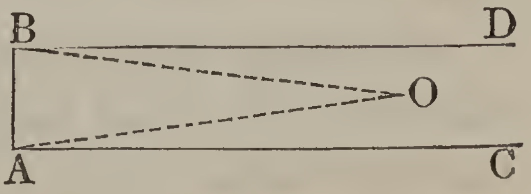
If the side BC is equal to EF, the triangles will be equal, in accordance with Proposition X. Let us suppose then, that BC and EF are unequal, and that BC is the longer. On BC lay off BG equal to EF, and draw AG. The triangles ABG and DEF have AB equal to DE, by hypothesis, BG equal to EF, by construction, and the angles B and E equal, because both are right angles; consequently, AG is equal to DF (P. V.) But, AC is equal to DF, by hypothesis: hence, AG and AC are equal, which is impossible (P. XV.). The hypothesis that BC and EF are unequal, is, therefore, absurd: hence, the triangles have all their sides equal, each to each, and are, consequently, equal in all of their parts; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XVIII. THEOREM.

If two straight lines are perpendicular to a third line, they will be parallel.

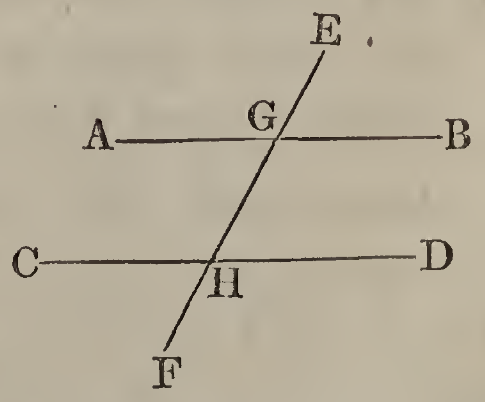
Let the two lines AC, BD, be perpendicular to AB: then will they be parallel.

For, if they could meet in a point O, there would be two perpendiculars OA, OB, drawn from the same point to the same straight line; which is impossible (P. XIV.): hence, the lines are parallel; *which was to be proved.*



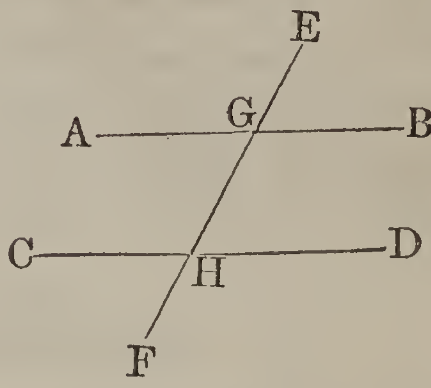
DEFINITIONS.

If a straight line EF intersect two other straight lines AB and CD, it is called a *secant*, with respect to them. The eight angles formed about the points of intersection have different names, with respect to each other.



1°. Interior angles on the same side, are those that lie on the same side of the secant and *within* the other two lines. Thus, BGH and GHD are interior angles on the same side.

2°. Exterior angles on the same side, are those that lie on the same side of the secant and *without* the other two lines. Thus, *EGB* and *DHF* are exterior angles on the same side.



3°. Alternate angles, are those that lie on opposite sides of the secant and *within* the other two lines, but not adjacent. Thus, *AGH* and *GHD* are alternate angles.

4°. Alternate exterior angles, are those that lie on opposite sides of the secant and *without* the other two lines. Thus, *AGE* and *FHD* are alternate exterior angles.

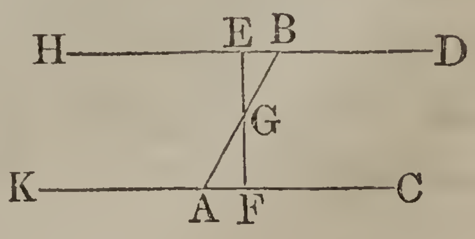
5°. Opposite exterior and interior angles, are those that lie on the same side of the secant, the one *within* and the other *without* the other two lines, but not adjacent. Thus, *EGB* and *GHD* are opposite exterior and interior angles.

PROPOSITION XIX. THEOREM.

If two straight lines, meet a third line, making the sum of the interior angles on the same side equal to two right angles, the two lines will be parallel.

Let the lines *KC* and *HD* meet the line *BA*, making the sum of the angles *BAC* and *ABD* equal to two right angles: then will *KC* and *HD* be parallel.

Through *G*, the middle point of *AB*, draw *GF* perpendicular to *KC*, and prolong it to *E*.



The sum of the angles *GBE* and *GBD* is equal to two right angles (P. I.); the sum of the angles FAG and GBD is equal to two right angles, by hypothesis: hence (A. 1),

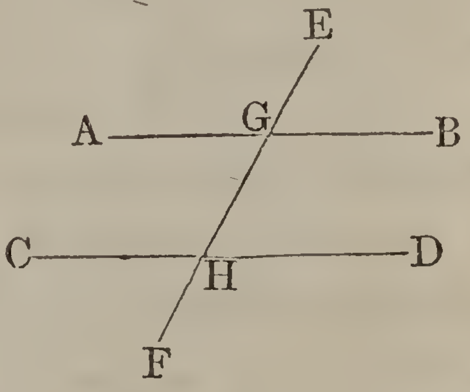
$$GBE + GBD = FAG + GBD.$$

Taking from both the common part GBD, we have the angle GBE equal to the angle FAG. Again, the angles BGE and AGF are equal, because they are vertical angles (P. II.): hence, the triangles GEB and GFA have two of their angles and the included side equal, each to each; they are, therefore, equal in all their parts (P. VI.): hence, the angle GEB is equal to the angle GFA. But, GFA is a right angle, by construction; GEB must, therefore, be a right angle: hence, the lines KC and HD are both perpendicular to EF, and are, therefore, parallel (P. XVIII.); *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. If two lines are cut by a third line, making the alternate angles equal to each other, the two lines will be parallel.

Let the angle HGA be equal to GHD. Adding to both, the angle HGB, we have,

$$HGA + HGB = GHD + HGB.$$



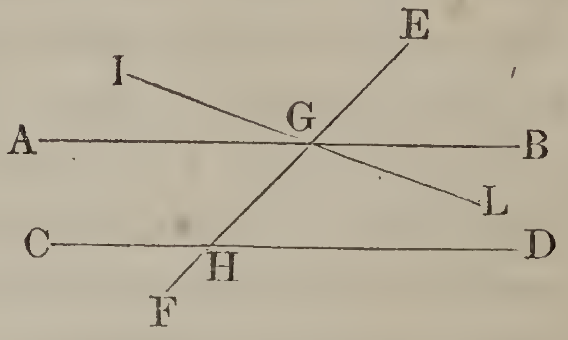
But the first sum is equal to two right angles (P. I.): hence, the second sum is also equal to two right angles; therefore, from what has just been shown, AB and CD are parallel.

Cor. 2. If two lines are cut by a third, making the opposite exterior and interior angles equal, the two lines will be parallel. Let the angles EGB and GHD be equal: Now, EGB and AGH are equal, because they are vertical (P. II.); and consequently, AGH and GHD are equal: hence, from *Cor.* 1, AB and CD are parallel.

PROPOSITION XX. THEOREM.

If a straight line intersect two parallel straight lines, the sum of the interior angles on the same side will be equal to two right angles.

Let the parallels *AB*, *CD*, be cut by the secant line *FE*: then will the sum of *HGB* and *GHD* be equal to two right angles.

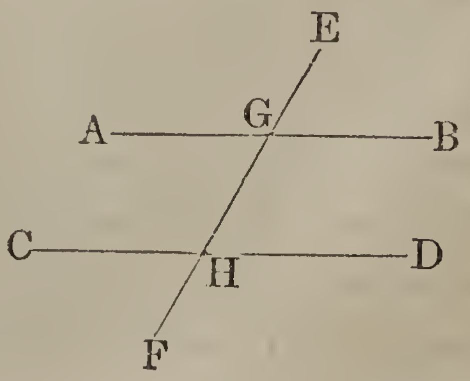


For, if the sum of *HGB* and *GHD* is not equal to two right angles, let *IGL* be drawn, making the sum of *HGL* and *GHD* equal to two right angles; then *IL* and *CD* will be parallel (P. XIX.); and consequently, we shall have two lines *GB*, *GL*, drawn through the same point *G* and parallel to *CD*, which is impossible (A. 13): hence, the sum of *HGB* and *GHD*, is equal to two right angles; *which was to be proved.*

In like manner, it may be proved that the sum of *HGA* and *GHC*, is equal to two right angles.

Cor. 1. If *HGB* is a right angle, *GHD* will be a right angle also: hence, *if a line is perpendicular to one of two parallels, it is perpendicular to the other also.*

Cor. 2. *If a straight line meet two parallels, the alternate angles will be equal.*



For, if *AB* and *CD* are parallel, the sum of *BGH* and *GHD* is equal to two right angles; the sum of *BGH* and *HGA* is also equal to two right angles (P. I.): hence, these sums are equal. Taking away the common part BGH, there remains the angle GHD equal to HGA. In like manner, it may be shown that BGH and GHC are equal.

Cor. 3. *If a straight line meet two parallels, the opposite exterior and interior angles will be equal.* The angles DHG and HGA are equal, from what has just been shown. The angles HGA and BGE are equal, because they are vertical: hence, DHG and BGE are equal. In like manner, it may be shown that CHG and AGE are equal.

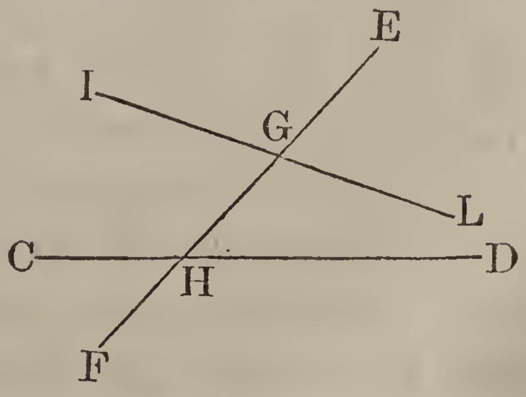
Scholium. Of the eight angles formed by a line cutting two parallel lines obliquely, the four acute angles are equal, and so, also, are the four obtuse angles.

PROPOSITION XXI. THEOREM.

If two straight lines intersect a third line, making the sum of the interior angles on the same side less than two right angles, the two lines will meet if sufficiently produced.

Let the two lines CD, IL, meet the line EF, making the sum of the interior angles HGL, GHD, less than two right angles: then will IL and CD meet if sufficiently produced.

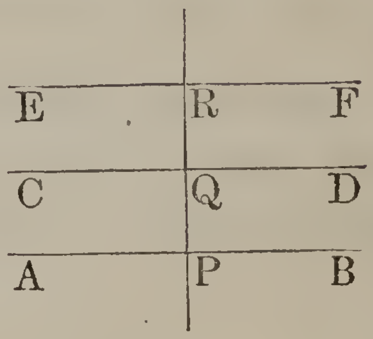
For, if they do not meet, they must be parallel (D. 16). But, if they were parallel, the sum of the interior angles HGL, GHD, would be equal to two right angles (P. XX.), which is contrary to the hypothesis: hence, IL, CD, will meet if sufficiently produced; *which was to be proved.*



Cor. It is evident that *IL* and *CD*, will meet on that side of *EF*, on which the sum of the two angles is less than two right angles.

PROPOSITION XXII. THEOREM.

If two straight lines are parallel to a third line, they are parallel to each other.



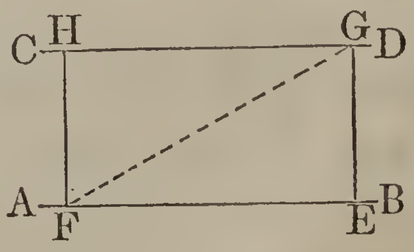
Let *AB* and *CD* be respectively parallel to *EF*: then will they be parallel to each other.

For, draw *PR* perpendicular to *EF*; then will it be perpendicular to *AB*, and also to *CD* (P. XX., C. 1): hence, *AB* and *CD* are perpendicular to the same straight line, and consequently, they are parallel to each other (P. XVIII.); *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XXIII. THEOREM.

Two parallels are everywhere equally distant.

Let *AB* and *CD* be parallel: then will they be everywhere equally distant.

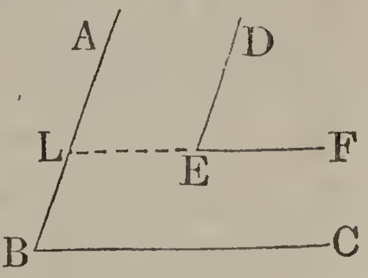


From any two points of *AB*, as *F* and *E*, draw *FH* and *EG* perpendicular to *CD*; they will also be perpendicular to *AB* (P. XX., C. 1), and will measure the distance between *AB* and *CD*, at the points *F* and *E*. Draw also *FG*. The lines *FH* and *EG* are parallel (P. XVIII.): hence, the alternate angles *HFG* and *FGE* are equal (P. XX., C. 2). The lines *AB* and *CD* are parallel, by hypothesis: hence, the alternate angles EFG and FGH are equal. The triangles FGE and FGH have, therefore, the angle HGF equal to GFE, GFH equal to FGE, and the side FG common; they are, therefore, equal in all their parts (P. VI.): hence, FH is equal to EG; and consequently, AB and CD are everywhere equally distant; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XXIV. THEOREM.

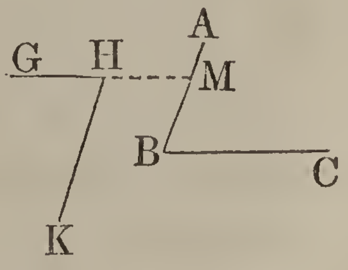
If two angles have their sides parallel, and lying either in the same, or in opposite directions, they will be equal.

1°. Let the angles ABC and DEF have their sides parallel, and lying in the same direction: then will they be equal.



Prolong FE to L. Then, because DE and AL are parallel, the exterior angle DEF is equal to its opposite interior angle ALE (P. XX., C. 3); and because BC and LF are parallel, the exterior angle ALE is equal to its opposite interior angle ABC: hence, DEF is equal to ABC; *which was to be proved.*

2°. Let the angles ABC and GHK have their sides parallel, and lying in opposite directions: then will they be equal.

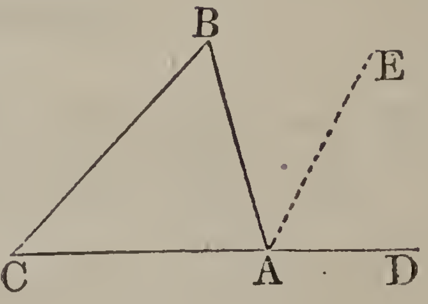


Prolong GH to M. Then, because KH and BM are parallel, the exterior angle GHK is equal to its opposite interior angle HMB; and because HM and BC are parallel, the angle HMB is equal to its alternate angle MBC (P. XX., C. 2): hence, GHK is equal to ABC; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. The opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal.

PROPOSITION XXV. THEOREM.

In any triangle, the sum of the three angles is equal to two right angles.



Let *CBA* be any triangle: then will the sum of the angles *C*, *A*, and *B*, be equal to two right angles.

For, prolong *CA* to *D*, and draw *AE* parallel to *BC*.

Then, since *AE* and *CB* are parallel, and *CD* cuts them, the exterior angle *DAE* is equal to its opposite interior angle *C* (P. XX., C. 3). In like manner, since *AE* and *CB* are parallel, and *AB* cuts them, the alternate angles *ABC* and *BAE* are equal: hence, the sum of the three angles of the triangle *BAC*, is equal to the sum of the angles *CAB*, *BAE*, *EAD*; but this sum is equal to two right angles (P. I., C. 2); consequently, the sum of the three angles of the triangle, is equal to two right angles (A. 1); *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. Two angles of a triangle being given, the third will be found by subtracting their sum from two right angles.

Cor. 2. If two angles of one triangle are respectively equal to two angles of another, the two triangles are mutually equiangular.

Cor. 3. In any triangle, there can be but one right angle; for if there were two, the third angle would be zero. Nor can a triangle have more than one obtuse angle.

Cor. 4. In any right-angled triangle, the sum of the acute angles is equal to a right angle.

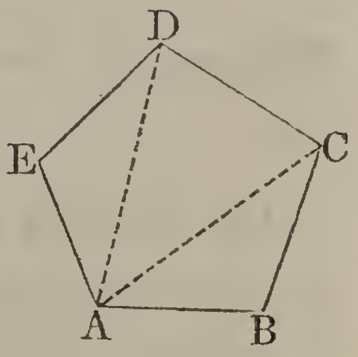
Cor. 5. Since every equilateral triangle is also equiangular (P. XI., C. 1), each of its angles will be equal to the third part of two right angles; so that, if the right angle is expressed by 1, each angle, of an equilateral triangle, will be expressed by $\frac{2}{3}$.

Cor. 6. In any triangle *ABC*, the exterior angle *BAD* is equal to the sum of the interior opposite angles *B* and *C*. For, *AE* being parallel to *BC*, the part *BAE* is equal to the angle *B*, and the other part *DAE*, is equal to the angle *C*.

PROPOSITION XXVI. THEOREM.

The sum of the interior angles of a polygon is equal to two right angles taken as many times as the polygon has sides, less two.

Let *ABCDE* be any polygon: tnen will the sum of its interior angles *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, and *E*, be equal to two right angles taken as many times as the polygon has sides, less two.



From the vertex of any angle *A*, draw diagonals *AC*, *AD*. The polygon will be divided into as many triangles, less two, as it has sides, having the point *A* for a common vertex, and for bases, the sides of the polygon, except the two which form the angle *A*. It is evident, also, that the sum of the angles of these triangles does not differ from the sum of the angles of the polygon: hence, the sum of the angles of the polygon is equal to two right angles, taken as many times as there are triangles; that is, as many times as the polygon has sides, less two; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. The sum of the interior angles of a quadrilateral is equal to two right angles taken twice; that is, to four right angles. If the angles of a quadrilateral are equal, each will be a right angle.

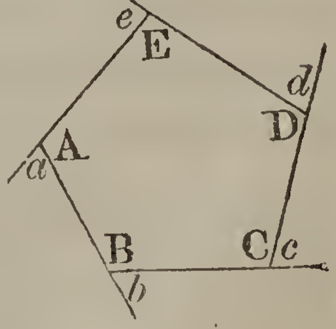
Cor. 2. The sum of the interior angles of a pentagon is equal to two right angles taken three times; that is, to six right angles: hence, when a pentagon is equiangular, each angle is equal to the fifth part of six right angles, or to $\frac{6}{5}$ of one right angle.

Cor. 3. The sum of the interior angles of a hexagon is equal to eight right angles: hence, in the equiangular hexagon, each angle is the sixth part of eight right angles, or $\frac{4}{3}$ of one right angle.

Cor. 4. In any equiangular polygon, any interior angle is equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides, less four, divided by the number of angles.

PROPOSITION XXVII. THEOREM.

The sum of the exterior angles of a polygon is equal to four right angles.

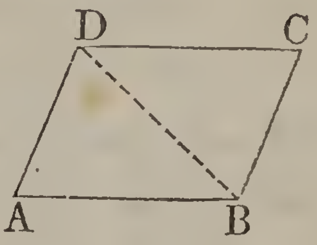


Let the sides of the polygon *ABCDE* be prolonged, in the same order, forming the exterior angles *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*; then will the sum of these exterior angles be equal to four right angles.

For, each interior angle, together with the corresponding exterior angle, is equal to two right angles (P. I.): hence, the sum of all the interior and exterior angles is equal to two right angles taken as many times as the polygon has sides. But the sum of the interior angles is equal to two right angles taken as many times as the polygon has sides, less two: hence, the sum of the exterior angles is equal to two right angles taken twice; that is, equal to four right angles; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XXVIII. THEOREM.

In any parallelogram, the opposite sides are equal, each to each.



Let $ABCD$ be a parallelogram: then will AB be equal to DC, and AD to BC.

For, draw the diagonal BD. Then, because AB and DC are parallel, the angle DBA is equal to its alternate angle BDC (P. XX., C. 2): and, because AD and BC are parallel, the angle BDA is equal to its alternate angle DBC. The triangles ABD and CDB, have, therefore, the angle DBA equal to CDB, the angle BDA equal to DBC, and the included side DB common; consequently, they are equal in all of their parts: hence, AB is equal to DC, and AD to BC; *which was to be proved.*

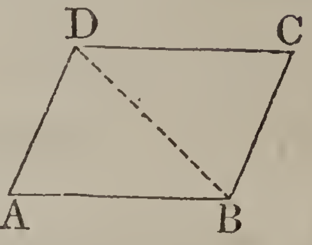
Cor. 1. A diagonal of a parallelogram divides it into two equal triangles.

Cor. 2. Two parallels included between two other parallels, are equal.

Cor. 3. If two parallelograms have two sides and the included angle of the one, equal to two sides and the included angle of the other, each to each, they will be equal.

PROPOSITION XXIX. THEOREM.

If the opposite sides of a quadrilateral are equal, each to each, the figure is a parallelogram.

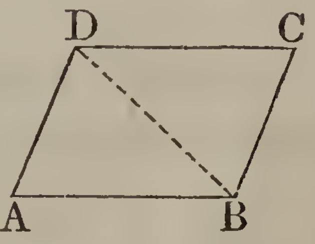


In the quadrilateral *ABCD*, let *AB* be equal to *DC*, and *AD* to *BC*: then will it be a parallelogram.

Draw the diagonal *DB*. Then, the triangles *ADB* and *CBD*, will have the sides of the one equal to the sides of the other, each to each; and therefore, the triangles will be equal in all of their parts: hence, the angle *ABD* is equal to the angle *CDB* (P. X., S.); and consequently, *AB* is parallel to *DC* (P. XIX., C. 1). The angle *DBC* is also equal to the angle *BDA*, and consequently, *BC* is parallel to *AD*: hence, the opposite sides are parallel, two and two; that is, the figure is a parallelogram (D. 28); *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XXX. THEOREM.

If two sides of a quadrilateral are equal and parallel, the figure is a parallelogram.



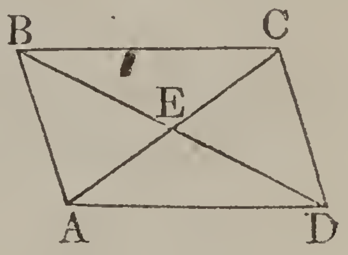
In the quadrilateral *ABCD*, let *AB* be equal and parallel to *DC*: then will the figure be a parallelogram.

Draw the diagonal *DB*. Then, because *AB* and *DC* are parallel, the angle *ABD* is equal to its alternate angle *CDB*. Now, the triangles *ABD* and *CDB*, have the side *DC* equal to *AB*, by hypothesis, the side *DB* common, and the included angle *ABD* equal to *BDC*, from what has just been shown: hence, the triangles are equal in all their parts (P. V.); and consequently, the alternate angles ADB and DBC are equal. The sides BC and AD are, therefore, parallel, and the figure is a parallelogram; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. If two points be taken at equal distances from a line, and on the same side of it, the line joining them will be parallel to the given line.

PROPOSITION XXXI. THEOREM.

The diagonals of a parallelogram divide each other into equal parts, or mutually bisect each other.



Let $ABCD$ be a parallelogram, and AC, BD, its diagonals: then will AE be equal to EC, and BE to ED.

For, the triangles BEC and AED, have the angles EBC and ADE equal (P. XX., C. 2), the angles ECB and DAE equal, and the included sides BC and AD equal: hence, the triangles are equal in all of their parts (P. VI.); consequently, AE is equal to EC, and BE to ED; *which was to be proved.*

Scholium. In a rhombus, the sides AB, BC, being equal, the triangles AEB, EBC, have the sides of the one equal to the corresponding sides of the other; they are, therefore, equal: hence, the angles AEB, BEC, are equal, and therefore, the two diagonals bisect each other at right angles.

BOOK II.

RATIOS AND PROPORTIONS.

DEFINITIONS.

1. The Ratio of one quantity to another of the same kind, is the quotient obtained by dividing the second by the first. The first quantity is called the Antecedent, and the second, the Consequent.

2. A Proportion is an expression of equality between two equal ratios. Thus,

$$\frac{B}{A} = \frac{D}{C},$$

expresses the fact that the ratio of A to B is equal to the ratio of C to D. In Geometry, the proportion is written thus,

$$A : B :: C : D,$$

and read, A is to B, as C is to D.

3. A Continued Proportion is one in which severa ratios are successively equal to each other; as,

$$A : B :: C : D :: E : F :: G : H, \text{ \&c.}$$

4. There are four terms in every proportion. The first and second form the *first couplet*, and the third and fourth,

the *second couplet.* The first and fourth terms are called *extremes;* the second and third, *means*, and the fourth term, a *fourth proportional* to the other three. When the second term is equal to the third, it is said to be a *mean proportional* between the extremes. In this case, there are but three different quantities in the proportion, and the last is said to be a *third proportional to the other two.* Thus, if we have,

$$A : B :: B : C,$$

B is a *mean* proportional between A and C, and C is a *third* proportional to A and B.

5. Quantities are in proportion by *alternation*, when antecedent is compared with antecedent, and consequent with consequent.

6. Quantities are in proportion by *inversion*, when antecedents are made consequents, and consequents, antecedents.

7. Quantities are in proportion by *composition*, when the sum of antecedent and consequent is compared with either antecedent or consequent.

8. Quantities are proportional by *division*, when the difference of the antecedent and consequent is compared either with antecedent or consequent.

9. Two varying quantities are *reciprocally* or *inversely* proportional, when one is increased as many times as the other is diminished. In this case, their product is a fixed quantity, as $xy = m$.

10. Equimultiples of two or more quantities, are the products obtained by multiplying both by the same quantity. Thus, mA and mB, are equimultiples of A and B.

PROPOSITION I. THEOREM.

If four quantities are in proportion, the product of the means will be equal to the product of the extremes.

Assume the proportion,

$$A : B :: C : D; \text{ whence, } \frac{B}{A} = \frac{D}{C};$$

clearing of fractions, we have,

$$BC = AD;$$

which was to be proved.

Cor. If B is equal to C, there will be but three proportional quantities; in this case, *the square of the mean is equal to the product of the extremes.*

PROPOSITION II. THEOREM.

If the product of two quantities is equal to the product of two other quantities, two of them may be made the means, and the other two the extremes of a proportion.

If we have,

$$AD = BC,$$

by changing the members of the equation, we have,

$$BC = AD;$$

dividing both members by AC, we have,

$$\frac{B}{A} = \frac{D}{C}, \text{ or } A : B :: C : D;$$

which was to be proved.

PROPOSITION III. THEOREM.

If four quantities are in proportion, they will be in proportion by alternation.

Assume the proportion,

$$A : B :: C : D; \text{ whence, } \frac{B}{A} = \frac{D}{C}.$$

Multiplying both members by $\frac{C}{B}$, we have,

$$\frac{C}{A} = \frac{D}{B}; \text{ or, } A : C :: B : D;$$

which was to be proved.

PROPOSITION IV. THEOREM.

If one couplet in each of two proportions is the same, the other couplets will form a proportion.

Assume the proportions,

$$A : B :: C : D; \text{ whence, } \frac{B}{A} = \frac{D}{C};$$

$$\text{and, } A : B :: F : G; \text{ whence, } \frac{B}{A} = \frac{G}{F}.$$

From Axiom 1, we have,

$$\frac{D}{C} = \frac{G}{F}; \text{ whence, } C : D :: F : G;$$

which was to be proved.

Cor. If the antecedents, in two proportions, are the same, the consequents will be proportional. For, the antecedents of the second couplets may be made the consequents of the first, by alternation (P. III.).

PROPOSITION V. THEOREM.

If four quantities are in proportion, they will be in proportion by inversion.

Assume the proportion,

$$A : B :: C : D; \quad \text{whence,} \quad \frac{B}{A} = \frac{D}{C}.$$

If we take the reciprocals of both members (A. 7), we have,

$$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{C}{D}; \quad \text{whence,} \quad B : A :: D : C;$$

which was to be proved.

PROPOSITION VI. THEOREM.

If four quantities are in proportion, they will be in proportion by composition or division.

Assume the proportion,

$$A : B :: C : D; \quad \text{whence,} \quad \frac{B}{A} = \frac{D}{C}.$$

If we add 1 to both members, and subtract 1 from both members, we shall have,

$$\frac{B}{A} + 1 = \frac{D}{C} + 1; \quad \text{and,} \quad \frac{B}{A} - 1 = \frac{D}{C} - 1;$$

whence, by reducing to a common denominator, we have,

$$\frac{B+A}{A} = \frac{D+C}{C}, \quad \text{and,} \quad \frac{B-A}{A} = \frac{D-C}{C}; \quad \text{whence,}$$

$$A : B+A :: C : D+C, \quad \text{and,} \quad A : B-A :: C : D-C$$

which was to be proved.

PROPOSITION VII. THEOREM.

Equimultiples of two quantities are proportional to the quantities themselves.

Let A and B be any two quantities; then $\frac{B}{A}$ will denote their ratio.

If we multiply both terms of this fraction by m, its value will not be changed; and we shall have,

$$\frac{mB}{mA} = \frac{B}{A}; \quad \text{whence,} \quad mA : mB :: A : B;$$

which was to be proved.

PROPOSITION VIII. THEOREM.

If four quantities are in proportion, any equimultiples of the first couplet will be proportional to any equimultiples of the second couplet.

Assume the proportion,

$$A : B :: C : D; \quad \text{whence,} \quad \frac{B}{A} = \frac{D}{C}.$$

If we multiply both terms of the first member by m, and both terms of the second member by n, we shall have,

$$\frac{mB}{mA} = \frac{nD}{nC}; \quad \text{whence,} \quad mA : mB :: nC : nD;$$

which was to be proved.

PROPOSITION IX. THEOREM.

If two quantities be increased or diminished by like parts of each, the results will be proportional to the quantities themselves.

We have, Prop. VII.,

$$A : B :: mA : mB.$$

If we make $m = 1 \pm \frac{p}{q}$, in which $\frac{p}{q}$ is any fraction, we shall have,

$$A : B :: A \pm \frac{p}{q}A : B \pm \frac{p}{q}B;$$

which was to be proved.

PROPOSITION X. THEOREM.

If both terms of the first couplet of a proportion be increased or diminished by like parts of each; and if both terms of the second couplet be increased or diminished by any other like parts of each, the results will be in proportion.

Since we have, Prop. VIII.,

$$mA : mB :: nC : nD;$$

if we make $m = 1 \pm \frac{p}{q}$, and, $n = 1 \pm \frac{p'}{q'}$, we shall have,

$$A \pm \frac{p}{q}A : B \pm \frac{p}{q}B :: C \pm \frac{p'}{q'}C : D \pm \frac{p'}{q'}D;$$

which was to be proved.

PROPOSITION XI. THEOREM.

In any continued proportion, the sum of the antecedents is to the sum of the consequents, as any antecedent to its corresponding consequent.

From the definition of a continued proportion (D. 3),

$$A : B :: C : D :: E : F :: G : H, \text{ \&c.,}$$

hence,

$$\frac{B}{A} = \frac{B}{A}; \qquad \text{whence,} \qquad BA = AB;$$

$$\frac{B}{A} = \frac{D}{C}; \qquad \text{whence,} \qquad BC = AD;$$

$$\frac{B}{A} = \frac{F}{E}; \qquad \text{whence,} \qquad BE = AF;$$

$$\frac{B}{A} = \frac{H}{G}; \qquad \text{whence,} \qquad BG = AH;$$

&c., &c.

Adding and factoring, we have,

$$B(A + C + E + G + \text{\&c.}) = A(B + D + F + H + \text{\&c.}):$$

hence, from Proposition II.,

$$A + C + E + G + \text{\&c.} : B + D + F + H + \text{\&c.} :: A : B;$$

which was to be proved.

PROPOSITION XII. THEOREM.

If two proportions be multiplied together, term by term, the the products will be proportional.

Assume the two proportions,

$$A : B :: C : D; \quad \text{whence,} \quad \frac{B}{A} = \frac{D}{C};$$

and,

$$E : F :: G : H; \quad \text{whence,} \quad \frac{F}{E} = \frac{H}{G}.$$

Multiplying the equations, member by member, we have,

$$\frac{BF}{AE} = \frac{DH}{CG}; \quad \text{whence,} \quad AE : BF :: CG : DH;$$

which was to be proved.

Cor. 1. If the corresponding terms of two proportions are equal, each term of the resulting proportion will be the square of the corresponding term in either of the given proportions: hence, *If four quantities are proportional, their squares will be proportional.*

Cor. 2. If the principle of the proposition be extended to three or more proportions, and the corresponding terms of each be supposed equal, it will follow that, *like powers of proportional quantities are proportionals.*

BOOK III.

THE CIRCLE, AND THE MEASUREMENT OF ANGLES.

DEFINITIONS.

1. A **Circle** is a plane figure, bounded by a curved line, every point of which is equally distant from a point within, called the *centre*.

The bounding line is called the *circumference.*

2. A **Radius** is a straight line drawn from the centre to any point of the circumference.

3. A **Diameter** is a straight line drawn through the centre and terminating in the circumference.

All radii of the same circle are equal. All diameters are also equal, and each is double the radius.

4. An **Arc** is any part of a circumference.

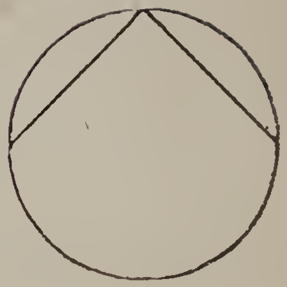
5. A **Chord** is a straight line joining the extremities of an arc.

Any chord belongs to two arcs: the smaller one is meant, unless the contrary is expressed.

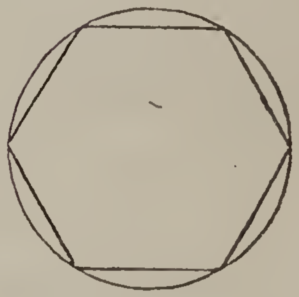
6. A **Segment** is a part of a circle included between an arc and its chord.

7. A **Sector** is a part of a circle included within an an arc and the radii drawn to its extremities.

8. An Inscribed Angle is an angle whose vertex is in the circumference, and whose sides are chords.

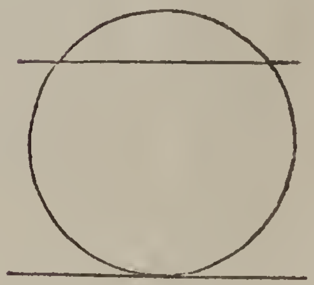


9. An Inscribed Polygon is a polygon whose vertices are in the circumference, and whose sides are chords.

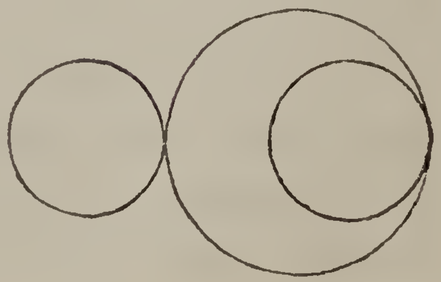


10. A Secant is a straight line which cuts the circumference in two points.

11. A Tangent is a straight line which touches the circumference in one point. This point is called, the *point of contact*, or, the *point of tangency.*

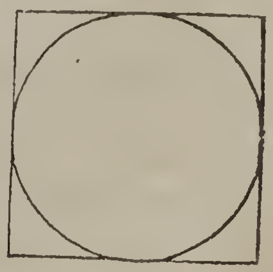


12. Two circles are *tangent to each other*, when they touch each other in one point. This point is called, the *point of contact*, or the *point of tangency.*



13. A Polygon is *circumscribed about a circle*, when all of its sides are tangent to the circumference.

14. A Circle is *inscribed in a polygon*, when its circumference touches all of the sides of the polygon.

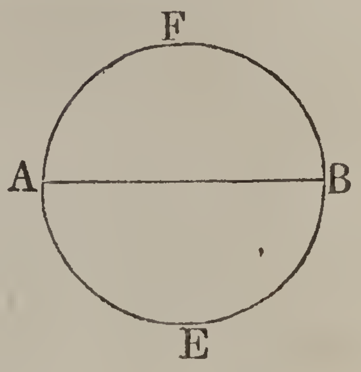


POSTULATE.

A circumference can be described from any point as a *centre*, and with any *radius.*

PROPOSITION I. THEOREM.

Any diameter divides the circle, and also its circumference, into two equal parts.



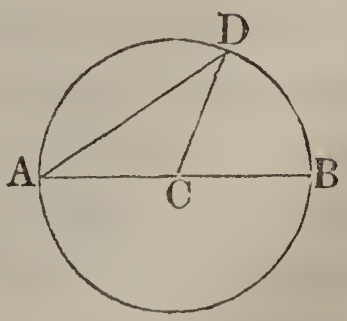
Let *AEBF* be a circle, and *AB* any diameter: then will it divide the circle and its circumference into two equal parts.

For, let *AFB* be applied to *AEB*, the diameter *AB* remaining common; then will they coincide; otherwise there would be some points in either one or the other of the curves unequally distant from the centre; which is impossible (D. 1): hence, *AB* divides the circle, and also its circumference, into two equal parts; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION II. THEOREM.

A diameter is greater than any other chord.

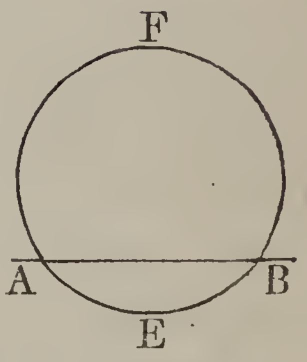
Let *AD* be a chord, and *AB* a diameter through one extremity, as *A*: then will *AB* be greater than *AD*.



Draw the radius *CD*. In the triangle *ACD*, we have *AD* less than the sum of *AC* and *CD* (B. I., P. VII.). But this sum is equal to *AB* (D. 3): hence, *AB* is greater than *AD*; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION III. THEOREM.

A straight line cannot meet a circumference in more than two points.

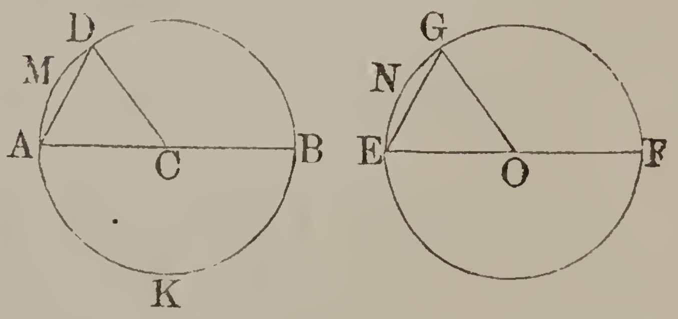


Let *AEBF* be a circumference, and *AB* a straight line: then *AB* cannot meet the circumference in more than two points.

For, suppose that they could meet in three points. We should then have three equal straight lines drawn from the same point to the same straight line; which is impossible (B. I., P. XV., C. 2): hence, *AB* cannot meet the circumference in more than two points; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION IV. THEOREM.

In equal circles, equal arcs are subtended by equal chords; and conversely, equal chords subtend equal arcs.



1°. In the equal circles *ADB* and *EGF*, let the arcs *AMD* and *ENG* be equal: then will the chords *AD* and *EG* be equal.

Draw the diameters *AB* and *EF*. If the semi-circle *ADB* be applied to the semi-circle *EGF*, it will coincide with it, and the semi-circumference *ADB* will coincide with the semi-circumference *EGF*. But the part *AMD* is equal to the part *ENG*, by hypothesis: hence, the point *D* will fall on *G*; therefore, the chord *AD* will coincide with

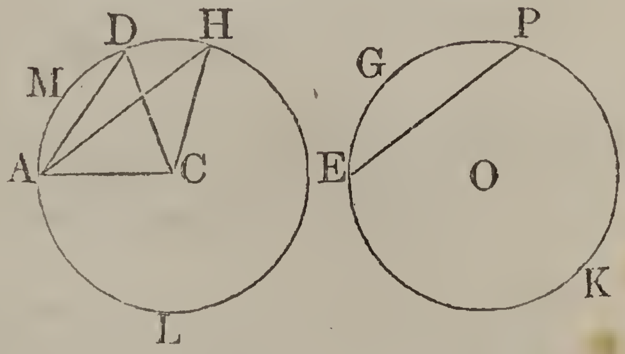
EG (A. 11), and is, therefore, equal to it; *which was to be proved.*

2°. Let the chords *AD* and *EG* be equal: then will the arcs *AMD* and *ENG* be equal.

Draw the radii *CD* and *OG*. The triangles *ACD* and *EOG* have all the sides of the one equal to the corresponding sides of the other; they are, therefore, equal in all their parts: hence, the angle *ACD* is equal to *EOG*. If, now, the sector *ACD* be placed upon the sector *EOG*, so that the angle *ACD* shall coincide with the angle *EOG*, the sectors will coincide throughout; and, consequently, the arcs *AMD* and *ENG* will coincide: hence, they will be equal; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION V. THEOREM.

In equal circles, a greater arc is subtended by a greater chord; and conversely, a greater chord subtends a greater arc.

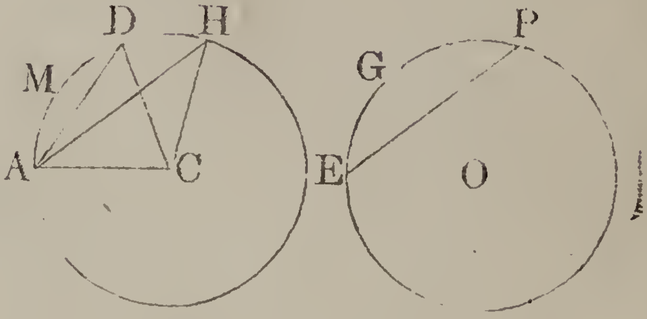


1°. In the equal circles *ADL* and *EGK*, let the arc *EGP* be greater than the arc *AMD*: then will the chord *EP* be greater than the chord *AD*.

For, place the circle *EGK* upon *AHL*, so that the centre *O* shall fall upon the centre *C*, and the point *E* upon *A*; then, because the arc *EGP* is greater than *AMD*, the point *P* will fall at some point *H*, beyond *D*, and the chord *EP* will take the position *AH*.

Draw the radii *CA*, *CD*, and *CH*. Now, the sides *AC*, *CH*, of the triangle *ACH*, are equal to the sides *AC*, *CD*, of the triangle *ACD*, and the angle *ACH* is greater than *ACD*: hence, the side *AH*, or its equal *EP*, is greater than the side *AD* (B. I., P. IX.); *which was to be proved.*

2°. Let the chord *EP*, or its equal *AH*, be greater than *AD*: then will the arc *EGP*, or its equal *ADH*, be greater than *AMD*.



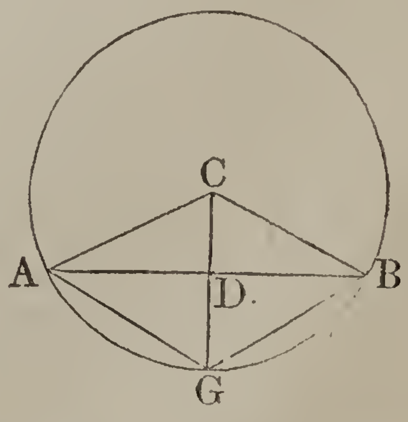
For, if *ADH* were equal to *AMD*, the chord *AH* would be equal to the chord *AD* (P. IV.); which is contrary to the hypothesis. And, if the arc *ADH* were less than *AMD*, the chord *AH* would be less than *AD*; which is also contrary to the hypothesis. Then, since the arc *ADH*, subtended by the greater chord, can neither be equal to, nor less than *AMD*, it must be greater than *AMD*; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION VI. THEOREM.

The radius which is perpendicular to a chord, bisects that chord, and also the arc subtended by it.

Let *CG* be the radius which is perpendicular to the chord *AB*: then will this radius bisect the chord *AB*, and also the arc *AGB*.

For, draw the radii *CA* and *CB*. Then, the right-angled triangles *CDA* and *CDB* will have the hypothenuse *CA* equal to *CB*, and the side *CD* common; the triangles are, therefore, equal in all their parts: hence, *AD* is equal to *DB*. Again, because *CG*



is perpendicular to AB, at its middle point, the chords GA and GB are equal (B. I., P. XVI.); and consequently, the arcs GA and GB are also equal (P. IV.): hence, CG bisects the chord AB, and also the arc AGB; *which was to be proved.*

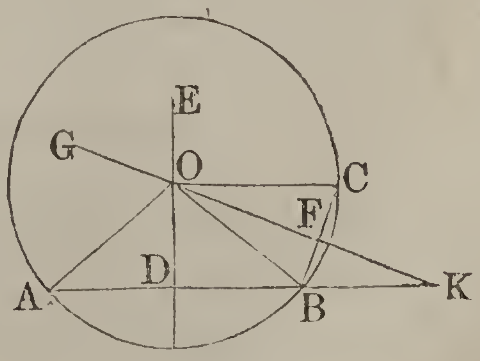
Cor. A straight line, perpendicular to a chord, at its middle point, passes through the centre of the circle.

Scholium. The centre C, the middle point D of the chord AB, and the middle point G of the subtended arc, are points of the radius perpendicular to the chord. But two points determine the position of a straight line (A. 11): hence, any straight line which passes through two of these points, will pass through the third, and be perpendicular to the chord.

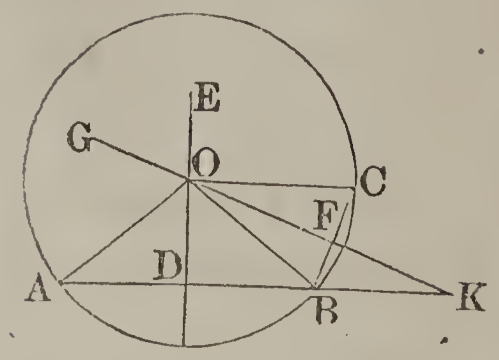
PROPOSITION VII. THEOREM.

Through any three points, not in the same straight line, one circumference may be made to pass, and but one.

Let A, B, and C, be any three points, not in a straight line: then may one circumference be made to pass through them, and but one.



Join the points by the lines AB, BC, and bisect these lines by perpendiculars DE and FG: then will these perpendiculars meet in some point O. For, if they do not meet, they are parallel; and if they are parallel, the line ABK, which is perpendicular to DE, is also perpendicular to KG (B. I., P. XX., C. 1); consequently, there are two lines BK and BF, drawn through the same point *B*, and perpendicular to the same line *KG*; which is impossible: hence, *DE* and *FG* meet in some point *O*.



Now, *O* is on a perpendicular to *AB* at its middle point, it is, therefore, equally distant from *A* and *B* (B. I., P. XVI.). For a like reason, *O* is equally distant from *B* and *C*. If, therefore, a circumference be described from *O* as a centre, with a radius equal to *OA*, it will pass through *A*, *B*, and *C*.

Again, *O* is the only point which is equally distant from *A*, *B*, and *C*: for, *DE* contains all of the points which are equally distant from *A* and *B*; and *FG* all of the points which are equally distant from *B* and *C*; and consequently, their point of intersection *O*, is the only point that is equally distant from *A*, *B*, and *C*: hence, one circumference may be made to pass through these points, and but one; *which was to be proved.*

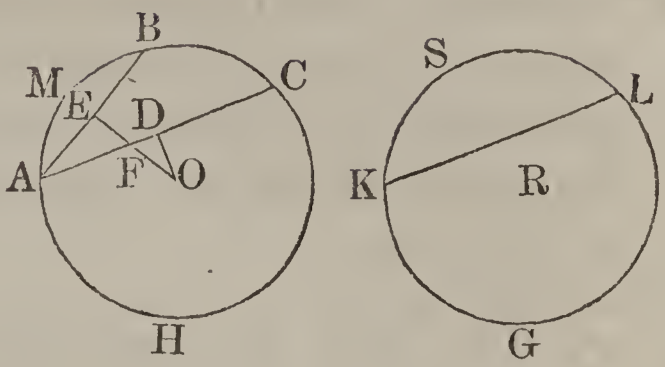
Cor. Two circumferences cannot intersect in more than two points; for, if they could intersect in three points, there would be two circumferences passing through the same three points; which is impossible.

PROPOSITION VIII. THEOREM.

In equal circles, equal chords are equally distant from the centres; and of two unequal chords, the less is at the greater distance from the centre.

1°. In the equal circles *ACH* and *KLG*, let the chords *AC* and *KL* be equal: then will they be equally distant from the centres.

For, let the circle *KLG* be placed upon *ACH*, so that the centre *R* shall fall upon the centre *O*, and the point *K* upon the point *A*: then will the chord *KL* coincide with *AC* (P. IV.); and consequently, they will be equally distant from the centre; *which was to be proved.*



2°. Let *AB* be less than *KL*: then will it be at a greater distance from the centre.

For, place the circle *KLG* upon *ACH*, so that *R* shall fall upon *O*, and *K* upon *A*. Then, because the chord *KL* is greater than *AB*, the arc *KSL* is greater than *AMB*; and consequently, the point *L* will fall at a point *C*, beyond *B*, and the chord *KL* will take the direction *AC*.

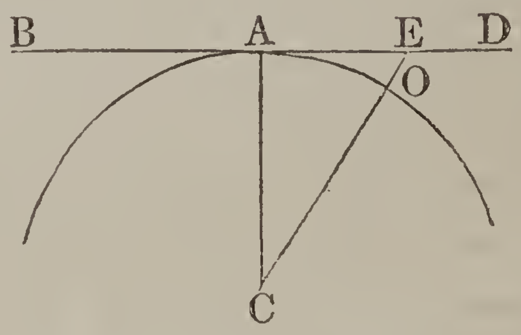
Draw *OD* and *OE*, respectively perpendicular to *AC* and *AB*; then will *OE* be greater than *OF* (A. 8), and *OF* than *OD* (B. I., P. XV.): hence, *OE* is greater than *OD*. But, *OE* and *OD* are the distances of the two chords from the centre (B. I., P. XV., C. 1): hence, the less chord is at the greater distance from the centre; *which was to be proved.*

Scholium. All the propositions relating to chords and arcs of equal circles, are also true for chords and arcs of one and the same circle. For, any circle may be regarded as made up of two equal circles, so placed, that they coincide in all their parts.

PROPOSITION IX. THEOREM.

If a straight line is perpendicular to a radius at its extremity, it will be tangent to the circle at that point; conversely, if a straight line is tangent to a circle at any point, it will be perpendicular to the radius drawn to that point.

1°. Let *BD* be perpendicular to the radius *CA*, at *A*: then will it be tangent to the circle at *A*.



For, take any other point of *BD*, as *E*, and draw *CE*: then will *CE* be greater than *CA* (B. I., P. XV.); and consequently, the point *E* will lie without the circle: hence, *BD* touches the circumference at the point *A*; it is, therefore, tangent to it at that point (D. 11); *which was to be proved.*

2°. Let *BD* be tangent to the circle at *A*: then will it be perpendicular to *CA*.

For, let *E* be any point of the tangent, except the point of contact, and draw *CE*. Then, because *BD* is a tangent, *E* lies without the circle; and consequently, *CE* is greater than *CA*: hence, *CA* is shorter than any other line that can be drawn from *C* to *BD*; it is, therefore, perpendicular to *BD* (B. I., P. XV., C. 1); *which was to be proved.*

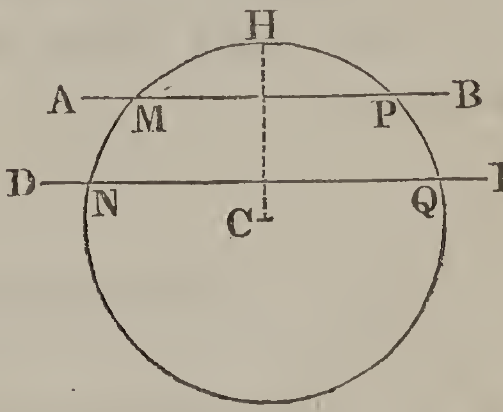
Cor. At a given point of a circumference, only one tangent can be drawn. For, if two tangents could be drawn, they would both be perpendicular to the same radius at the same point; which is impossible (B. I., P. XIV.).

PROPOSITION X. THEOREM.

Two parallels intercept equal arcs of a circumference.

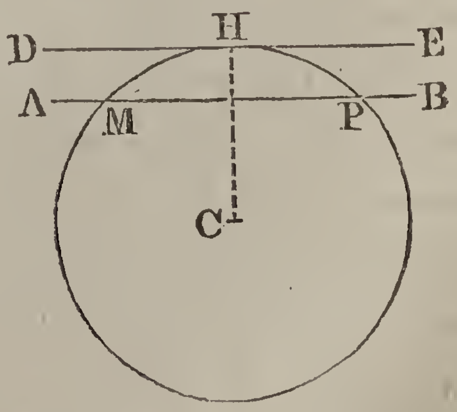
There may be three cases: both parallels may be secants; one may be a secant and the other a tangent; or, both may be tangents.

1°. Let the secants *AB* and *DE* be parallel: then will the intercepted arcs *MN* and *PQ* be equal.



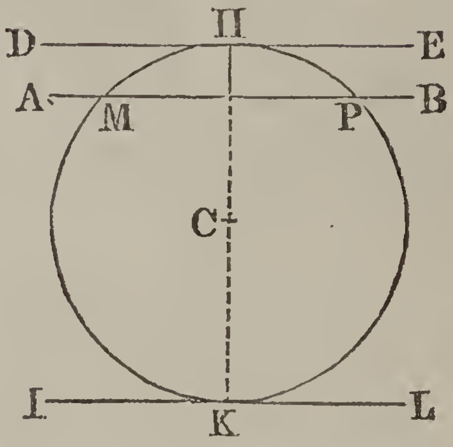
For, draw the radius *CH* perpendicular to the chord *MP*; it will also be perpendicular to *NQ* (B. I., P. XX., C. 1), and *H* will be at the middle point of the arc *MHP*, and also of the arc *NHQ*: hence, *MN*, which is the difference of *HN* and *HM*, is equal to *PQ*, which is the difference of *HQ* and *HP* (A. 3); *which was to be proved.*

2°. Let the secant *AB* and tangent *DE*, be parallel: then will the intercepted arcs *MH* and *PH* be equal.



For, draw the radius *CH* to the point of contact *H*; it will be perpendicular to *DE* (P. IX.), and also to its parallel *MP*. But, because *CH* is perpendicular to *MP*, *H* is the middle point of the arc *MHP* (P. VI.): hence, *MH* and *PH* are equal; *which was to be proved.*

3°. Let the tangents *DE* and *IL* be parallel, and let *H* and *K* be their points of contact: then will the intercepted arcs *HMK* and *HPK* be equal.

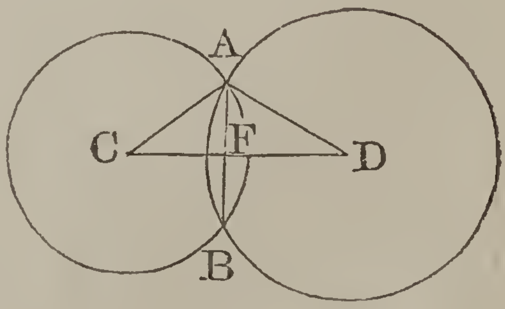


For, draw the secant *AB* parallel to *DE*; then, from what has just been shown, we shall have *HM* equal to *HP*, and *MK* equal to *PK*: hence, *HMK*, which is the sum of *HM* and *MK*, is equal to *HPK*, which is the sum of *HP* and *PK*; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XI. THEOREM.

If two circumferences intersect each other, the points of intersection will be in a perpendicular to the line joining their centres, and at equal distances from it.

Let the circumferences, whose centres are *C* and *D*, intersect at the points *A* and *B*: then will *CD* be perpendicular to *AB*, and *AF* will be equal to *BF*.

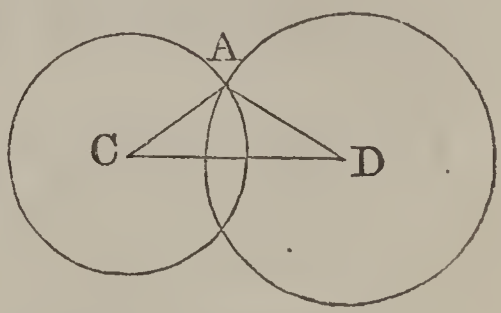


For, the points *A* and *B*, being on the circumference whose centre is *C*, are equally distant from *C*; and being on the circumference whose centre is *D*, they are equally distant from *D*: hence, *CD* is perpendicular to *AB* at its middle point (B. I., P. XVI., C.); *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XII. THEOREM.

If two circumferences intersect each other, the distance between their centres will be less than the sum, and greater than the difference, of their radii.

Let the circumferences, whose centres are C and D, intersect at A: then will CD be less than the sum, and greater than the difference of the radii of the two circles.

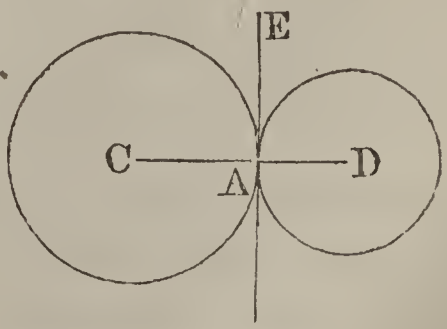


For, draw AC and AD, forming the triangle ACD. Then will CD be less than the sum of AC and AD, and greater than their difference (B. I., P. VII.); *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XIII. THEOREM.

If the distance between the centres of two circles is equal to the sum of their radii, they will be tangent externally.

Let C and D be the centres of two circles, and let the distance between the centres be equal to the sum of the radii: then will the circles be tangent externally.

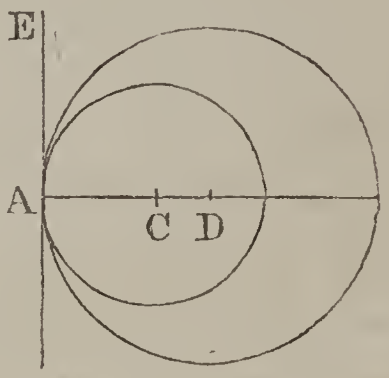


For, they will have a point A, on the line CD, common, and they will have no other point in common; for, if they had two points in common, the distance between their centres would be less than the sum of their radii; which is contrary to the hypothesis: hence, they are tangent externally; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XIV. THEOREM.

If the distance between the centres of two circles is equal to the difference of their radii, one will be tangent to the other internally.

Let *C* and *D* be the centres of two circles, and let the distance between these centres be equal to the difference of the radii: then will the one be tangent to the other internally.



For, they will have a point *A*, on *DC*, common, and they will have no other point in common. For, if they had two points in common, the distance between their centres would be greater than the difference of their radii; which is contrary to the hypothesis: hence, one touches the other internally; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. If two circles are tangent, either externally or internally, the point of contact will be on the straight line drawn through their centres.

Cor. 2. All circles whose centres are on the same straight line, and which pass through a common point of that line, are tangent to each other at that point. And if a straight line be drawn tangent to one of the circles at their common point, it will be tangent to them all at that point.

Scholium. From the preceding propositions, we infer that two circles may have any one of six positions with respect to each other, depending upon the distance between their centres:

1°. When the distance between their centres is greater than the sum of their radii, *they are external, one to the other:*

2°. When this distance is equal to the sum of the radii, *they are tangent*, externally:

3°. When this distance is less than the sum, and greater than the difference of the radii, *they intersect each other:*

4°. When this distance is equal to the difference of their radii, *one is tangent to the other*, internally:

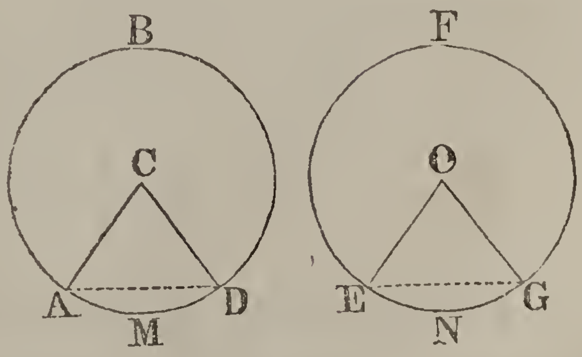
5°. When this distance is less than the difference of the radii, *one is wholly within the other:*

6°. When this distance is equal to zero, *they have a common centre;* or, *they are concentric.*

PROPOSITION XV. THEOREM.

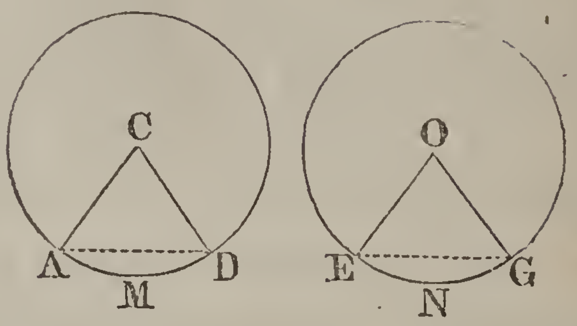
In equal circles, radii making equal angles at the centre, intercept equal arcs of the circumference; conversely, radii which intercept equal arcs, make equal angles at the centre.

1°. In the equal circles ADB and EGF, let the angles ACD and EOG be equal: then will the arcs AMD and ENG be equal.



For, draw the chords AD and EG; then will the triangles ACD and EOG have two sides and their included angle, in the one, equal to two sides and their included angle, in the other, each to each. They are, therefore, equal in all their parts; consequently, AD is equal to EG. But, if the chords AD and EG are equal, the arcs AMD and ENG are also equal (P. IV.); *which was to be proved.*

2°. Let the arcs *AMD* and *ENG* be equal: then will the angles *ACD* and *EOG* be equal.

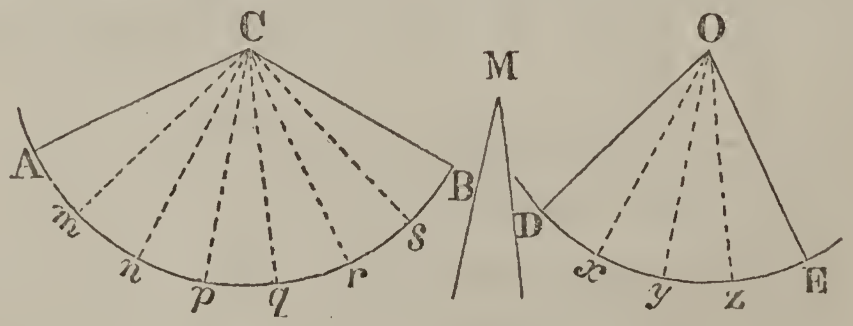


For, if the arcs *AMD* and *ENG* are equal, the chords *AD* and *EG* are equal (P. IV.); consequently, the triangles *ACD* and *EOG* have their sides equal, each to each; they are, therefore, equal in all their parts: hence, the angle *ACD* is equal to the angle *EOG*; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XVI. THEOREM.

In equal circles, commensurable angles at the centre are proportional to their intercepted arcs.

In the equal circles, whose centres are *C* and *O*, let the angles *ACB* and *DOE* be commensurable; that is, let them have a common unit: then will they be proportional to the intercepted arcs *AB* and *DE*.



Let the angle *M* be a common unit; and suppose, for example, that this unit is contained 7 times in the angle *ACB*, and 4 times in the angle *DOE*. Then, suppose *ACB* be divided into 7 angles, by the radii *Cm*, *Cn*, *Cp*, &c.; and *DOE* into 4 angles, by the radii *Ox*, *Oy*, and *Oz*, each equal to the unit *M*.

From the last proposition, the arcs Am, mn, &c., Dx, xy, &c., are equal to each other; and because there are 7 of these arcs in AB, and 4 in DE, we shall have,

$$\text{arc } AB : \text{arc } DE :: 7 : 4.$$

But, by hypothesis, we have,

$$\text{angle } ACB : \text{angle } DOE :: 7 : 4;$$

hence, from (B. II., P. IV.), we have,

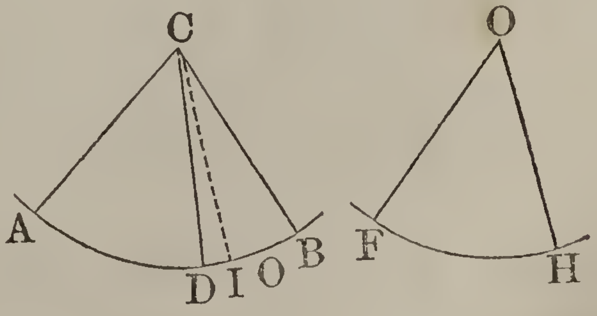
$$\text{angle } ACB : \text{angle } DOE :: \text{arc } AB : \text{arc } DE.$$

If any other numbers than 7 and 4 had been used, the same proportion would have been found; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. If the intercepted arcs are commensurable, they will be proportional to the corresponding angles at the centre, as may be shown by changing the order of the couplets in the above proportion.

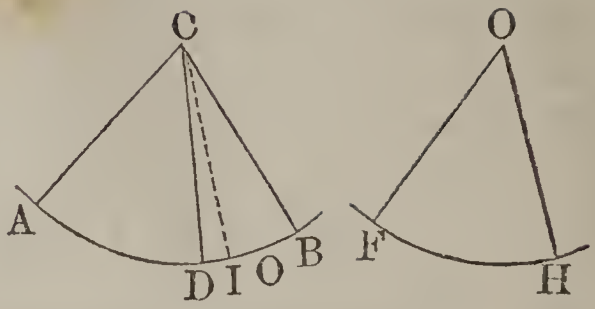
PROPOSITION XVII. THEOREM.

In equal circles, incommensurable angles are proportional to their intercepted arcs.



In the equal circles, whose centres are C and O, let ACB and FOH be incommensurable: then will they be proportional to the arcs AB and FH.

For, let the less angle FOH, be placed upon the greater angle ACB, so that it shall take the position ACD.



Then, if the proposition is not true, let us suppose that the angle ACB is to the angle FOH, or its equal ACD, as the arc AB is to an arc AO, greater than FH, or its equal AD; whence,

$$\text{angle } ACB : \text{angle } ACD :: \text{arc } AB : \text{arc } AO.$$

Conceive the arc AB to be divided into equal parts, each less than DO: there will be at least one point of division between D and O; let I be that point; and draw CI. Then the arcs AB, AI, will be commensurable, and we shall have (P. XVI.),

$$\text{angle } ACB : \text{angle } ACI :: \text{arc } AB : \text{arc } AI.$$

Comparing the two proportions, we see that the antecedents are the same in both: hence, the consequents are proportional (B. II., P. IV., C.); hence,

$$\text{angle } ACD : \text{angle } ACI :: \text{arc } AO . \text{arc } AI.$$

But, AO is greater than AI: hence, if this proportion is true, the angle ACD must be greater than the angle ACI. On the contrary, it is less: hence, the fourth term of the proportion cannot be greater than AD.

In a similar manner, it may be shown that the fourth term cannot be less than AD: hence, it must be equal to AD; therefore, we have,

$$\text{angle } ACB : \text{angle } ACD :: \text{arc } AB : \text{arc } AD;$$

which was to be proved.

Cor. 1. The intercepted arcs are proportional to the corresponding angles at the centre, as may be shown by changing the order of the couplets in the preceding proportion.

Cor. 2. In equal circles, angles at the centre are proportional to their intercepted arcs; and the reverse, whether they are commensurable or incommensurable.

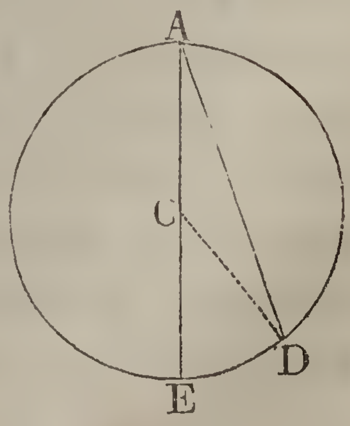
Cor 3. In equal circles, sectors are proportional to their angles, and also to their arcs.

Scholium. Since the intercepted arcs are proportional to the corresponding angles at the centre, the arcs may be taken as the measures of the angles. That is, if a circumference be described from the vertex of any angle, as a centre, and with a fixed radius, the arc intercepted between the sides of the angle may be taken as the measure of the angle. In Geometry, the right angle which is measured by a quarter of a circumference, or a *quadrant*, is taken as a unit. If, therefore, any angle be measured by one-half or two-thirds of a quadrant, it will be equal to one-half or two-thirds of a right angle.

PROPOSITION XVIII. THEOREM.

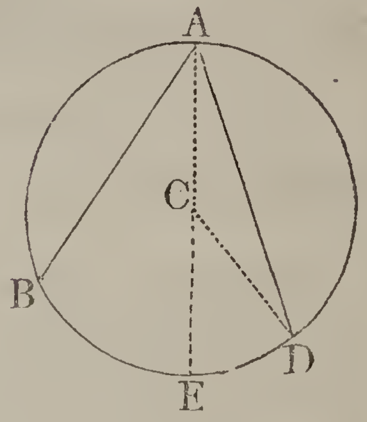
An inscribed angle is measured by half of the arc included between its sides.

There may be three cases: the centre of the circle may lie on one of the sides of the angle; it may lie within the angle; or, it may lie without the angle.



1°. Let *EAD* be an inscribed angle, one of whose sides *AE* passes through the centre: then will it be measured by half of the arc *DE*.

For, draw the radius CD. The external angle DCE, of the triangle DCA, is equal to the sum of the opposite interior angles CAD and CDA (B. I., P. XXV., C. 6). But, the triangle DCA being isosceles, the angles D and A are equal; therefore, the angle DCE is double the angle DAE. Because DCE is at the centre, it is measured by the arc DE (P. XVII., S.): hence, the, angle DAE is measured by half of the arc DE; *which was to be proved.*

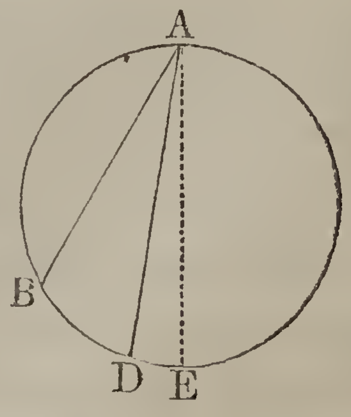


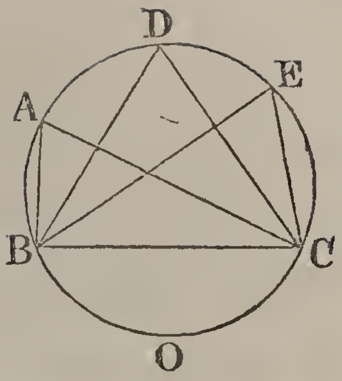
2°. Let DAB be an inscribed angle, and let the centre lie within it: then will the angle be measured by half of the arc BED.

For, draw the diameter AE. Then, from what has just been proved, the angle DAE is measured by half of DE, and the angle EAB by half of EB: hence, BAD, which is the sum of EAB and DAE, is measured by half of the sum of DE and EB, or by half of BED; *which was to be proved.*

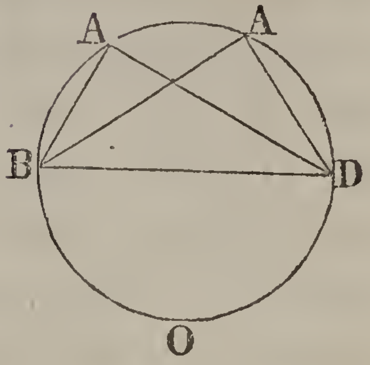
3°. Let BAD be an inscribed angle, and let the centre lie without it: then will it be measured by half of the arc arc BD.

For, draw the diameter AE. Then, from what precedes, the angle DAE is measured by half of DE, and the angle BAE by half of BE: hence, BAD, which is the difference of BAE and DAE, is measured by half of the difference of BE and DE, or by half of the arc BD; *which was to be proved.*

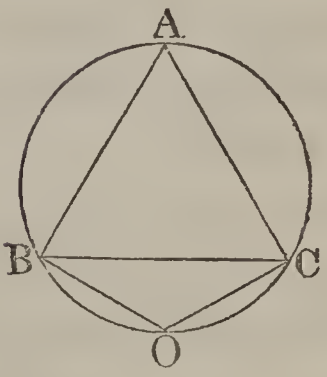




Cor. 1. All the angles *BAC*, *BDC*, *BEC*, inscribed in the same segment, are equal; because they are each measured by half of the same arc *BOC*.

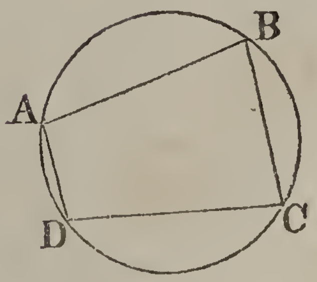


Cor. 2. Any angle *BAD*, inscribed in a semi-circle, is a right angle; because it is measured by half the semi-circumference *BOD*, or by a quadrant (P. XVII., S.).



Cor. 3. Any angle *BAC*, inscribed in a segment greater than a semi-circle, is acute; for it is measured by half the arc *BOC*, less than a semi-circumference.

Any angle *BOC*, inscribed in a segment less than a semi-circle, is obtuse; for it is measured by half the arc *BAC*, greater than a semi-circumference.

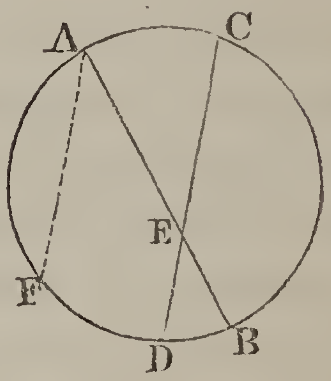


Cor. 4. The opposite angles *A* and *C*, of an inscribed quadrilateral *ABCD*, are together equal to two right angles; for the angle *DAB* is measured by half the arc *DCB*, the angle *DCB* by half the arc *DAB*: hence, the two angles, taken together, are measured by half the circumference: hence, their sum is equal to two right angles.

PROPOSITION XIX. THEOREM.

Any angle formed by two chords, which intersect, is measured by half the sum of the included arcs.

Let *DEB* be an angle formed by the intersection of the chords *AB* and *CD*: then will it be measured by half the sum of the arcs *AC* and *DB*.

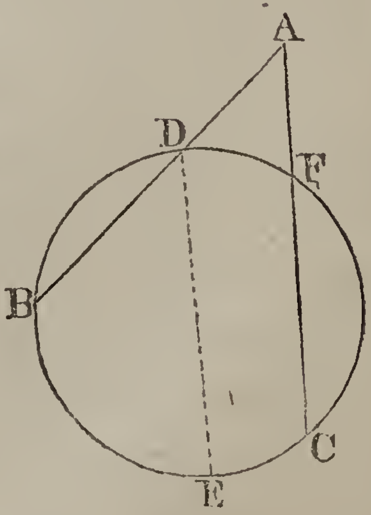


For, draw *AF* parallel to *DC*: then, the arc *DF* will be equal to *AC* (P. X.), and the angle *FAB* equal to the angle *DEB* (B. I., P. XX., C. 3). But the angle *FAB* is measured by half the arc *FDB* (P. XVIII.); therefore, *DEB* is measured by half of *FDB*; that is, by half the sum of *FD* and *DB*, or by half the sum of *AC* and *DB*; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XX. THEOREM.

The angle formed by two secants, is measured by half the difference of the included arcs.

Let *AB*, *AC*, be two secants: then will the angle *BAC* be measured by half the difference of the arcs *BC* and *DF*.

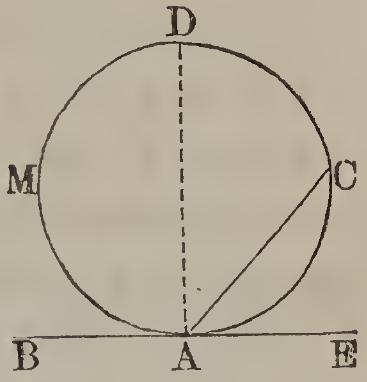


Draw *DE* parallel to *AC*: the arc *EC* will be equal to *DF* (P. X.), and the angle *BDE* equal to the angle *BAC* (B. I., P. XX., C. 3.). But *BDE* is measured by half the arc *BE* (P. XVIII.): hence, *BAC* is also measured by half the arc *BE*; that is, by half the difference of *BC* and *EC*, or by half the difference of *BC* and *DF*; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XXI. THEOREM.

An angle formed by a tangent and a chord meeting it at the point of contact, is measured by half the included arc.

Let BE be tangent to the circle AMC, and let AC be a chord drawn from the point of contact A: then will the angle BAC be measured by half of the arc AMC.



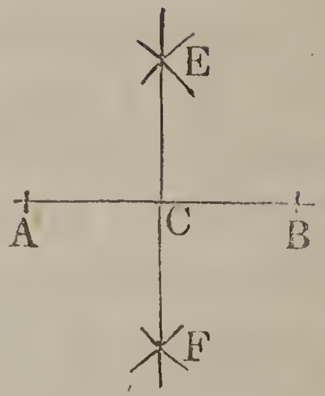
For, draw the diameter AD. The angle BAD is a right angle (P. IX.), and is measured by half the semi-circumference AMD (P. XVII., S.); the angle DAC is measured by half of the arc DC (P. XVIII.): hence, the angle BAC, which is equal to the sum of the angles BAD and DAC, is measured by half the sum of the arcs AMD and DC, or by half of the arc AMC; *which was to be proved.*

The angle CAE, which is the difference of DAE and DAC, is measured by half the difference of the arcs DCA and DC, or by half the arc CA.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

PROBLEM I.

To bisect a given straight line.



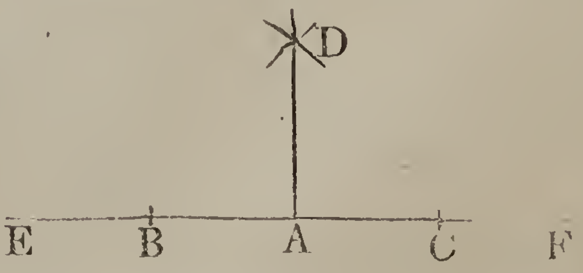
Let AB be a given straight line.

From A and B, as centres, with a radius greater than one half of AB, describe arcs intersecting at E and F: join E and F, by the straight line EF. Then will EF bisect the given line AB. For, E and F are each equally distant from A and B; and consequently, the line EF bisects AB (B. I., P. XVI., C.).

PROBLEM II.

To erect a perpendicular to a given straight line, at a given point of that line.

Let EF be a given line, and let A be a given point on that line.

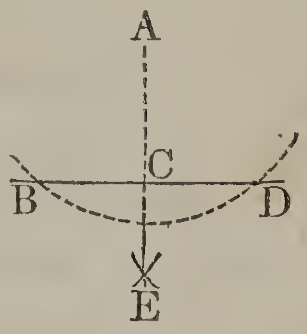


From A, lay off the equal distances AB and AC; from B and C, as centres, with a radius greater than one half of BC, describe arcs intersecting at D; draw the line AD: then will AD be the perpendicular required. For, D and A are each equally distant from B and C; consequently, DA is perpendicular to BC (B. I., P. XVI., C.).

PROBLEM III.

To draw a perpendicular to a given straight line, from a given point without that line.

Let BD be the given line, and A the given point.

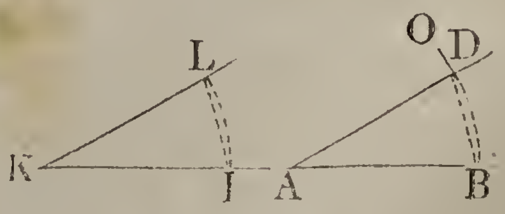


From A, as a centre, with a radius sufficiently great, describe an arc cutting BD in two points, B and D; with B and D as centres, and a radius greater than one-half of BD, describe arcs intersecting at E; draw AE: then will AE be the perpendicular required. For, A and E are each equally distant from B and D: hence, AE is perpendicular to BD (B. I., P. XVI., C.).

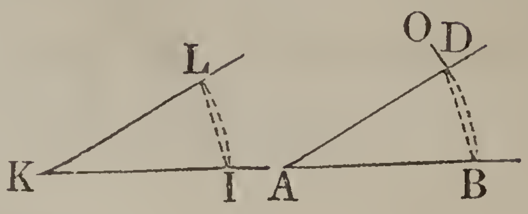
PROBLEM IV.

At a point on a given line, to construct an angle equal to a given angle.

Let A be the given point, AB the given line, and IKL the given angle.



From the vertex K as a centre, with any radius KI, describe the arc IL, terminating in the sides of the angle. From A as a centre, with a radius AB, equal to KI, describe the indefinite arc BO; then, with a radius equal to the chord LI, from B as a centre, describe an arc cutting the arc BO in D; draw AD: then will BAD be equal to the angle K.

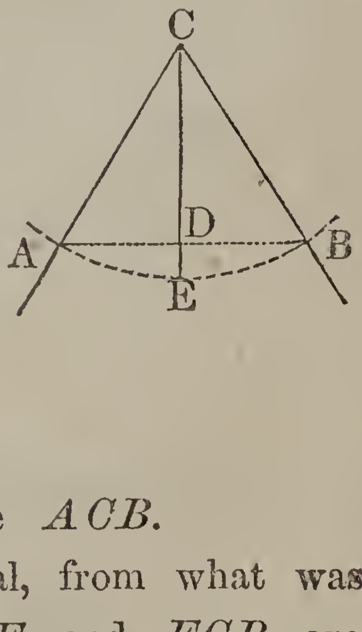


For, the arcs BD, IL, have equal radii and equal chords: hence, they are equal (P. IV.); therefore, the angles BAD, IKL, measured by them, are also equal (P. XV.).

PROBLEM V.

To bisect a given arc, or a given angle.

1°. Let AEB be a given arc, and C its centre.



Draw the chord AB; through C, draw CD perpendicular to AB (Prob. III.): then will CD bisect the arc AEB (P. VI.).

2°. Let ACB be a given angle. With C as a centre, and any radius CB, describe the arc BA; bisect it by the line CD, as just explained: then will CD bisect the angle ACB.

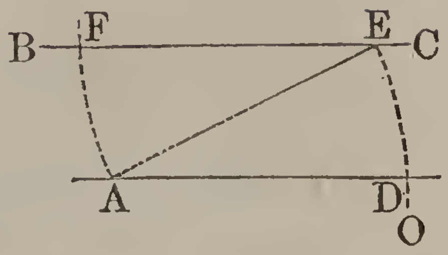
For, the arcs AE and EB are equal, from what was just shown; consequently, the angles ACE and ECB are also equal (P. XV.).

Scholium. If each half of an arc or angle be bisected, the original arc or angle will be divided into four equal parts; and if each of these be bisected, the original arc or angle will be divided into eight equal parts; and so on.

PROBLEM VI.

Through a given point, to draw a line parallel to a given line.

Let A be a given point, and BC a given line.



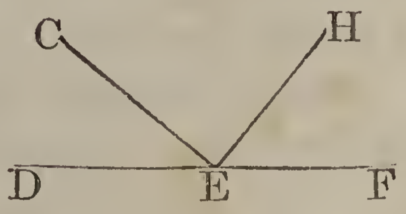
From the point A as a centre, with a radius AE, greater than the shortest distance from A to BC, describe an indefinite arc EO; from E as a centre, with the same radius, describe the arc AF; lay off ED equal to AF, and draw AD: then will AD be the parallel required.

For, drawing AE, the angles AEF, EAD, are equal (P. XV.); therefore, the lines AD, EF are parallel (B. I., P. XIX., C. 1.).

PROBLEM VII.

Given, two angles of a triangle, to construct the third angle.

Let A and B be given angles of a triangle.



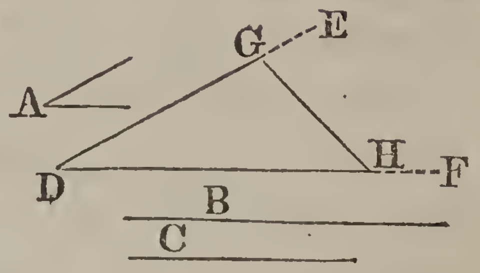
Draw a line DF, and at some point of it, as E, construct the angle FEH equal to A, and HEC equal to B. Then, will CED be equal to the required angle.

For, the sum of the three angles at E is equal to two right angles (B. I., P. I., C. 3), as is also the sum of the three angles of a triangle (B. I., P. XXV.). Consequently, the third angle CED must be equal to the third angle of the triangle.

PROBLEM VIII.

Given, two sides and the included angle of a triangle, to construct the triangle.

Let B and C denote the given sides, and A the given angle.

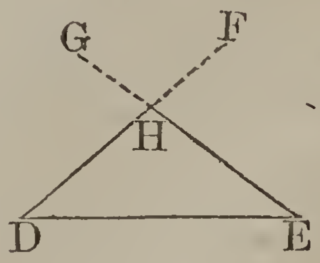


Draw the indefinite line DF, and at D construct an angle FDE, equal to the angle A; on DF, lay off DH equal to the side C, and on DE, lay off DG equal to the side B; draw GH: then will DGH be the required triangle (B. I., P. V.).

PROBLEM IX.

Given, one side and two angles of a triangle, to construct the triangle.

The two angles may be either both adjacent to the given side, or one may be adjacent and the other opposite to it. In the latter case, construct the third angle by Problem VII. We shall then have two angles and their included side.

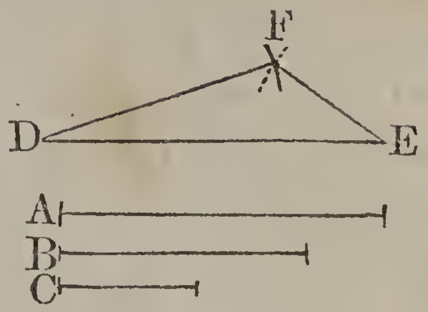


Draw a straight line, and on it lay off DE equal to the given side; at D construct an angle equal to one of the adjacent angles, and at E construct an angle equal to the other adjacent angle; produce the sides DF and EG till they intersect at H: then will DEH' be the triangle required (B. I., P. VI.).

PROBLEM X.

Given, the three sides of a triangle, to construct the triangle.

Let A, B, and C, be the given sides.



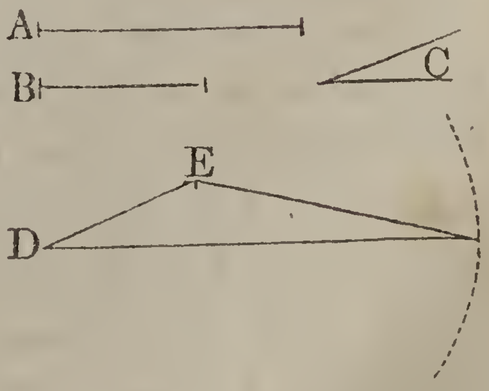
Draw DE, and make it equal to the side A; from D as a centre, with a radius equal to the side B, describe an arc; from E as a centre, with a radius equal to the side C, describe an arc intersecting the former at F; draw DF and EF: then will DEF be the triangle required (B. I., P. X.).

Scholium. In order that the construction may be possible, any one of the given sides must be *less* than the sum of the other two, and *greater* than their difference (B. I., P. VII., S.).

PROBLEM XI.

Given, two sides of a triangle, and the angle opposite one of them, to construct the triangle.

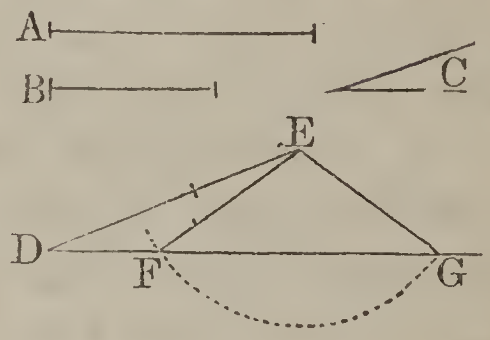
Let A and B be the given sides, and C the given angle.



Draw an indefinite line DG, and at some point of it, as D, construct an angle GDE equal to the given angle; on one side of this angle lay off the distance DE equal to the side B adjacent to the given angle; from E as a centre, with a radius equal to the side opposite the given angle, describe an arc cutting the side DG at G; draw EG. Then will DEG be the required triangle.

For, the sides *DE* and *EG* are equal to the given sides, and the angle *D*, opposite one of them, is equal to the given angle.

Scholium. When the side opposite the given angle is greater than the other given side, there will be but one solution. When the given angle is acute, and the side opposite the given angle is less than the other given side, and greater than the shortest distance from *E* to *DG*, there will be two solutions, *DEG* and *DEF*. When the side opposite the given angle is equal to the shortest distance from *E* to *DG*, the arc will be tangent to *DG*, the angle opposite *DE* will be a right angle, and there will be but one solution. When the side opposite the given angle is shorter than the distance from *E* to *DG*, there will be no solution.

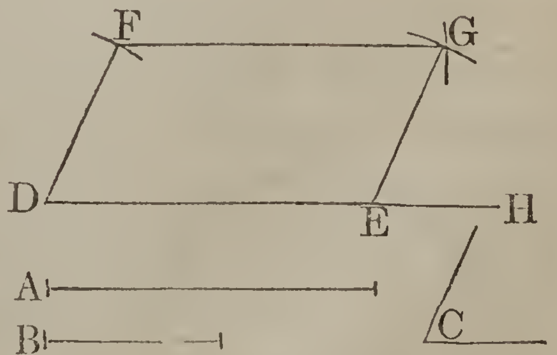


PROBLEM XII.

Given, two adjacent sides of a parallelogram and their included angle, to construct the parallelogram.

Let *A* and *B* be the given sides, and *C* the given angle.

Draw the line *DH*, and at some point as *D*, construct the angle *HDF* equal to the angle *C*. Lay off *DE* equal to the side *A*, and *DF* equal to the side *B*; draw *FG* parallel to *DE*, and *EG* parallel to *DF*: then will *DFGE* be the parallelogram required.

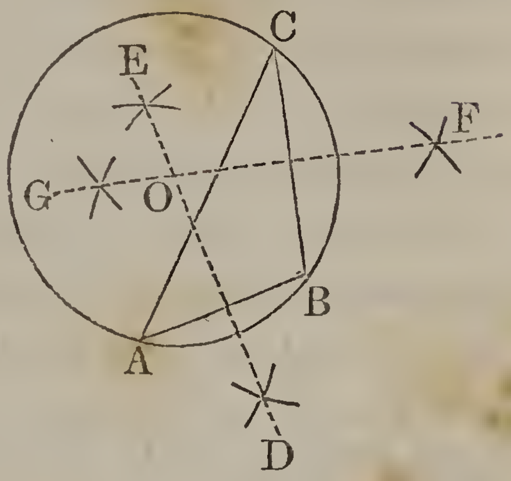


For, the opposite sides are parallel by construction; and consequently, the figure is a parallelogram (D. 28); it is also formed with the given sides and given angle.

PROBLEM XIII.

To find the centre of a given circumference.

Take any three points *A*, *B*, and *C*, on the circumference or arc, and join them by the chords *AB*, *BC*; bisect these chords by the perpendiculars *DE* and *FG*: then will their point of intersection *O*, be the centre required (P. VII.).



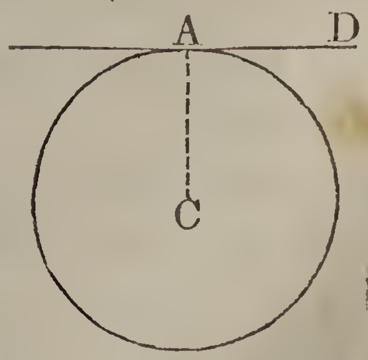
Scholium. The same construction enables us to pass a circumference through any three points not in a straight line. If the points are vertices of a triangle, the circle will be circumscribed about it.

PROBLEM XIV.

Through a given point, to draw a tangent to a given circle.

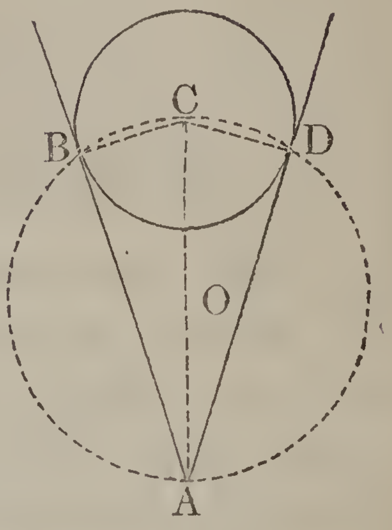
There may be two cases: the given point may lie on the circumference of the given circle, or it may lie without the given circle.

1°. Let *C* be the centre of the given circle, and *A* a point on the circumference, through which the tangent is to be drawn.



Draw the radius *CA*, and at *A* draw *AD* perpendicular to *AC*: then will *AD* be the tangent required (P. IX.).

2°. Let C be the centre of the given circle, and A a point without the circle, through which the tangent is to be drawn.



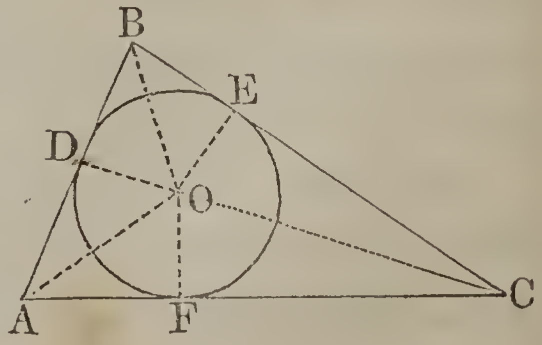
Draw the line AC; bisect it at O, and from O as a centre, with a radius OC, describe the circumference $ABCD$; join the point A with the points of intersection D and B: then will both AD and AB be tangent to the given circle, and there will be two solutions.

For, the angles ABC and ADC are right angles (P. XVIII., C. 2): hence, each of the lines AB and AD is perpendicular to a radius at its extremity; and consequently, they are tangent to the given circle (P. IX.).

Corollary. The right-angled triangles ABC and ADC, have a common hypothenuse AC, and the side BC equal to DC; and consequently, they are equal in all their parts (B. I., P. XVII.): hence, AB is equal to AD, and the angle CAB is equal to the angle CAD. The tangents are therefore equal, and the line AC bisects the angle between them.

PROBLEM XV.

To inscribe a circle in a given triangle.



Let ABC be the given triangle.

Bisect the angles A and B, by the lines AO and BO, meeting in the point O (Prob. V.); from the point O

let fall the perpendiculars *OD*, *OE*, *OF*, on the sides of the triangle: these perpendiculars will all be equal.

For, in the triangles *BOD* and *BOE*, the angles *OBE* and *OBD* are equal, by construction; the angles *ODB* and *OEB* are equal, because both are right angles; and consequently, the angles *BOD* and *BOE* are also equal (B. I., P. XXV., C. 2), and the side *OB* is common; and therefore, the triangles are equal in all their parts (B. I., P. VI.): hence, *OD* is equal to *OE*. In like manner, it may be shown that *OD* is equal to *OF*.

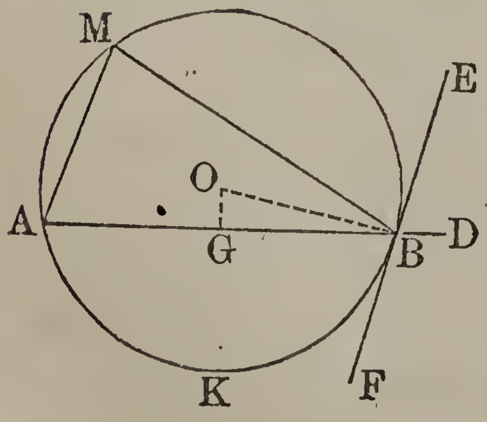
From *O* as a centre, with a radius *OD*, describe a circle, and it will be the circle required. For, each side is perpendicular to a radius at its extremity, and is therefore tangent to the circle.

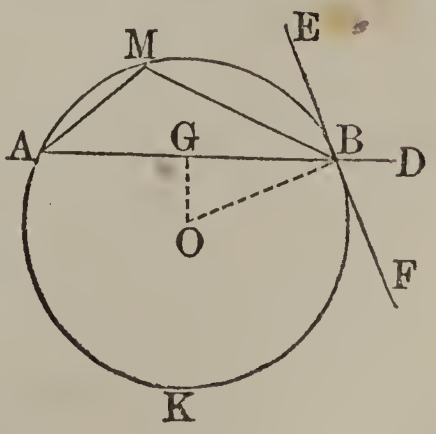
Corollary. The lines that bisect the three angles of a triangle all meet in one point.

PROBLEM XVI.

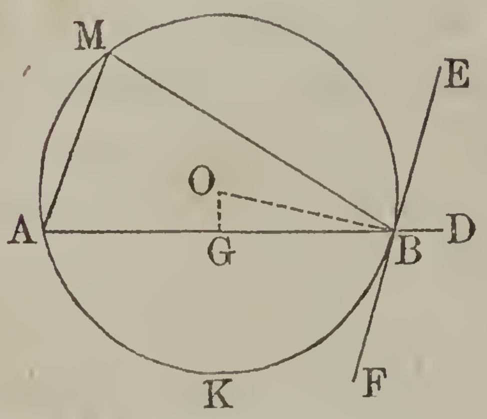
On a given line, to construct a segment that shall contain a given angle.

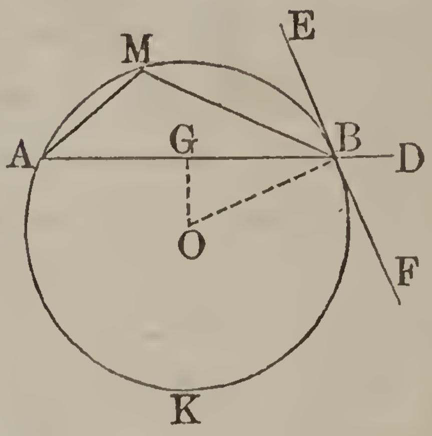
Let *AB* be the given line.





Produce *AB* towards *D*; at *B* construct the angle *DBE* equal to the given angle; draw *BO* perpendicular to BE, and at the middle point G, of AB, draw GO perpendicular to AB; from their point of intersection O, as a centre, with a radius OB, describe the arc AMB: then will the segment AMB be the segment required.





For, the angle ABF, equal to EBD, is measured by half of the arc AKB (P. XXI.); and the inscribed angle AMB is measured by half of the same arc: hence, the angle AMB is equal to the angle EBD, and consequently, to the given angle.

BOOK IV.

MEASUREMENT AND RELATION OF POLYGONS.

DEFINITIONS.

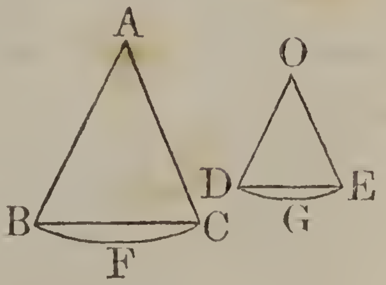
1. SIMILAR POLYGONS, are polygons which are mutually equiangular, and which have the sides about the equal angles, taken in the same order, proportional.

2. In similar polygons, the parts which are similarly placed in each, are called *homologous.*

The corresponding angles are *homologous angles*, the corresponding sides are *homologous sides*, the corresponding diagonals are *homologous diagonals*, and so on.

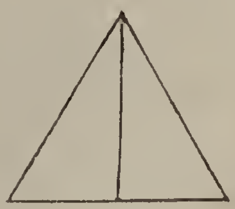
3. SIMILAR ARCS, SECTORS, or SEGMENTS are those which correspond to equal angles at the centre.

Thus, if the angles A and O are equal, the arcs BFC and DGE are similar, the sectors BAC and DOE are similar, and the segments BFC and DGE are similar.

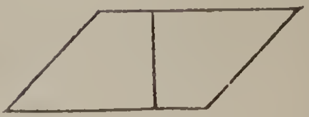


4. The ALTITUDE OF A TRIANGLE, is the perpendicular distance from the vertex of either angle to the opposite side, or the opposite side produced.

The vertex of the angle from which the distance is measured, is called the *vertex of the triangle*, and the opposite side, is called the *base of the triangle.*

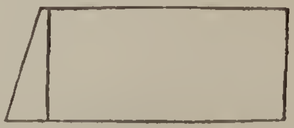


5. The ALTITUDE OF A PARALLELOGRAM, is the perpendicular distance between two opposite sides.



These sides are called *bases ;* one the *upper*, and the other, the *lower base.*

6. The ALTITUDE OF A TRAPEZOID, is the perpendicular distance between its parallel sides.



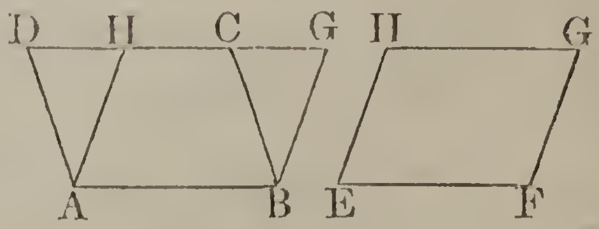
These sides are called *bases ;* one the *upper*, and the other, the *lower base.*

7. The AREA OF A SURFACE, is its numerical value expressed in terms of some other surface taken as a *unit.* The unit adopted is a square described on the linear unit, as a side.

PROPOSITION I. THEOREM.

Parallelograms which have equal bases and equal altitudes, are equal.

Let the parallelograms $ABCD$ and $EFGH$ have equal bases and equal altitudes: then will the parallelograms be equal.



For, let them be so placed that their lower bases shall coincide; then, because they have the same altitude, their upper bases will be in the same line DG, parallel to AB.

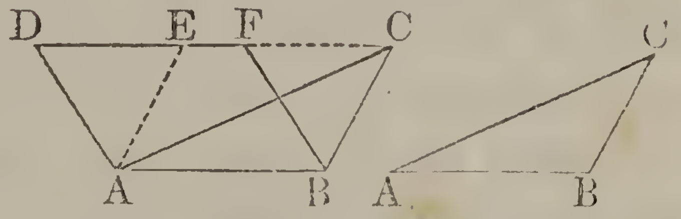
The triangles DAH and CBG, have the sides AD and BC equal, because they are opposite sides of the parallelogram AC (B. I., P. XXVIII.); the sides AH and BG equal, because they are opposite sides of the parallelogram AG; the angles DAH and CBG equal, because their sides are parallel and lie in the same direction (B. I., P. XXIV.) : hence, the triangles are equal (B. I., P. V.).

If from the quadrilateral *ABGD*, we take away the triangle *DAH*, there will remain the parallelogram *AG* ; if from the same quadrilateral *ABGD*, we take away the tritriangle *CBG*, there will remain the parallelogram *AC* : hence, the parallelogram *AC* is equal to the parallelogram *EG* (A. 3) ; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION II. THEOREM.

A triangle is equal to one-half of a parallelogram having an equal base and an equal altitude.

Let the triangle *ABC*, and the parallelogram *ABFD*, have equal bases and equal altitudes : then will the triangle be equal to one-half of the parallelogram.



For, let them be so placed that the base of the triangle shall coincide with the lower base of the parallelogram ; then, because they have equal altitudes, the vertex of the triangle will lie in the upper base of the parallelogram, or in the prolongation of that base.

From *A*, draw *AE* parallel to *BC*, forming the parallelogram *ABCE*. This parallelogram will be equal to the parallelogram *ABFD*, from Proposition I. But the triangle *ABC* is equal to half of the parallelogram *ABCE* (B. I., P. XXVIII., C. 1) : hence, it is equal to half of the parallelogram *ABFD* (A. 7) ; *which was to be proved.*

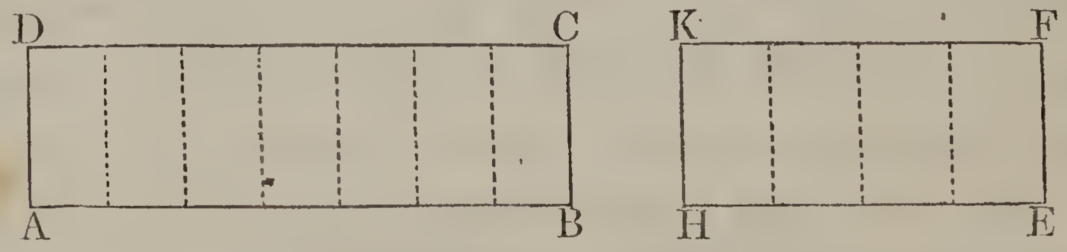
Cor. Triangles having equal bases and equal altitudes are equal, for they are halves of equal parallelograms.

PROPOSITION III. THEOREM.

Rectangles having equal altitudes, are proportional to their bases.

There may be two cases: the bases may be commensurable, or they may be incommensurable.

1°. Let $ABCD$ and $HEFK$, be two rectangles whose altitudes AD and HK are equal, and whose bases AB and HE are commensurable: then will the areas of the rectangles be proportional to their bases.



Suppose that AB is to HE, as 7 is to 4. Conceive AB to be divided into 7 equal parts, and HE into 4 equal parts, and at the points of division, let perpendiculars be drawn to AB and HE. Then will $ABCD$ be divided into 7, and $HEFK$ into 4 rectangles, all of which will be equal, because they have equal bases and equal altitudes (P. I.): hence, we have,

$$ABCD : HEFK :: 7 : 4.$$

But we have, by hypothesis,

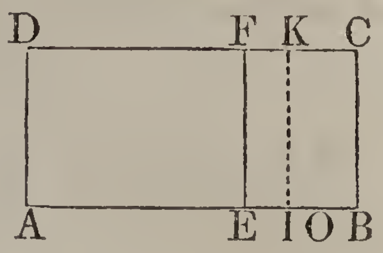
$$AB : HE :: 7 : 4.$$

From these proportions, we have (B. II., P. IV.),

$$ABCD : HEFK :: AB : HE.$$

Had any other numbers than 7 and 4 been used, the same proportion would have been found; *which was to be proved.*

2°. Let the bases of the rectangles be incommensurable: then will the rectangles be proportional to their bases.



For, place the rectangle $HEFK$ upon the rectangle $ABCD$, so that it shall take the position $AEFD$. Then, if the rectangles are not proportional to their bases, let us suppose that

$$ABCD : AEFD :: AB : AO;$$

in which AO is greater than AE. Divide AB into equal parts, each less than OE; at least one point of division, as I, will fall between E and O; at this point, draw IK perpendicular to AB. Then, because AB and AI are commensurable, we shall have, from what has just been shown,

$$ABCD : AIKD :: AB : AI.$$

The above proportions have their antecedents the same in each; hence (B. II., P. IV., C.),

$$AEFD : AIKD :: AO : AI.$$

The rectangle $AEFD$ is less than $AIKD$; and if the above proportion were true, the line AO would be less than AI; whereas, it is greater. The fourth term of the proportion, therefore, cannot be greater than AE. In like manner, it may be shown that it cannot be less than AE; consequently, it must be equal to AE: hence,

$$ABCD : AEFD :: AB : AE;$$

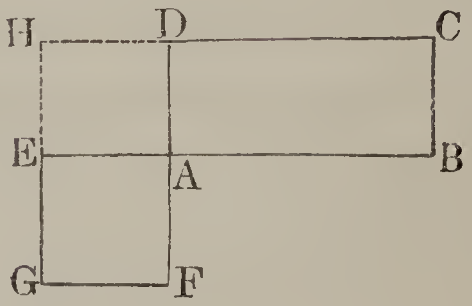
which was to be proved.

Cor. If rectangles have equal bases, they are to each other as their altitudes.

PROPOSITION IV. THEOREM.

Any two rectangles are to each other as the products of their bases and altitudes.

Let $ABCD$ and $AEGF$ be two rectangles: then will $ABCD$ be to $AEGF$, as $AB \times AD$ is to $AE \times AF$.



For, place the rectangles so that the angles DAB and EAF shall be opposite or vertical; then, produce the sides CD and GE till they meet in H.

The rectangles $ABCD$ and $ADHE$ have the same altitude AD: hence (P. III.),

$$ABCD : ADHE :: AB : AE.$$

The rectangles $ADHE$ and $AEGF$. have the same altitude AE: hence,

$$ADHE : AEGF :: AD : AF.$$

Multiplying these proportions, term by term (B. II., P. XII.), and omitting the common factor $ADHE$ (B. II., P. VII.), we have,

$$ABCD : AEGF :: AB \times AD : AE \times AF;$$

which was to be proved.

Scholium 1. If we suppose AE and AF, each to be equal to the linear unit, the rectangle $AEGF$ will be the superficial unit, and we shall have,

$$ABCD : 1 :: AB \times AD : 1;$$

$$ABCD = AB \times AD:$$

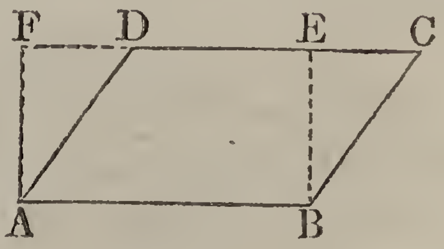
hence, *the area of a rectangle is equal to the product of its base and altitude;* that is, the number of superficial units in the rectangle, is equal to the product of the number of linear units in its base by the number of linear units in its altitude.

Scholium 2. The product of two lines is sometimes called the *rectangle* of the lines, because the product is equal to the area of a rectangle constructed with the lines as sides.

PROPOSITION V. THEOREM.

The area of a parallelogram is equal to the product of its base and altitude.

Let $ABCD$ be a parallelogram, AB its base, and BE its altitude: then will the area of $ABCD$ be equal to $AB \times BE$.



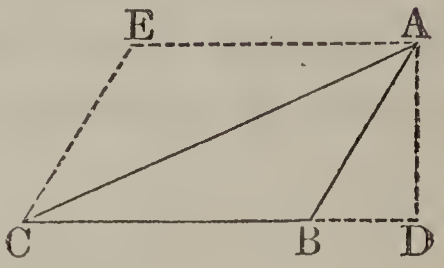
For, construct the rectangle $ABEF$, having the same base and altitude: then will the rectangle be equal to the parallelogram (P. I.); but the area of the rectangle is equal to $AB \times BE$: hence, the area of the parallelogram is also equal to $AB \times BE$; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. Parallelograms are to each other as the products of their bases and altitudes. If their altitudes are equal, they are to each other as their bases. If their bases are equal, they are to each other as their altitudes.

PROPOSITION VI. THEOREM.

The area of a triangle is equal to half the product of its base and altitude.

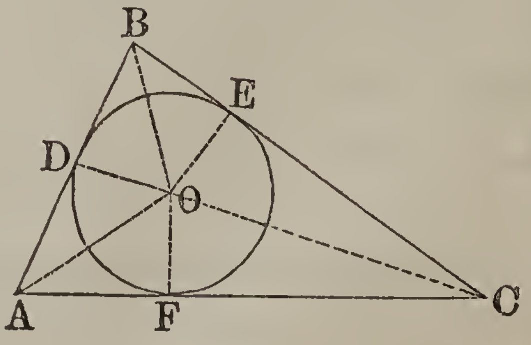
Let ABC be a triangle, BC its base, and AD its altitude: then will the area of the triangle be equal to $\frac{1}{2}BC \times AD$.



For, from C, draw CE parallel to BA, and from A, draw AE parallel to CB. The area of the parallelogram $BCEA$ is $BC \times AD$ (P. V.); but the triangle ABC is half of the parallelogram $BCEA$: hence, its area is equal to $\frac{1}{2}BC \times AD$; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. Triangles are to each other, as the products of their bases and altitudes (B. II., P. VII.). If their altitudes are equal, they are to each other as their bases. If their bases are equal, they are to each other as their altitudes.

Cor. 2. The area of a triangle is equal to half the product of its perimeter and the radius of the inscribed circle.



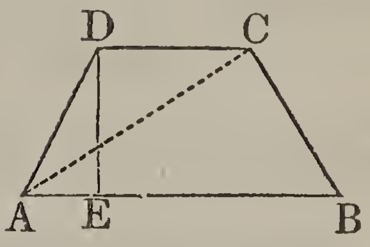
For, let DEF be a circle inscribed in the triangle ABC. Draw OD, OE, and OF, to the points of contact, and OA, OB, and OC, to the vertices.

The area of OBC will be equal to $\frac{1}{2}OE \times BC$; the area of OAC will be equal to $\frac{1}{2}OF \times AC$; and the area of OAB will be equal to $\frac{1}{2}OD \times AB$; and since OD, OE, and OF, are equal, the area of the triangle ABC (A. 9), will be equal to $\frac{1}{2}OD\,(AB + BC + CA)$.

PROPOSITION VII. THEOREM.

The area of a trapezoid is equal to the product of its altitude and half the sum of its parallel sides.

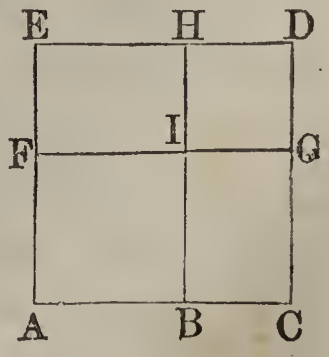
Let $ABCD$ be a trapezoid, DE its altitude, and AB and DC its parallel sides: then will its area be equal to $DE \times \frac{1}{2}(AB + DC)$.



For, draw the diagonal AC, forming the triangles ABC and ACD. The altitude of each of these triangles is equal to DE. The area of ABC is equal to $\frac{1}{2}AB \times DE$ (P. VI.); the area of ACD is equal to $\frac{1}{2}DC \times DE$: hence, the area of the trapezoid, which is the sum of the triangles, is equal to the sum of $\frac{1}{2}AB \times DE$ and $\frac{1}{2}DC \times DE$, or to $DE \times \frac{1}{2}(AB + DC)$; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION VIII. THEOREM.

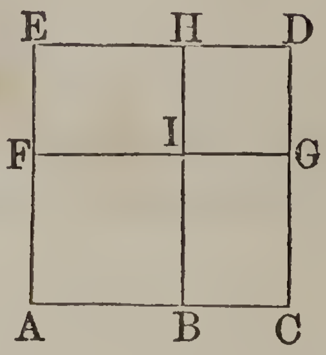
The square described on the sum of two lines is equal to the sum of the squares described on the lines, increased by twice the rectangle of the lines.



Let AB and BC be two lines, and AC their sum: then will

$$\overline{AC}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 + \overline{BC}^2 + 2AB \times BC.$$

On AC, construct the square $ACDE$; from B, draw BH parallel to AE; lay off AF equal to AB, and from F, draw FG parallel to AC: then will IG and IH be each equal to BC; and IB and IF, to AB.



The square $ACDE$ is composed of four parts. The part $ABIF$ is a square described on AB; the part $IGDH$ is equal to a square described on BC; the part $BCGI$ is equal to the rectangle of AB and BC; and the part $FIHE$ is also equal to the rectangle of AB and BC: and because the whole is equal to the sum of all its parts (A. 9), we have,

$$\overline{AC}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 + \overline{BC}^2 + 2AB \times BC;$$

which was to be proved.

Cor. If the lines AB and BC are equal, the four parts of the square on AC will also be equal: hence, *the square described on a line is equal to four times the square described on half the line.*

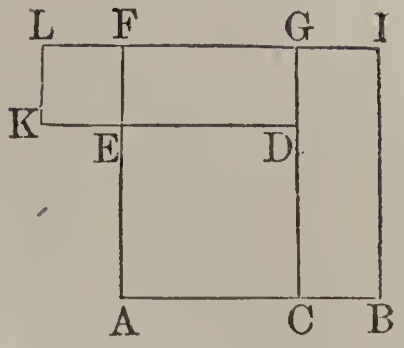
PROPOSITION IX. THEOREM.

The square described on the difference of two lines is equal to the sum of the squares described on the lines, diminished by twice the rectangle of the lines.

Let AB and BC be two lines, and AC their difference: then will

$$\overline{AC}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 + \overline{BC}^2 - 2AB \times BC.$$

On AB construct the square $ABIF$; from C draw CG parallel to BI; lay off CD equal to AC, and from D draw DK parallel and equal to BA; complete the square $EFLK$: then will EK be equal to BC, and $EFLK$ will be equal to the square of BC.



The whole figure $ABILKE$ is equal to the sum of the squares described on AB and BC. The part $CBIG$ is equal to the rectangle of AB and BC; the part $DGLK$ is also equal to the rectangle of AB and BC. If from the whole figure $ABILKE$, the two parts $CBIG$ and $DGLK$ be taken, there will remain the part $ACDE$, which is equal to the square of AC: hence,

$$\overline{AC}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 + \overline{BC}^2 - 2AB \times BC;$$

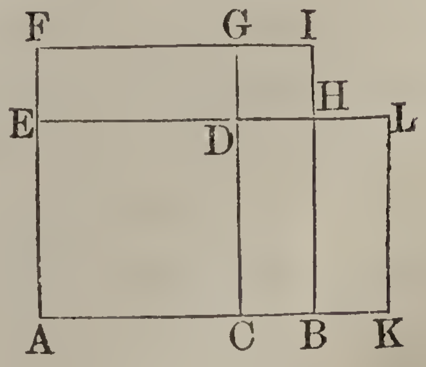
which was to be proved.

PROPOSITION X. THEOREM.

The rectangle contained by the sum and difference of two lines, is equal to the difference of their squares.

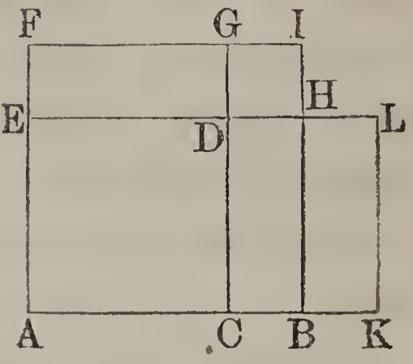
Let AB and BC be two lines, of which AB is the greater: then will

$$(AB + BC)\,(AB - BC) = \overline{AB}^2 - \overline{BC}^2.$$



On AB, construct the square $ABIF$; prolong AB, and make BK equal to BC; then will AK be equal to $AB + BC$; from K, draw KL parallel to BI, and make it equal to AC; draw LE parallel to KA, and CG parallel to BI: then DG is equal to BC, and the figure $DHIG$ is equal to the square on BC, and $EDGF$ is equal to $BKLH$.

If we add to the figure *ABHE*, the rectangle *BKLH*, we shall have the rectangle *AKLE*, which is equal to the the rectangle of $AB + BC$ and $AB - BC$. If to the same figure *ABHE*, we add the rectangle *DGFE*, equal to *BKLH*, we shall have the figure *ABHDGF*, which is equal to the difference of the squares of *AB* and *BC*. But the sums of equals are equal (A. 2), hence,



$$(AB + BC)\ (AB - BC) = \overline{AB}^2 - \overline{BC}^2\,;$$

which was to be proved.

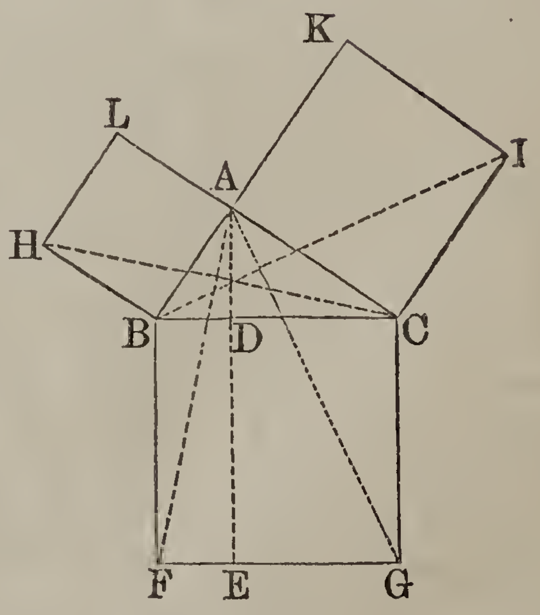
PROPOSITION XI. THEOREM.

The square described on the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle, is equal to the sum of the squares described on the other two sides.

Let *ABC* be a triangle, right-angled at *A*: then will $\overline{BC}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 + \overline{AC}^2$.

Construct the square *BG* on the side *BC*, the square *AH* on the side *AB*, and the square *AI* on the side *AC*; from *A* draw *AD* perpendicular to *BC*, and prolong it to *E*: then will *DE* be parallel to *BF*; draw *AF* and *HC*.

In the triangles *HBC* and *ABF*, we have *HB* equal to *AB*, because they are sides of the same square;



BC equal to BF, for the same reason, and the included angles HBC and ABF equal, because each is equal to the angle ABC plus a right angle : hence, the triangles are equal in all their parts (B. I., P. V.).

The triangle ABF, and the rectangle BE, have the same base BF, and because DE is the prolongation of DA, their altitudes are equal : hence, the triangle ABF is equal to half the rectangle BE (P. II.). The triangle HBC, and the square BL, have the same base BH, and because AC is the prolongation of AL (B. I., P. IV.), their altitudes are equal : hence, the triangle HBC is equal to half the square of AH. But, the triangles ABF and HBC are equal : hence, the rectangle BE is equal to the square AH. In the same manner, it may be shown that the rectangle DG is equal to the square AI : hence, the sum of the rectangles BE and DG, or the square BG, is equal to the sum of the squares AH and AI ; or, $\overline{BC}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 + \overline{AC}^2$; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. The square of either side about the right angle is equal to the square of the hypothenuse diminished by the square of the other side : thus,

$$\overline{AB}^2 = \overline{BC}^2 - \overline{AC}^2 ; \quad \text{or,} \quad \overline{AC}^2 = \overline{BC}^2 - \overline{AB}^2.$$

Cor. 2. If from the vertex of the right angle, a perpendicular be drawn to the hypothenuse, dividing it into two *segments,* BD and DC, *the square of the hypothenuse will be to the square of either of the other sides, as the hypothenuse is to the segment adjacent to that side.*

For, the square BG, is to the rectangle BE, as BC to BD (P. III.) ; but the rectangle BE is equal to the square AH : hence,

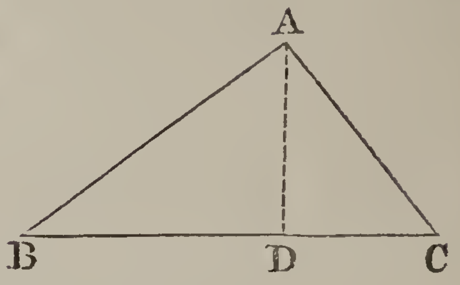
$$\overline{BC}^2 : \overline{AB}^2 :: BC : BD.$$

In like manner, we have,

$$\overline{BC}^2 : \overline{AC}^2 :: BC : DC.$$

Cor. 3. *The squares of the sides about the right angle are to each other as the adjacent segments of the hypothenuse.*

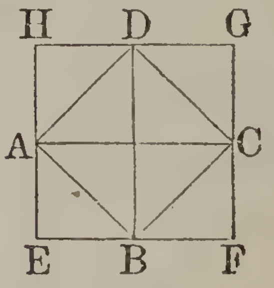
For, by combining the proportions of the preceding corollary (B. II., P. IV., C.), we have,



$$\overline{AB}^2 : \overline{AC}^2 :: BD : DC.$$

Cor. 4. *The square described on the diagonal of a square is double the given square.*

For, the square of the diagonal is equal to the sum of the squares of the two sides; but the square of each side is equal to the given square: hence,



$$\overline{AC}^2 = 2\overline{AB}^2; \quad \text{or,} \quad \overline{AC}^2 = 2\overline{BC}^2.$$

Cor. 5. From the last corollary, we have,

$$\overline{AC}^2 : \overline{AB}^2 :: 2 : 1;$$

hence, by extracting the square root of each term, we have,

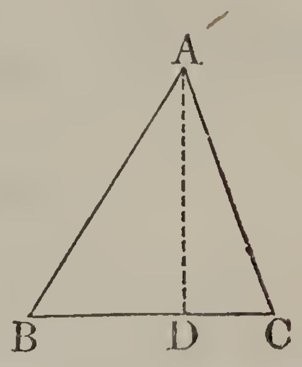
$$AC : AB :: \sqrt{2} : 1;$$

that is, *the diagonal of a square is to the side, as the square root of two to one;* consequently, *the diagonal and the side of a square are incommensurable.*

PROPOSITION XII. THEOREM.

In any triangle, the square of a side opposite an acute angle, is equal to the sum of the squares of the base and the other side, diminished by twice the rectangle of the base and the distance from the vertex of the acute angle to the foot of the perpendicular drawn from the vertex of the opposite angle to the base, or to the base produced.

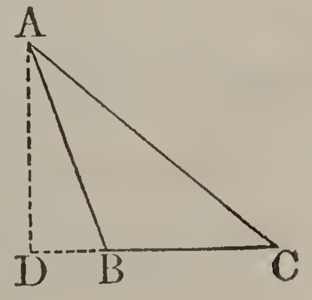
Let ABC be a triangle, C one of its acute angles, BC its base, and AD the perpendicular drawn from A to BC, or BC produced; then will



$$\overline{AB}^2 = \overline{BC}^2 + \overline{AC}^2 - 2BC \times CD.$$

For, whether the perpendicular meets the base, or the base produced, we have BD equal to the difference of BC and CD: hence (P. IX.),

$$\overline{BD}^2 = \overline{BC}^2 + \overline{CD}^2 - 2BC \times CD.$$



Adding $\overline{AD}^2$ to both members, we have,

$$\overline{BD}^2 + \overline{AD}^2 = \overline{BC}^2 + \overline{CD}^2 + \overline{AD}^2 - 2BC \times CD.$$

But, $\overline{BD}^2 + \overline{AD}^2 = \overline{AB}^2$, and $\overline{CD}^2 + \overline{AD}^2 = \overline{AC}^2$: hence,

$$\overline{AB}^2 = \overline{BC}^2 + \overline{AC}^2 - 2BC \times CD;$$

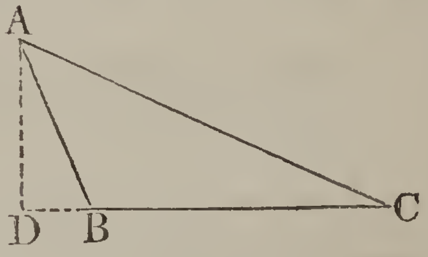
which was to be proved.

PROPOSITION XIII. THEOREM.

In any obtuse-angled triangle, the square of the side opposite the obtuse angle is equal to the sum of the squares of the base and the other side, increased by twice the rectangle of the base and the distance from the vertex of the obtuse angle to the foot of the perpendicular drawn from the vertex of the opposite angle to the base produced.

Let ABC be an obtuse-angled triangle, B its obtuse angle, BC its base, and AD the perpendicular drawn from A to BC produced; then will

$$\overline{AC}^2 = \overline{BC}^2 + \overline{AB}^2 + 2BC \times BD.$$



For, CD is the sum of BC and BD: hence (P. VIII.),

$$\overline{CD}^2 = \overline{BC}^2 + \overline{BD}^2 + 2BC \times BD.$$

Adding $\overline{AD}^2$ to both members, and reducing, we have,

$$\overline{AC}^2 = \overline{BC}^2 + \overline{AB}^2 + 2BC \times BD;$$

which was to be proved.

Scholium. The right-angled triangle is the only one in which the sum of the squares described on two sides is equal to the square described on the third side.

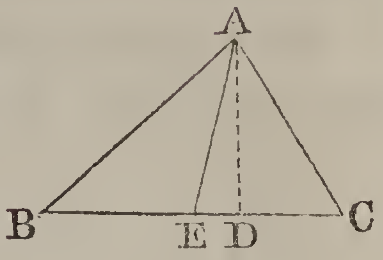
PROPOSITION XIV. THEOREM.

In any triangle, the sum of the squares described on two sides is equal to twice the square of half the third side, increased by twice the square of the line drawn from the middle point of that side to the vertex of the opposite angle.

Let ABC be any triangle, and EA a line drawn from the middle of the base BC to the vertex A: then will

$$\overline{AB}^2 + \overline{AC}^2 = 2\overline{BE}^2 + 2\overline{EA}^2.$$

Draw AD perpendicular to BC; then, from Proposition XII., we have,



$$\overline{AC}^2 = \overline{EC}^2 + \overline{EA}^2 - 2EC \times ED.$$

From Proposition XIII., we have,

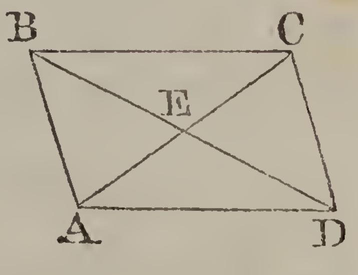
$$\overline{AB}^2 = \overline{BE}^2 + \overline{EA}^2 + 2BE \times ED.$$

Adding these equations, member to member (A. 2), recollecting that BE is equal to EC, we have,

$$\overline{AB}^2 + \overline{AC}^2 = 2\overline{BE}^2 + 2\overline{EA}^2;$$

which was to be proved.

Cor. Let $ABCD$ be a parallelogram, and BD, AC, its diagonals. Then, since the diagonals mutually bisect each other (B. I., P. XXXI.), we shall have,



$$\overline{AB}^2 + \overline{BC}^2 = 2\overline{AE}^2 + 2\overline{BE}^2;$$

and,

$$\overline{CD}^2 + \overline{DA}^2 = 2\overline{CE}^2 + 2\overline{DE}^2,$$

whence, by addition, recollecting that AE is equal to CE, and BE to DE, we have,

$$\overline{AB}^2 + \overline{BC}^2 + \overline{CD}^2 + \overline{DA}^2 = 4\overline{CE}^2 + 4\overline{DE}^2;$$

but, $4\overline{CE}^2$ is equal to $\overline{AC}^2$, and $4\overline{DE}^2$ to $\overline{BD}^2$ (P. VIII., C.): hence,

$$\overline{AB}^2 + \overline{BC}^2 + \overline{CD}^2 + \overline{DA}^2 = \overline{AC}^2 + \overline{BD}^2.$$

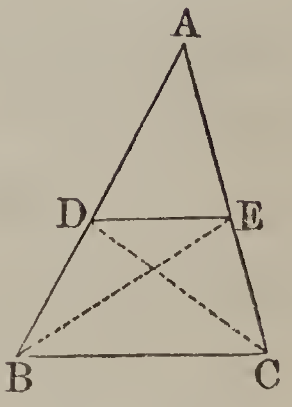
That is, *the sum of the squares of the sides of a parallelogram, is equal to the sum of the squares of its diagonals.*

PROPOSITION XV. THEOREM.

In any triangle, a line drawn parallel to the base divides the other sides proportionally.

Let ABC be a triangle, and DE a line parallel to the base BC: then

$$AD : DB :: AE : CE.$$



Draw EB and DC. Then, because the triangles AED and DEB have their bases in the same line AB, and their vertices at the same point E, they will have a common altitude: hence, (P. VI., C.)

$$AED : DEB :: AD : DB.$$

The triangles AED and EDC, have their bases in the same line AC, and their vertices at the same point D; they have, therefore, a common altitude; hence,

$$AED : EDC :: AE : EC.$$

But the triangles DEB and EDC have a common base DE, and their vertices in the line BC, parallel to DE; they are, therefore, equal: hence, the two preceding proportions have a couplet in each equal; and consequently, the remaining terms are proportional (B. II., P. IV.), hence,

$$AD : DB :: AE : EC;$$

which was to be proved.

Cor. 1. We have, by composition (B. II., P. VI.),

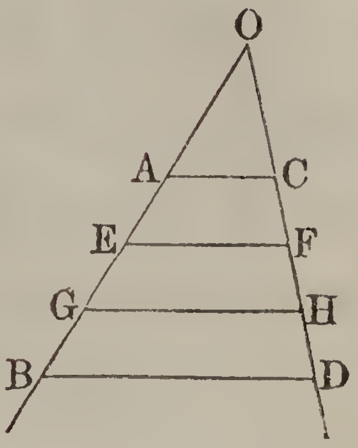
$$AD + DB : AD :: AE + EC : AE;$$

or, $$AB : AD :: AC : AE;$$

and, in like manner,

$$AB : DB :: AC : EC.$$

Cor. 2. If any number of parallels be drawn cutting two lines, they will divide the lines proportionally.



For, let O be the point where AB and CD meet. In the triangle OEF, the line AC being parallel to the base EF, we shall have,

$$OE : AE :: OF : CF.$$

In the triangle OGH, we shall have,

$$OE : EG :: OF : FH;$$

hence (B. II., P. IV., C.),

$$AE : EG :: CF : FH.$$

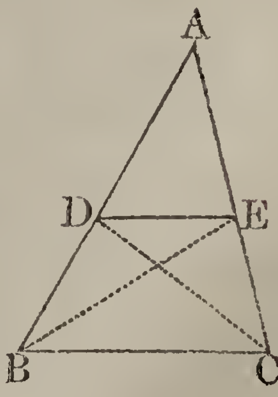
In like manner,

$$EG : GB :: FH \quad HD;$$

and so on.

PROPOSITION XVI. THEOREM.

If a line divides two sides of a triangle proportionally, it will be parallel to the third side.



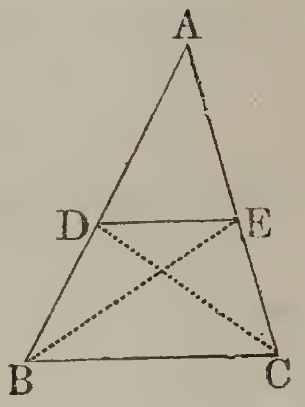
Let ABC be a triangle, and let DE divide AB and AC, so that

$$AD : DB :: AE : EC;$$

then will DE be parallel to BC.

Draw DC and EB. Then the triangles ADE and DEB will have a common altitude; and consequently, we shall have,

$$ADE : DEB :: AD : DB.$$



The triangles ADE and EDC have also a common altitude; and consequently, we shall have,

$$ADE : EDC :: AE : EC;$$

but, by hypothesis,

$$AD : DB :: AE : EC;$$

hence (B. II., P. IV.),

$$ADE : DEB :: ADE : EDC.$$

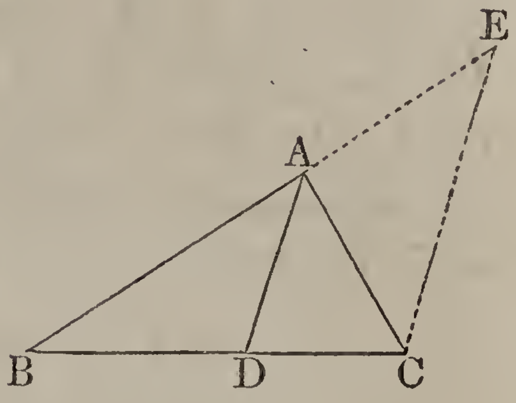
The antecedents of this proportion being equal, the consequents will be equal; that is, the triangles DEB and EDC are equal. But these triangles have a common base DE: hence, their altitudes are equal (P. VI., C.); that is, the points B and C, of the line BC, are equally distant from DE, or DE prolonged: hence, BC and DE are parallel (B. I., P. XXX., C.); *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XVII. THEOREM.

The line which bisects the vertical angle of a triangle, divides the base into segments proportional to the adjacent sides.

Let AD bisect the vertical angle A of the triangle BAC: then will the segments BD and DC be proportional to the adjacent sides BA and CA.

From C, draw CE parallel to DA, and produce it until it meets BA prolonged, at E. Then, because CE and DA are parallel, the angles BAD and AEC are equal (B. I., P. XX., C. 3); the angles DAC and ACE are also equal (B. I., P. XX., C. 2). But, BAD and DAC are equal, by hypothesis; consequently, AEC and ACE are equal: hence, the triangle ACE is isosceles, AE being equal to AC.



In the triangle BEC, the line AD is parallel to the base EC: hence (P. XV.),

$$BA : AE :: BD : DC;$$

or, substituting AC for its equal AE,

$$BA : AC :: BD : DC;$$

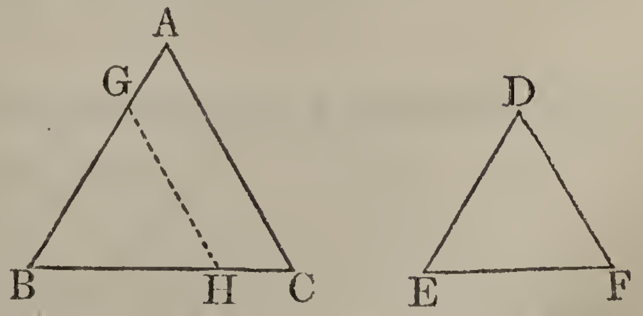
which was to be proved.

PROPOSITION XVIII. THEOREM.

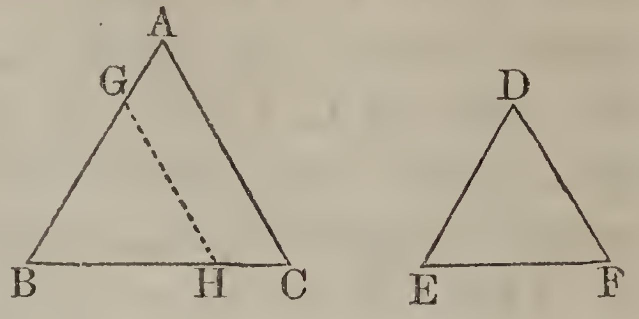
Triangles which are mutually equiangular, are similar.

Let the triangles ABC and DEF have the angle A equal to the angle D, the angle B to the angle E, and the angle C to the angle F: then will they be similar.

For, place the triangle DEF upon the triangle ABC, so that the angle E shall coincide with the angle B; then will the point F fall at some point H, of BC; the point D at some point G, of BA;



the side DF will take the position GH, and BGH will be equal to EDF.



Since the angle BHG is equal to BCA, GH will be parallel to AC (B. I., P. XIX., C. 2); and consequently, we shall have (P. XV.),

$$BA : BG :: BC : BH;$$

or, since BG is equal to ED, and BH to EF,

$$BA : ED :: BC : EF.$$

In like manner, it may be shown that

$$BC : EF :: CA : FD;$$

and also,

$$CA : FD :: AB : DE;$$

hence, the sides about the equal angles, taken in the same order, are proportional; and consequently, the triangles are similar (D. 1); *which was to be proved.*

Cor. If two triangles have two angles in one, equal to two angles in the other, each to each, they will be similar (B. I., P. XXV., C. 2).

PROPOSITION XIX. THEOREM.

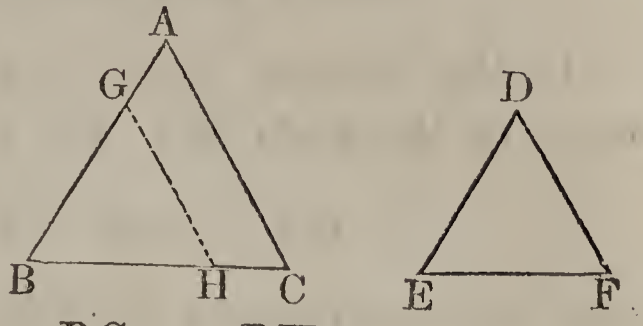
Triangles which have their corresponding sides proportional, are similar.

In the triangles ABC and DEF, let the corresponding sides be proportional; that is, let

$$AB : DE :: BC : EF : CA \quad FD;$$

then will the triangles be similar.

For, on BA lay off BG equal to ED; on BC lay off BH equal to EF, and draw GH. Then, because BG is equal to DE, and BH to EF, we have,



$$BA : BG :: BC : BH;$$

hence, GH is parallel to AC (P. XVI.); and consequently, the triangles BAC and BGH are equiangular, and therefore similar: hence,

$$BC : BH :: CA : HG.$$

But, by hypothesis,

$$BC : EF :: CA : FD;$$

hence (B. II., P. IV., C.), we have,

$$BH : EF :: HG : FD.$$

But, BH is equal to EF; hence, HG is equal to FD. The triangles BHG and EFD have, therefore, their sides equal, each to each, and consequently, they are equal in all their parts. Now, it has just been shown that BHG and BCA are similar: hence, EFD and BCA are also similar; *which was to be proved.*

Scholium. In order that polygons may be similar, they must fulfill two conditions: they must be *mutually equiangular*, and *the corresponding sides must be proportional.* In the case of triangles, either of these conditions involves the other, which is not true of any other species of polygons.

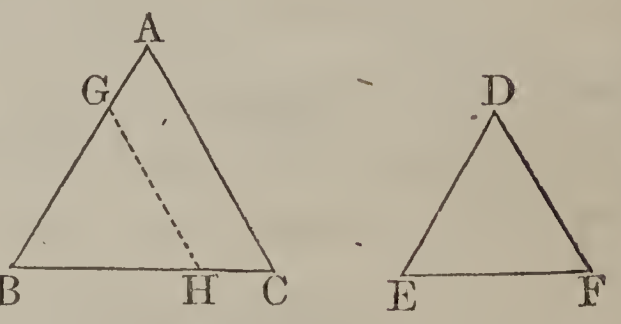
PROPOSITION XX. THEOREM.

Triangles which have an angle in each equal, and the including sides proportional, are similar.

In the triangles ABC and DEF, let the angle B be equal to the angle E; and suppose that

$$BA : ED :: BC : EF;$$

then will the triangles be similar.



For, place the angle E upon its equal B; F will fall at some point of BC, as H; D will fall at some point of BA, as G; DF will take the position GH, and the triangle DEF will coincide with GBH, and consequently, will be equal to it.

But, from the assumed proportion, and because BG is equal to ED, and BH to EF we have,

$$BA : BG :: BC : BH;$$

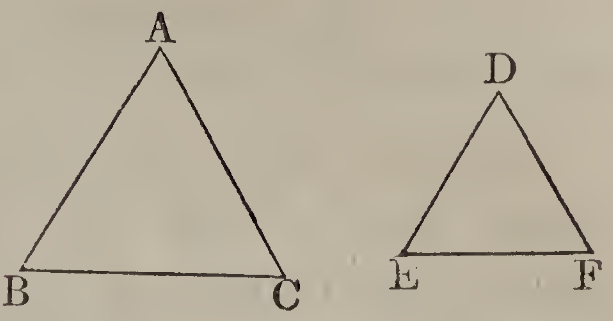
hence, GH is parallel to AC; and consequently, BAC and BGH are equiangular, and therefore similar. But, EDF is equal to BGH: hence, it is also similar to BAC; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XXI. THEOREM.

Triangles which have their sides parallel, each to each, or perpendicular, each to each, are similar.

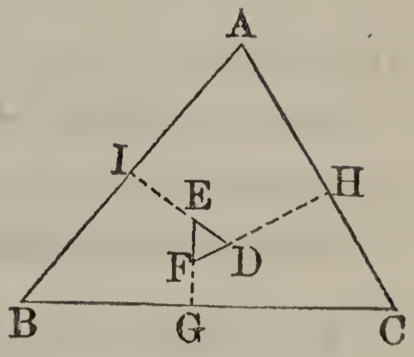
1°. Let the triangles ABC and DEF have the side AB parallel to DE, BC to EF, and CA to FD: then will they be similar.

For, since the side AB is parallel to DE, and BC to EF, the angle B is equal to the angle E (B. I., P. XXIV.); in like manner, the angle C is equal to the angle F, and the angle A to the angle D; the triangles are, therefore, mutually equiangular, and consequently, are similar (P. XVIII.); *which was to be proved.*



2°. Let the triangles ABC and DEF have the side AB perpendicular to DE, BC to EF, and CA to FD: then will they be similar.

For, prolong the sides of the triangle DEF till they meet the sides of the triangle ABC. The sum of the interior angles of the quadrilateral $BIEG$ is equal to four right angles (B. I., P. XXVI.); but, the angles EIB and EGB are each right angles, by hypothesis; hence, the sum of the angles IEG IBG is equal to two right angles; the sum of the angles IEG and DEF is equal to two right angles, because they are adjacent; and since things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other, the sum of the angles IEG and IBG is equal to the sum of the angles IEG and DEF; or, taking away the common part IEG, we have the angle IBG equal to the angle DEF. In like manner, the angle GCH may be proved equal to the angle EFD, and the angle HAI to the angle EDF; the triangles ABC and DEF are, therefore, mutually equiangular, and consequently, similar; *which was to be proved.*



Cor. 1. In the first case, the parallel sides are homologous; in the second case, the perpendicular sides are homologous.

Cor. 2. The homologous angles are those included by sides respectively parallel or perpendicular to each other.

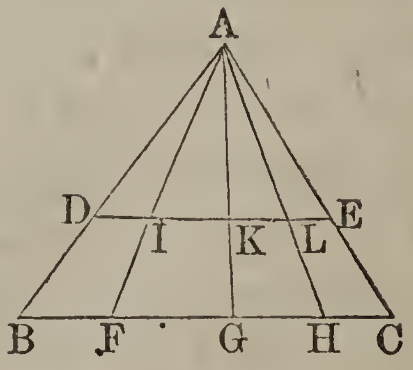
Scholium. When two triangles have their sides perpendicular, each to each, they may have a different relative position from that shown in the figure. But we can always construct a triangle within the triangle ABC, whose sides shall be parallel to those of the other triangle, and then the demonstration will be the same as above.

PROPOSITION XXII. THEOREM.

If a line be drawn parallel to the base of a triangle, and lines be drawn from the vertex of the triangle to points of the base, these lines will divide the base and the parallel proportionally.

Let ABC be a triangle, BC its base, A its vertex, DE parallel to BC, and AF, AG, AH, lines drawn from A to points of the base: then will

$$DI : BF :: IK : FG :: KL : GH :: LE : HC.$$



For, the triangles AID and AFB, being similar (P. XXI.), we have,

$$AI : AF :: DI : BF;$$

and, the triangles AIK and AFG, being similar, we have,

$$AI : AF :: IK : FG;$$

hence, (B. II., P. IV.), we have,

$$DI : BF :: IK : FG.$$

In like manner,

$$IK : FG :: KL : GH,$$

and,

$$KL : GH :: LE : HC;$$

hence (B. II., P. IV.),

$$DI : BF :: IK : FG :: KL : GH :: LE : HC;$$

which was to be proved.

Cor. If BC is divided into equal parts at F, G, and H, then will DE be divided into equal parts, at I, K, and L.

PROPOSITION XXIII. THEOREM.

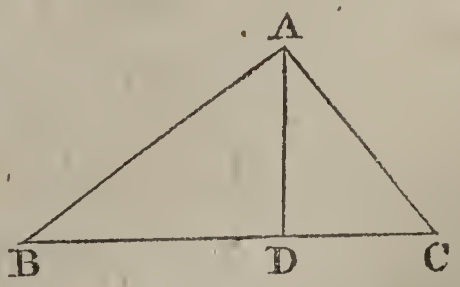
If, in a right-angled triangle, a perpendicular be drawn from the vertex of the right angle to the hypothenuse:

1°. *The triangles on each side of the perpendicular will be similar to the given triangle, and to each other:*

2°. *Each side about the right angle will be a mean proportional between the hypothenuse and the adjacent segment:*

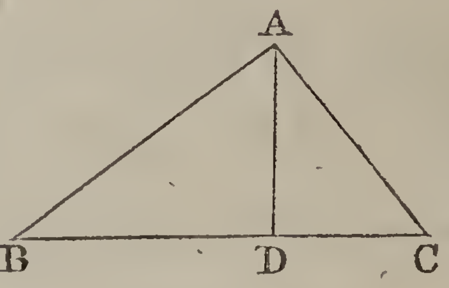
3°. *The perpendicular will be a mean proportional between the two segments of the hypothenuse.*

1°. Let ABC be a right-angled triangle, A the vertex of the right angle, BC the hypothenuse, and AD perpendicular to BC: then will ADB and ADC be similar to ABC, and consequently, similar to each other.



The triangles ADB and ABC have the angle B common, and the angles ADB and

BAC equal, because both are right angles; they are, therefore, similar (P. XVIII., C). In like manner, it may be shown that the triangles ADC and ABC are similar; and since ADB and ADC are both similar to ABC, they are similar to each other; *which was to be proved.*



2°. AB will be a mean proportional between BC and BD; and AC will be a mean proportional between CB and CD.

For, the triangles ADB and BAC being similar, their homologous sides are proportional: hence,

$$BC : AB :: AB : BD.$$

In like manner,

$$BC : AC :: AC : DC;$$

which was to be proved.

3°. AD will be a mean proportional between BD and DC. For, the triangles ADB and ADC being similar, their homologous sides are proportional; hence,

$$BD : AD :: AD : DC;$$

which was to be proved.

Cor. 1. From the proportions,

$$BC : AB :: AB : BD,$$

and,

$$BC : AC :: AC : DC,$$

we have (B. II., P. I.),

$$\overline{AB}^2 = BC \times BD,$$

and,

$$\overline{AC}^2 = BC \times DC;$$

whence, by addition,

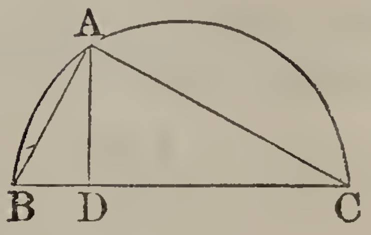
$$\overline{AB}^2 + \overline{AC}^2 = BC(BD + DC);$$

or,

$$\overline{AB}^2 + \overline{AC}^2 = \overline{BC}^2;$$

as was shown in Proposition XI.

Cor. 2. If from any point *A*, in a semi-circumference *BAC*, chords be drawn to the extremities *B* and *C* of the diameter *BC*, and a perpendicular *AD* be drawn to the diameter: then will *ABC* be a right-angled triangle, right-angled at *A*; and from what was proved above, *each chord will be a mean proportional between the diameter and the adjacent segment;* and, *the perpendicular will be a mean proportional between the segments of the diameter.*

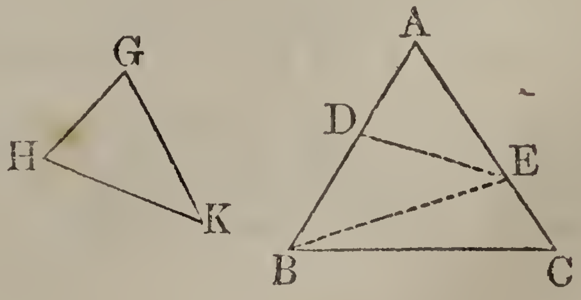


PROPOSITION XXIV. THEOREM.

Triangles which have an angle in each equal, are to each other as the rectangles of the including sides.

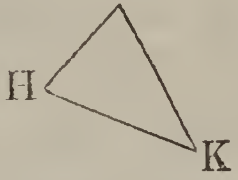
Let the triangles *GHK* and *ABC* have the angles *G* and *A* equal: then will they be to each other as the rectangles of the sides about these angles.

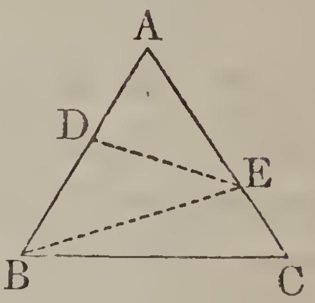
For, lay off *AD* equal to *GH*, *AE* to *GK*, and draw *DE*; then will the triangles *ADE* and *GHK* be equal in all their parts. Draw *EB*.



The triangles ADE and ABE have their bases in the same line AB, and a common vertex E; therefore, they have the same altitude, and consequently, are to each other as their bases; that is,

$$ADE : ABE :: AD : AB.$$





The triangles ABE and ABC, have their bases in the same line AC, and a common vertex B; hence,

$$ABE : ABC :: AE : AC;$$

multiplying these proportions, term by term, and omitting the common factor ABE (B. II., P. VII.), we have,

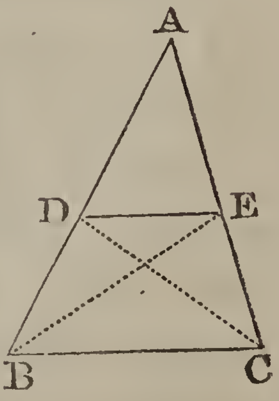
$$ADE : ABC :: AD \times AE : AB \times AC;$$

substituting for ADE, its equal, GHK, and for $AD \times AE$, its equal, $GH \times GK$, we have,

$$GHK : ABC :: GH \times GK : AB \times AC;$$

which was to be proved.

Cor. If ADE and ABC are similar, the angles D and B being homologous, DE will be parallel to BC, and we shall have,



$$AD : AB :: AE : AC;$$

hence (B. II., P. IV.), we have,

$$ADE : ABE :: ABE : ABC;$$

that is, ABE is a mean proportional between ADE and ABC.

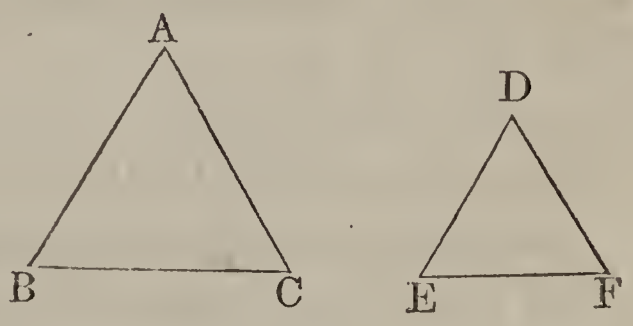
PROPOSITION XXV. THEOREM.

Similar triangles are to each other as the squares of their homologous sides.

Let the triangles ABC and DEF be similar, the angle A being equal to the angle D, B to E, and C to F: then will the triangles be to each other as the squares of any two homologous sides.

Because the angles A and D are equal, we have (P. XXIV.),

$$ABC : DEF :: AB \times AC : DE \times DF;$$



and, because the triangles are similar, we have,

$$AB : DE :: AC : DF;$$

multiplying the terms of this proportion by the corresponding terms of the proportion,

$$AC : DF :: AC : DF,$$

we have (B. II., P. XII.),

$$AB \times AC : DE \times DF :: \overline{AC}^2 : \overline{DF}^2;$$

combining this, with the first proportion (B. II., P. IV.), we have,

$$ABC : DEF :: \overline{AC}^2 : \overline{DF}^2.$$

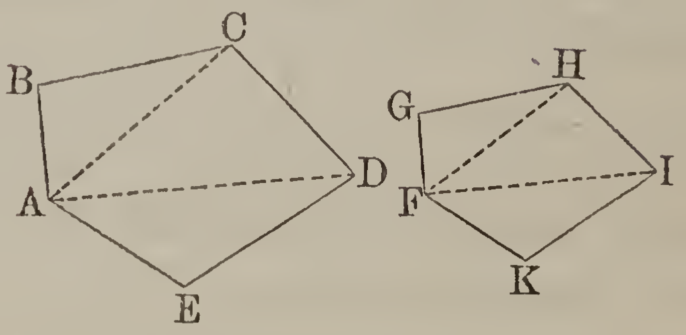
In like manner, it may be shown that the triangles are to each other as the squares of AB and DE, or of BC and EF; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XXVI. THEOREM.

Similar polygons may be divided into the same number of triangles, similar, each to each, and similarly placed.

Let $ABCDE$ and $FGHIK$ be two similar polygons, the angle A being equal to the angle F, B to G, C to H, and so on: then can they be divided into the same number of similar triangles, similarly placed.

For, from A draw the diagonals AC, AD, and from F, homologous with A, draw the diagonals FH, FI, to the vertices H and I, homologous with C and D.



Because the polygons are similar, the triangles ABC and FGH have the angles B and G equal, and the sides about these angles proportional; they are, therefore, similar (P. XX.). Since these triangles are similar, we have the angle ACB equal to FHG, and the sides AC and FH, proportional to BC and GH, or to CD and HI. The angle BCD being equal to the angle GHI, if we take from the first the angle ACB, and from the second the equal angle FHG, we shall have the angle ACD equal to the angle FHI: hence, the triangles ACD and FHI have an angle in each equal, and the including sides proportional; they are therefore similar.

In like manner, it may be shown that ADE and FIK are similar; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. The corresponding triangles in the two polygons are *homologous triangles*, and the corresponding diagonals are *homologous diagonals.*

Cor. 2. Any two homologous triangles are *like parts* of the polygons to which they belong.

For, ABC and FGH being similar, we have,

$$ABC : FGH :: \overline{AC}^2 : \overline{FH}^2;$$

and, for a like reason,

$$ACD : FHI :: \overline{AC}^2 : \overline{FH}^2;$$

whence,

$$ABC : FGH :: ACD : FHI;$$

and, in like manner,

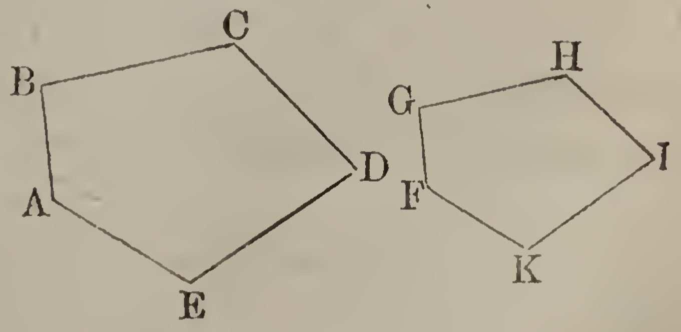
$$ACD : FHI :: ADE : IKF.$$

Cor. 3. If two polygons are made up of similar triangles, similarly placed, the polygons themselves will be similar.

PROPOSITION XXVII. THEOREM.

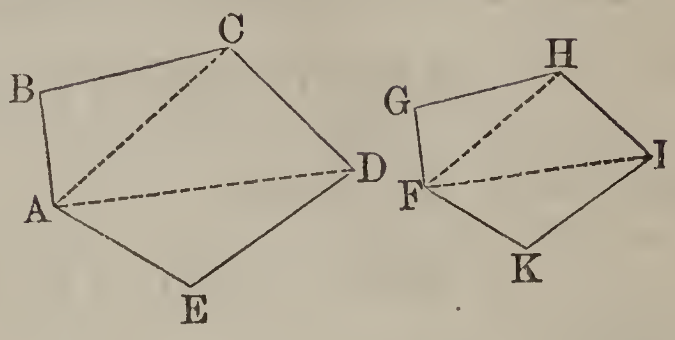
The perimeters of similar polygons are to each other as any two homologous sides; and the polygons are to each other as the squares of any two homologous sides.

1°. Let $ABCDE$ and $FGHIK$ be similar polygons: then will their perimeters be to each other as any two homologous sides.



For, any two homologous sides, as, AB and FG, are like parts of the perimeters to which they belong: hence (B. II., P. IX.), the perimeters of the polygons are to each other as AB to FG, or as any other two homologous sides; *which was to be proved.*

2°. The polygons will be to each other as the squares of any two homologous sides.



For, let the polygons be divided into homologous triangles (P. XXVI., C. 1); then, because the homologous triangles *ABC* and *FGH* are like parts of the polygons to which they belong, the polygons will be to each other as these triangles; but these triangles, being similar, are to each other as the squares of *AB* and *FG*: hence, the polygons are to each other as the squares of *AB* and *FG*, or as the squares of any other two homologous sides; *which was to be proved.*

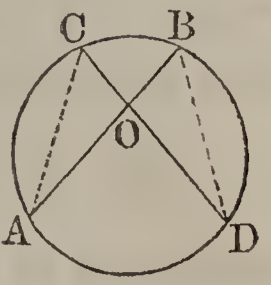
Cor. 1. Perimeters of similar polygons are to each other as their homologous diagonals, or as any other homologous lines; and the polygons are to each other as the squares of their homologous diagonals, or as the squares of any other homologous lines.

Cor. 2. If the three sides of a right-angled triangle be made homologous sides of three similar polygons, these polygons will be to each other as the squares of the sides of the triangle. But the square of the hypothenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other sides, and consequently, *the polygon on the hypothenuse will be equal to the sum of the polygons on the other sides.*

PROPOSITION XXVIII. THEOREM.

If two chords intersect in a circle, their segments will be reciprocally proportional.

Let the chords *AB* and *CD* intersect at *O*: then will their segments be reciprocally proportional; that is, one segment of the first will be to one segment of the second, as the remaining segment of the second is to the remaining segment of the first.



For, draw CD and BA. Then will the angles ODB and OAC be equal, because each is measured by half of the arc CB (B. III., P. XVIII.). The angles OBD and OCA, will also be equal, because each is measured by half of the arc AD: hence, the triangles OBD and OCA are similar (P. XIX., C.), and consequently, their homologous sides are proportional: hence,

$$DO : AO :: OB : OC;$$

which was to be proved.

Cor. From the above proportion, we have,

$$DO \times OC = AO \times OB;$$

that is, *the rectangle of the segments of one chord is equal to the rectangle of the segments of the other.*

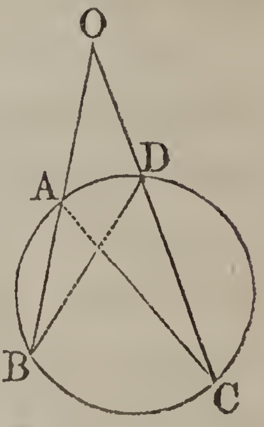
PROPOSITION XXIX. THEOREM.

If from a point without a circle, two secants be drawn terminating in the concave arc, they will be reciprocally proportional to their external segments.

Let OB and OC be two secants terminating in the concave arc of the circle BCD: then will

$$OB : OC :: OD : OA.$$

For, draw AC and DB. The triangles ODB and OAC have the angle O common, and the angles OBD and OCA equal, because each is measured by half of the arc AD: hence, they are similar, and consequently, their homologous sides are proportional; whence,



$$OB : OC :: OD : OA;$$

which was to be proved.

Cor. From the above proportion, we have,

$$OB \times OA = OC \times OD;$$

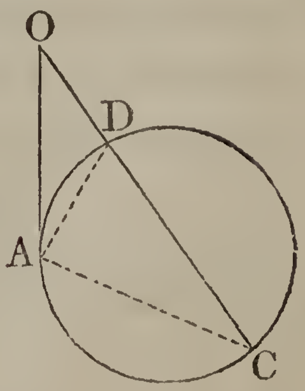
that is, *the rectangles of each secant and its external segment are equal.*

PROPOSITION XXX. THEOREM.

If from a point without a circle, a tangent and a secant be drawn, the secant terminating in the concave arc, the tangent will be a mean proportional between the secant and its external segment.

Let ADC be a circle, OC a secant, and OA a tangent: then will

$$OC : OA :: OA : OD.$$



For, draw AD and AC. The triangles OAD and OAC will have the angle O common, and the angles OAD and ACD equal, because each is measured by half of the arc AD (B. III., P. XVIII., P. XXI.); the triangles are therefore similar, and consequently, their homologous sides are proportional: hence,

$$OC : OA :: OA : OD;$$

which was to be proved.

Cor. From the above proportion, we have,

$$\overline{AO}^2 = OC \times OD;$$

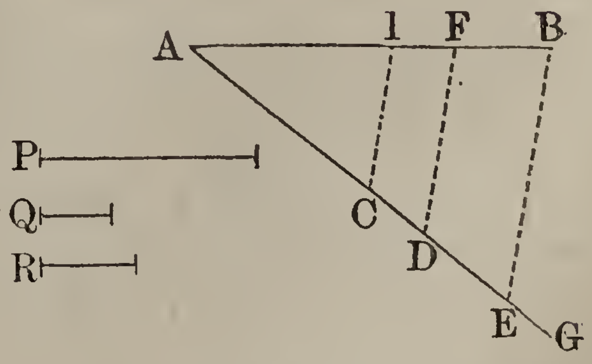
that is, *the square of the tangent is equal to the rectangle of the secant and its external segment.*

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

PROBLEM I.

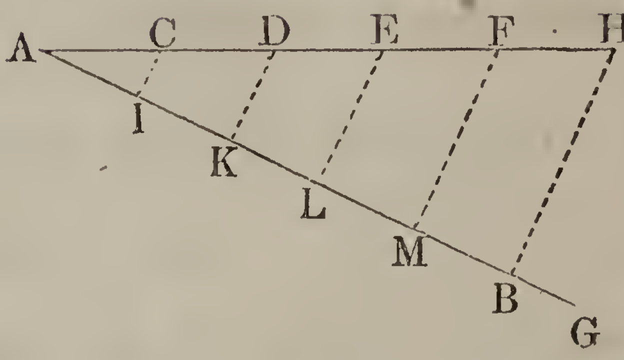
To divide a given line into parts proportional to given lines, also into equal parts.

1°. Let AB be a given line, and let it be required to divide it into parts proportional to the lines P, Q and R.



From one extremity A, draw the indefinite line AG, making any angle with AB; lay off AC equal to P, CD equal to Q, and DE equal to R; draw EB, and from the points C and D, draw CI and DF parallel to EB: then will AI, IF, and FB, be proportional to P, Q, and R (P XV., C. 2).

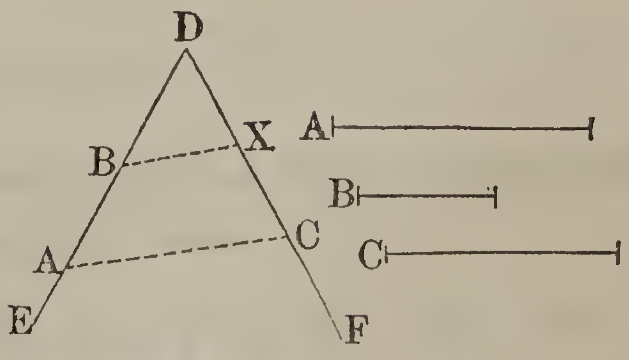
2°. Let *AH* be a given line, and let it be required to divide it into any number of equal parts, say five.



From one extremity *A*, draw the indefinite line *AG*; take *AI* equal to any convenient line, and lay off *IK*, *KL*, *LM*, and *MB*, each equal to *AI*. Draw *BH*, and from *I*, *K*, *L*, and *M*, draw the lines *IC*, *KD*, *LE*, and *MF*, parallel to *BH*: then will *AH* be divided into equal parts at *C*, *D*, *E*, and *F* (P. XV., C. 2).

PROBLEM II.

To construct a fourth proportional to three given lines.



Let *A*, *B*, and *C*, be the given lines. Draw *DE* and *DF*, making any convenient angle with each other. Lay off *DA* equal to *A*, *DB* equal to *B*, and *DC* equal to *C*; draw *AC*, and from *B* draw *BX* parallel to *AC*: then will *DX* be the fourth proportional required.

For (P. XV., C.), we have,

$$DA : DB :: DC : DX;$$

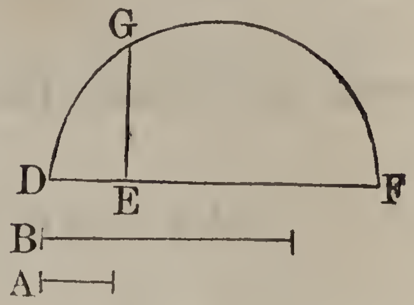
or,

$$A : B :: C : DX.$$

Cor. If *DC* is made equal to *DB*, *DX* will be a third proportional to *DA* and *DB*, or to *A* and *B*.

PROBLEM III.

To construct a mean proportional between two given lines.



Let A and B be the given lines. On an indefinite line, lay off DE equal to A, and EF equal to B; on DF as a diameter describe the semi-circle DGF, and draw EG perpendicular to DF: then will EG be the mean proportional required.

For (P. XXIII., C. 2), we have,

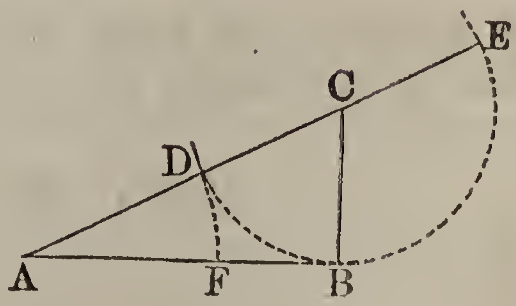
$$DE : EG :: EG : EF;$$

or,

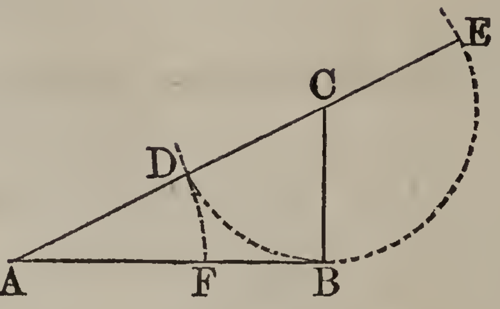
$$A : EG :: EG : B.$$

PROBLEM IV.

To divide a given line into two such parts, that the greater part shall be a mean proportional between the whole line and the other part.



Let AB be the given line. At the extremity B, draw BC perpendicular to AB, and make it equal to half of AB. With C as a centre, and CB as a radius, describe the arc DBE; draw AC, and produce it till it terminates in the concave arc at E; with A as centre and AD as radius, describe the arc DF: then will AF be the greater part required.



For, AB being perpendicular to CB at B, is tangent to the arc DBE: hence (P. XXX.),

$$AE : AB :: AB : AD;$$

and, by division (B. II., P. VI.),

$$AE - AB : AB :: AB - AD : AD.$$

But, DE is equal to twice CB, or to AB: hence, $AE - AB$ is equal to AD, or to AF; and $AB - AD$ is equal to $AB - AF$, or to FB: hence, by substitution,

$$AF : AB :: FB : AF;$$

and, by inversion (B. II., P. V.),

$$AB : AF :: AF : FB.$$

Scholium. When a line is divided so that the greater segment is a mean proportional between the whole line and the less segment, it is said to be divided *in extreme and mean ratio.*

Since AB and DE are equal, the line AE is divided in extreme and mean ratio at D; for we have, from the first of the above proportions, by substitution,

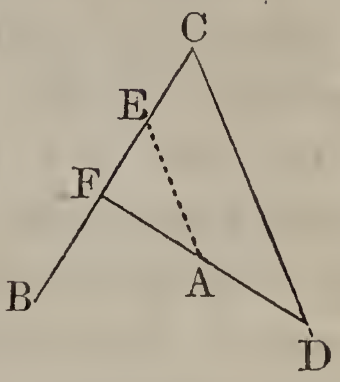
$$AE : DE :: DE :: AD.$$

PROBLEM V.

Through a given point, in a given angle, to draw a line so that the segments between the point and the sides of the angle shall be equal.

Let BCD be the given angle, and A the given point.

Through A, draw AE parallel to DC; lay off EF equal to CE, and draw FAD: then will AF and AD be the segments required.



For (P. XV.), we have,

$$FA : AD :: FE : EC;$$

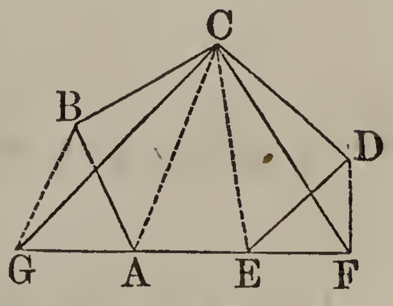
but, FE is equal to EC; hence, FA is equal to AD.

PROBLEM VI.

To construct a triangle equal to a given polygon.

Let $ABCDE$ be the given polygon.

Draw CA; produce EA, and draw BG parallel to CA; draw the line CG. Then the triangles BAC and GAC have the common base AC, and because their vertices B and G lie in the same line BG parallel to the base, their altitudes are equal, and consequently, the triangles are equal: hence, the polygon $GCDE$ is equal to the polygon $ABCDE$.

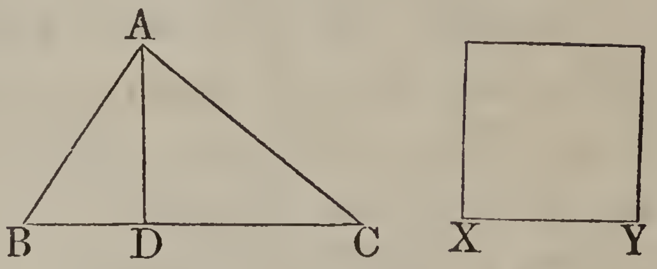


Again, draw CE; produce AE and draw DF parallel to CE; draw also CF; then will the triangles FCE and DCE be equal: hence, the triangle GCF is equal to the polygon $GCDE$, and consequently, to the given polygon. In like manner, a triangle may be constructed equal to any other given polygon.

PROBLEM VII.

To construct a square equal to a given triangle.

Let ABC be the given triangle, AD its altitude, and BC its base.



Construct a mean proportional between AD and half of BC (Prob. III.). Let XY be that mean proportional, and on it, as a side, construct a square: then will this be the square required. For, from the construction,

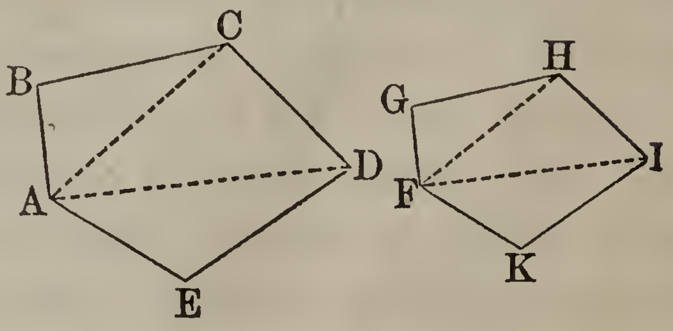
$$\overline{XY}^2 = \tfrac{1}{2}BC \times AD = \text{area } ABC.$$

Scholium. By means of Problems VI. and VII., a square may be constructed equal to any given polygon.

PROBLEM VIII.

On a given line, to construct a polygon similar to a given polygon.

Let FG be the given line, and $ABCDE$ the given polygon. Draw AC and AD.



At F, construct the angle GFH equal to BAC, and at G the angle FGH equal to ABC; then will FGH be similar to ABC (P. XVIII., C.)

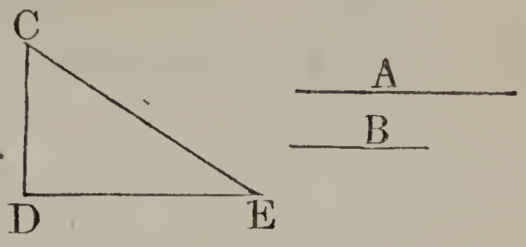
In like manner, construct the triangle *FHI* similar to *ACD*, and *FIK* similar to *ADE*; then will the polygon *FGHIK* be similar to the polygon *ABCDE* (P. XXVI., C.).

PROBLEM IX.

To construct a square equal to the sum of two given squares, also a square equal to the difference of two given squares.

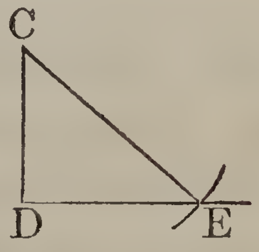
1°. Let *A* and *B* be the sides of the given squares, and let *A* be the greater.

Construct a right angle *CDE*; make *DE* equal to *A*, and *DC* equal to *B*; draw *CE*, and on it construct a square: this square will be equal to the sum of the given squares (P. XI.).



2°. Construct a right angle *CDE*.

Lay off *DC* equal to *B*; with *C* as a centre, and *CE*, equal to *A*, as a radius, describe an arc cutting *DE* at *E*; draw *CE*, and on *DE* construct a square: this square will be equal to the difference of the given squares (P. XI., C. 1).



Scholium. By means of Probs. VI., VII., VIII., and IX., a polygon may be constructed similar to either of two given similar polygons, and equal to their sum, or to their difference.

BOOK V.

REGULAR POLYGONS.—AREA OF THE CIRCLE.

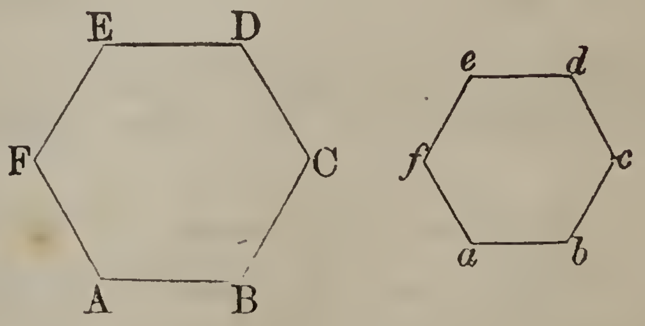
DEFINITION.

1. A Regular Polygon is a polygon which is both equilateral and equiangular.

PROPOSITION I. THEOREM.

Regular polygons of the same number of sides are similar.

Let *ABCDEF* and *abcdef* be regular polygons of the same number of sides: then will they be similar.



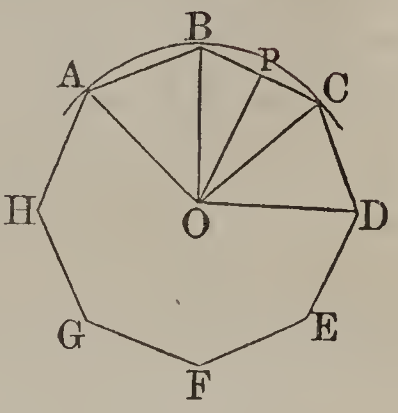
For, the corresponding angles in each are equal, because any angle in either polygon is equal to twice as many right angles as the polygon has sides, less four, divided by the number of angles (B. I., P. XXVI., C. 4); and further, the corresponding sides are proportional, because all the sides of either polygon are equal (D. 1): hence, the polygons are similar (B. IV., D. 1); *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION II. THEOREM.

The circumference of a circle may be circumscribed about any regular polygon; a circle may also be inscribed in it.

1°. Let $ABCF$ be a regular polygon: then can the circumference of a circle be circumscribed about it.

For, through three consecutive vertices A, B, C, describe the circumference of a circle (B. III., Problem XIII., S.). Its centre O will lie on PO, drawn perpendicular to BC, at its middle point P; draw OA and OD.



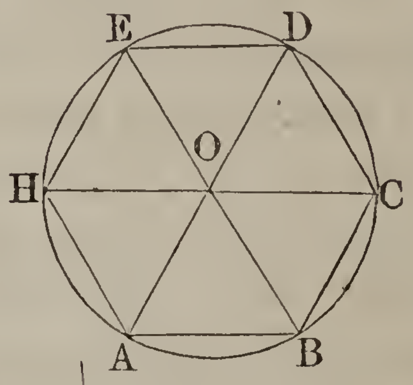
Let the quadrilateral $OPCD$ be turned about the line OP, until PC falls on PB; then, because the angle C is equal to B, the side CD will take the direction BA; and because CD is equal to BA, the vertex D, will fall upon the vertex A; and consequently, the line OD will coincide with OA, and is, therefore, equal to it: hence, the circumference which passes through A, B, and C, will pass through D. In like manner, it may be shown that it will pass through all of the other vertices: hence, it is circumscribed about the polygon; *which was to be proved.*

2°. A circle may be inscribed in the polygon.

For, the sides AB, BC, &c., being equal chords of the circumscribed circle, are equidistant from the centre O: hence, if a circle be described from O as a centre, with OP as a radius, it will be tangent to all of the sides of the polygon, and consequently, will be inscribed in it; *which was to be proved.*

Scholium. If the circumference of a circle be divided into equal arcs, the chords of these arcs will be sides of a regular inscribed polygon.

For, the sides are equal, because they are chords of equal arcs, and the angles are equal, because they are measured by halves of equal arcs.



If the vertices *A*, *B*, *C*, &c., of a regular inscribed polygon be joined with the centre *O*, the triangles thus formed will be equal, because their sides are equal, each to each: hence, all of the angles about the point *O* are equal to each other.

DEFINITIONS.

1. The Centre of a Regular Polygon, is the common centre of the circumscribed and inscribed circles.

2. The Angle at the Centre, is the angle formed by drawing lines from the centre to the extremities of either side.

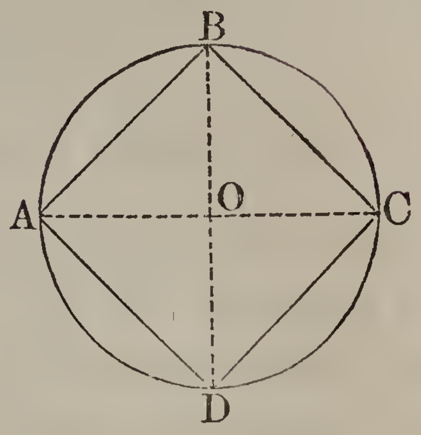
The angle at the centre is equal to four right angles divided by the number of sides of the polygon.

3. The Apothem, is the distance from the centre to either side.

The apothem is equal to the radius of the inscribed circle.

PROPOSITION III. PROBLEM.

To inscribe a square in a given circle.



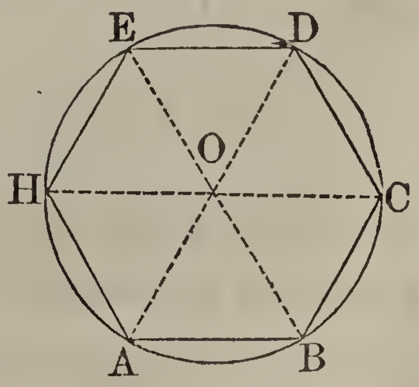
Let *ABCD* be the given circle. Draw any two diameters *AC* and *BD* perpendicular to each other; they will divide the circumference into four equal arcs (B. III., P. XVII., S.). Draw the chords *AB*, *BC*, *CD*, and *DA*: then will the figure *ABCD* be the square required (P. II., S.).

Scholium. The radius is to the side of the inscribed square as 1 is to $\sqrt{2}$.

PROPOSITION IV. THEOREM.

If a regular hexagon be inscribed in a circle, any side will be equal to the radius of the circle.

Let *ABD* be a circle, and *ABCDEH* a regular inscribed hexagon: then will any side, as *AB*, be equal to the radius of the circle.

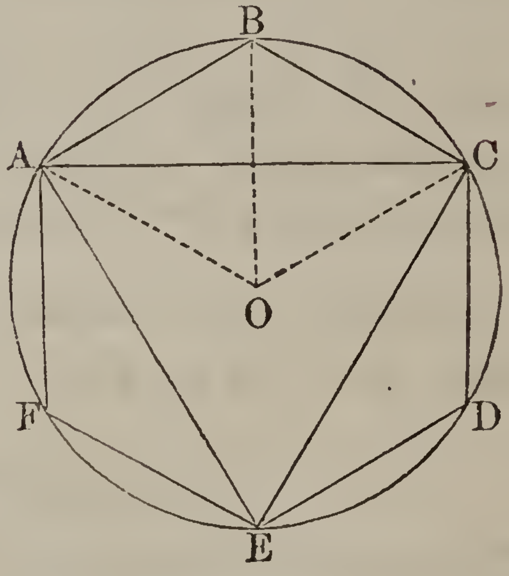


Draw the radii *OA* and *OB*. Then will the angle *AOB* be equal to one-sixth of four right angles, or to two-thirds of one right angle, because it is an angle at the centre (P. II., D. 2). The sum of the two angles *OAB* and *OBA* is, consequently, equal to four-thirds of a right angle (B. I., P. XXV., C. 1); but, the angles *OAB* and *OBA* are equal, because the opposite sides *OB* and *OA* are equal: hence, each is equal to two-thirds of a right angle. The three angles of the triangle AOB are therefore, equal, and consequently, the triangle is equilateral: hence, AB is equal to OA; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION V. PROBLEM.

To inscribe a regular hexagon in a given circle.

Let ABE be a circle, and O its centre.



Beginning at any point of the circumference, as A, apply the radius OA six times as a chord; then will $ABCDEF$ be the hexagon required (P. IV.).

Cor. 1. If the alternate vertices of the regular hexagon be joined by the lines AC, CE, and EA, the inscribed triangle ACE will be equilateral (P. II., S.).

Cor. 2. If we draw the radii OA and OC, the figure $AOCB$ will be a rhombus, because its sides are equal: hence (B. IV., P. XIV., C.), we have,

$$\overline{AB}^2 + \overline{BC}^2 + \overline{OA}^2 + \overline{OC}^2 = \overline{AC}^2 + \overline{OB}^2;$$

or, taking away from the first member the quantity $\overline{OA}^2$, and from the second its equal $\overline{OB}^2$, and reducing, we have,

$$3\overline{OA}^2 = \overline{AC}^2;$$

whence (B. II., P II.),

$$\overline{AC}^2 : \overline{OA}^2 :: 3 : 1;$$

or (B. II., P. XII., C. 2),

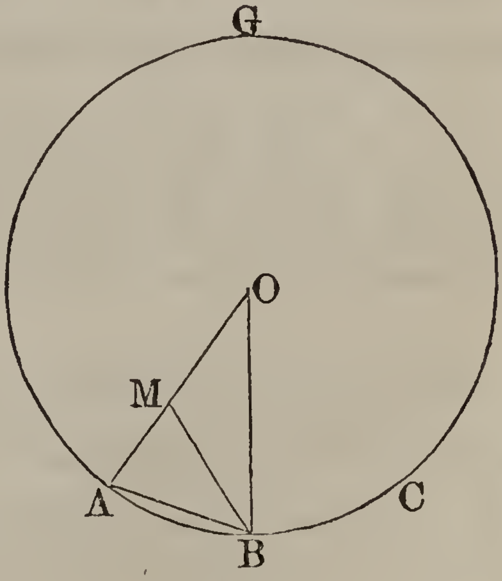
$$AC : OA :: \sqrt{3} : 1;$$

that is, *the side of an inscribed equilateral triangle is to the radius, as the square root of* 3 *is to* 1.

PROPOSITION VI. THEOREM.

If the radius of a circle be divided in extreme and mean ratio, the greater segment will be equal to one side of a regular inscribed decagon.

Let ACG be a circle, OA its radius, and AB, equal to OM, the greater segment of OA when divided in extreme and mean ratio: then will AB be equal to the side of a regular inscribed decagon.



Draw OB and BM. We have, by hypothesis,

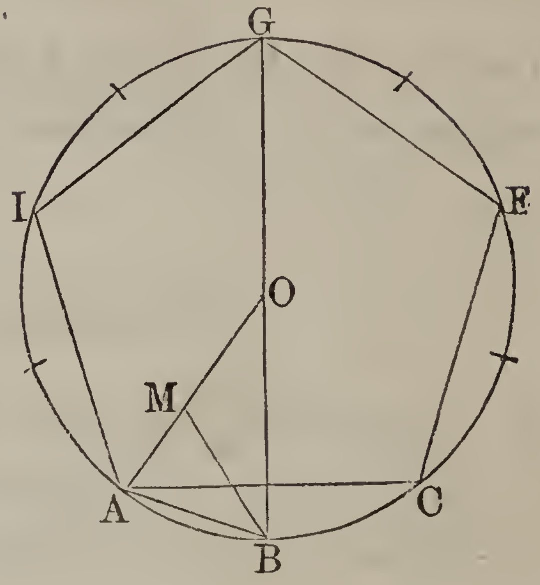
$$AO : OM :: OM : AM;$$

or, since AB is equal to OM, we have,

$$AO : AB :: AB : AM;$$

hence, the triangles OAB and BAM have the sides about their common angle BAM, proportional; they are, therefore, similar (B. IV., P. XX.). But, the triangle OAB is isosceles; hence, BAM is also isosceles, and consequently, the side BM is equal to AB. But, AB is equal to OM, by hypothesis: hence, BM is equal to OM, and consequently, the angles MOB

and *MBO* are equal. The angle *AMB* being an exterior angle of the triangle *OMB*, is equal to the sum of the angles *MOB* and *MBO*, or to twice the angle *MOB*; and because *AMB* is equal to *OAB*, and also to *OBA*, the sum of the angles *OAB* and *OBA* is equal to four times the angle *AOB*: hence, *AOB* is equal to one-fifth of two right angles, or to one-tenth of four right angles; and consequently, the arc *AB* is equal to one-tenth of the circumference: hence, the chord *AB* is equal to the side of a regular inscribed decagon; *which was to be proved.*



Cor. 1. If *AB* be applied ten times as a chord, the resulting polygon will be a regular inscribed decagon.

Cor. 2. If the vertices *A*, *C*, *E*, *G*, and *I*, of the alternate angles of the decagon be joined by straight lines, the resulting figure will be a regular inscribed pentagon.

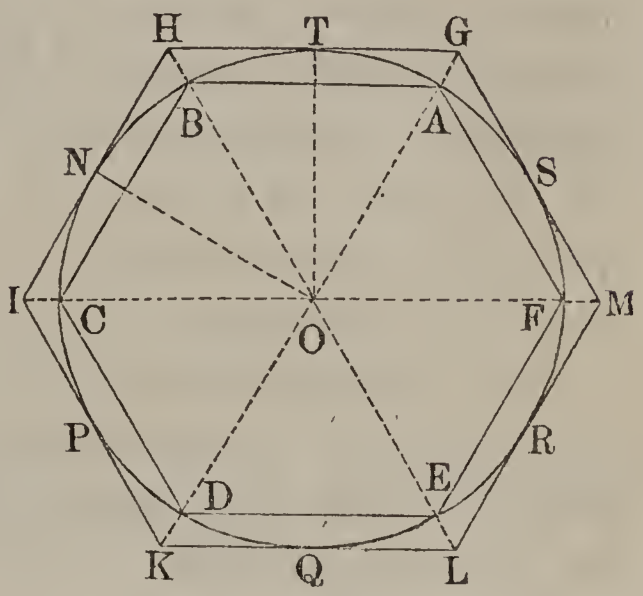
Scholium 1. If the arcs subtended by the sides of any regular inscribed polygon be bisected, and chords of the semi-arcs be drawn, the resulting figure will be a regular inscribed polygon of double the number of sides.

Scholium 2. The area of any regular inscribed polygon is less than that of a regular inscribed polygon of double the number of sides, because a part is less than the whole.

PROPOSITION VII. PROBLEM.

To circumscribe a polygon about a circle which shall be similar to a given regular inscribed polygon.

Let *TNQ* be a circle, *O* its centre, and *ABCDEF*, a regular inscribed polygon.

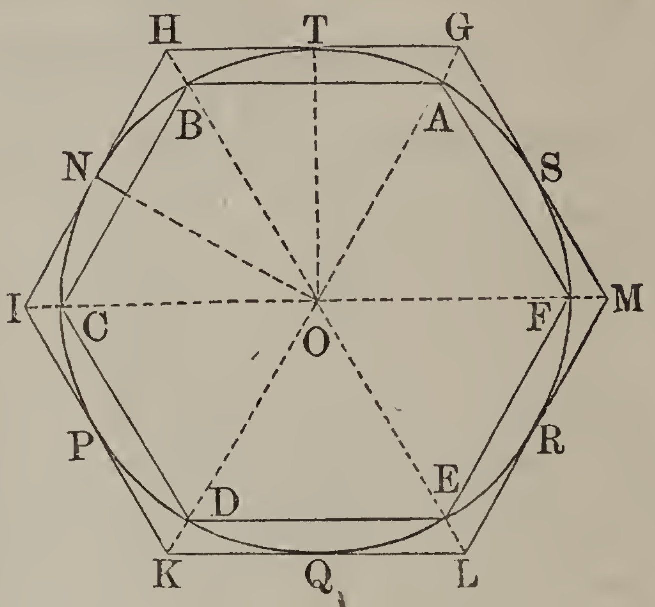


At the middle points *T*, *N*, *P*, &c., of the arcs subtended by the sides of the inscribed polygon, draw tangents to the circle, and prolong them till they intersect; then will the resulting figure be the polygon required.

1°. The side *HG* being parallel to *BA*, and *HI* to *BC*, the angle *H* is equal to the angle *B*. In like manner, it may be shown that any other angle of the circumscribed polygon is equal to the corresponding angle of the inscribed polygon: hence, the circumscribed polygon is *equiangular*.

2°. Draw the lines *OG*, *OT*, *OH*, *ON*, and *OI*. Then, because the lines *HT* and *HN* are tangent to the circle, *OH* will bisect the angle *NHT*, and also the angle *NOT* (B. III., Prob. XIV., S.); consequently, it will pass through the middle point *B* of the arc *NBT*. In like manner, it may be shown that the line drawn from the centre to the vertex of any other angle of the circumscribed polygon, will pass through the corresponding vertex of the inscribed polygon.

The triangles *OHG* and *OHI* have the angles *OHG* and OHI equal, from what has just been shown; the angles GOH and HOI equal, because they are measured by the equal arcs AB and BC, and the side OH common; they are, therefore, equal in all their parts: hence, GH is equal to HI. In like manner, it may be shown that HI is equal to IK, IK to KL; and so on: hence, the circumscribed polygon is *equilateral*.



The circumscribed polygon being both equiangular and equilateral, is *regular;* and since it has the same number of sides as the inscribed polygon, it is similar to it.

Cor. 1. If lines be drawn from the centre of a regular circumscribed polygon to its vertices, and the consecutive points in which they intersect the circumference be joined by chords, the resulting figure will be a regular inscribed polygon similar to the given polygon.

Cor. 2. The sum of the lines HT and HN is equal to the sum of HT and TG, or to HG; that is, to one of the sides of the circumscribed polygon.

Cor. 3. If at the vertices A, B, C, &c., of the inscribed polygon, tangents be drawn to the circle and prolonged till they meet the sides of the circumscribed polygon, the resulting figure will be a circumscribed polygon of double the number of sides.

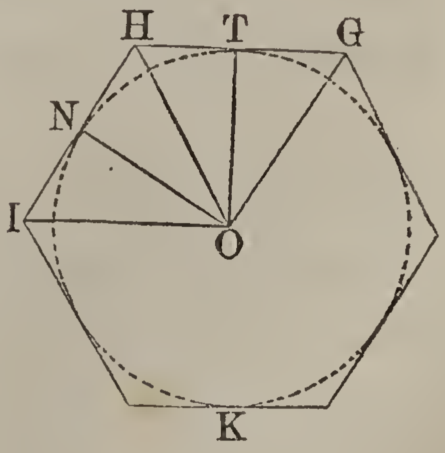
Cor. 4. The area of any regular circumscribed polygon is greater than that of a regular circumscribed polygon of double the number of sides, because the whole is greater than any of its parts.

Scholium. By means of a circumscribed and inscribed square, we may construct, in succession, regular circumscribed and inscribed polygons of 8, 16, 32, &c., sides. By means of the regular hexagon, we may, in like manner, construct regular polygons of 12, 24, 48, &c., sides. By means of the decagon, we may construct regular polygons of 20, 40, 80, &c., sides.

PROPOSITION VIII. THEOREM.

The area of a regular polygon is equal to half the product of its perimeter and apothem.

Let $GHIK$ be a regular polygon, O its centre, and OT its apothem, or the radius of the inscribed circle: then will the area of the polygon be equal to half the product of the perimeter and the apothem.

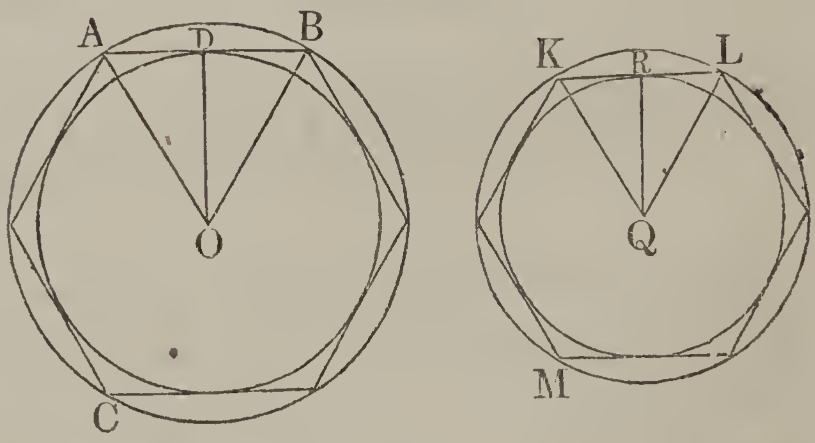


For, draw lines from the centre to the vertices of the polygon. These lines will divide the polygon into triangles whose bases will be the sides of the polygon, and whose altitudes will be equal to the apothem. Now, the area of any triangle, as OHG, is equal to half the product of the side HG and the apothem: hence, the area of the polygon is equal to half the product of the perimeter and the apothem; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION IX. THEOREM.

The perimeters of similar regular polygons are to each other as the radii of their circumscribed or inscribed circles; and their areas are to each other as the squares of those radii.

1°. Let ABC and KLM be similar regular polygons. Let OA and QK be the radii of their circumscribed, OD and QR be the radii of their inscribed circles: then will the perimeters of the polygons be to each other as OA is to QK, or as OD is to QR.



For, the lines OA and QK are homologous lines of the polygons to which they belong, as are also the lines OD and QR: hence, the perimeter of ABC is to the perimeter of KLM, as OA is to QK, or as OD is to QR (B. IV., P. XXVII., C. 1); *which was to be proved.*

2°. The areas of the polygons will be to each other as $\overline{OA}^2$ is to $\overline{QK}^2$, or as $\overline{OD}^2$ is to $\overline{QR}^2$.

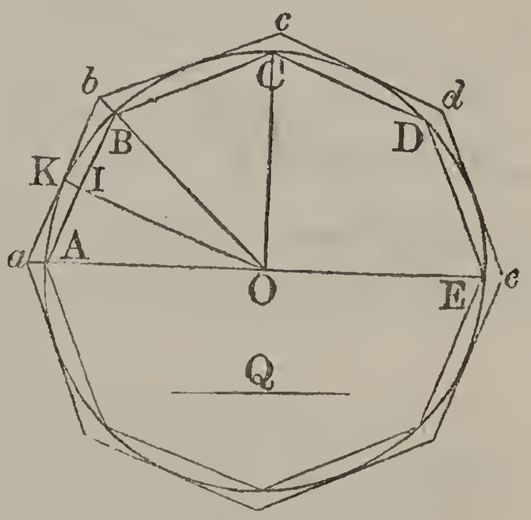
For, OA being homologous with QK, and OD with QR, we have, the area of ABC is to the area of KLM, as $\overline{OA}^2$ is to $\overline{QK}^2$, or as $\overline{OD}^2$ is to $\overline{QR}^2$ (B. IV., P. XXVII., C. 1); *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION X. THEOREM.

Two regular polygons of the same number of sides can be constructed, the one circumscribed about a circle and the other inscribed in it, which shall differ from each other by less than any given surface.

Let $ABCE$ be a circle, O its centre, and Q the side of a square which is less than the given surface; then can two similar regular polygons be constructed, the one circumscribed about, and the other inscribed within the given circle, which shall differ from each other by less than the square of Q, and consequently, by less than the given surface.

Inscribe a square in the given circle (P. III.), and by means of it, inscribe, in succession, regular polygons of 8, 16, 32, &c., sides (P. VII., S.), until one is found whose side is less than Q; let AB be the side of such a polygon.



Construct a similar circumscribed polygon $abcde$: then will these polygons differ from each other by less than the square of Q.

For, from a and b, draw the lines aO and bO; they will pass through the points A and B. Draw also OK to the point of contact K; it will bisect AB at I and be perpendicular to it. Prolong AO to E.

Let P denote the circumscribed, and p the inscribed polygon; then, because they are regular and similar, we shall have (P. IX.),

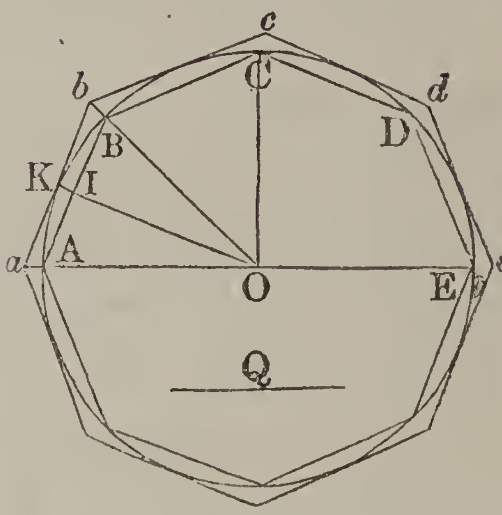
$$P : p :: \overline{OK}^2 \text{ or } \overline{OA}^2 : \overline{OI}^2;$$

hence, by division (B. II., P. VI.), we have,

$$P : P - p :: \overline{OA}^2 : \overline{OA}^2 - \overline{OI}^2;$$

or,

$$P : P - p :: \overline{OA}^2 : \overline{AI}^2.$$



Multiplying the terms of the second couplet by 4 (B. II., P. VII), we have,

$$P : P - p :: 4\overline{OA}^2 : 4\overline{AI}^2;$$

whence (B. IV., P. VIII., C.),

$$P : P - p :: \overline{AE}^2 : \overline{AB}^2.$$

But P is less than the square of AE (P. VII., C. 4); hence, $P - p$ is less than the square of AB, and consequently, less than the square of Q, or than the given surface; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. If the number of sides of the polygons be made greater than any assignable number; that is, *infinite*, the difference between their areas will be less than any assignable surface; that is, it will be *zero**.

Cor. 2. When the number of sides of the polygons is infinite, either polygon differs from the circle by less than any assignable quantity; for, the circumference of the circle lies between the perimeters of the polygons: hence, the circle differs from either polygon by less than they differ from each other.

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* Univ. Algebra, Arts. 72, 73. Bourdon, Art. 71.

Scholium 1. The circle may be regarded as the *limit* of the inscribed polygons; that is, it is a figure towards which a polygon may be made to approach as near as desirable, but beyond which it cannot be made to pass.

Scholium 2. The circle may be regarded as a regular polygon of an infinite number of sides, and because of the principle, that *whatever is true of a whole class, is true of every individual of that class*, we may affirm that *whatever is true of regular polygons, is also true of circles.*

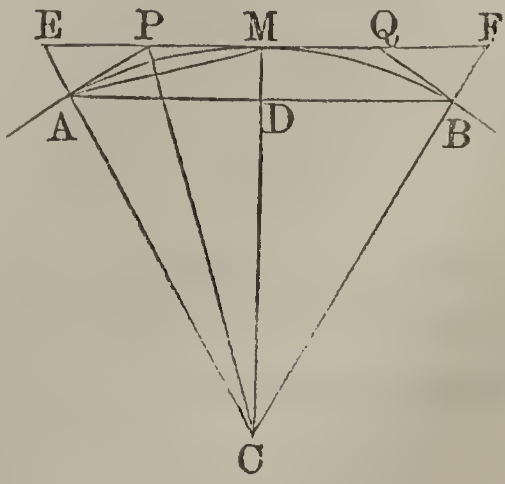
Scholium 3. When the circle is regarded as a regular polygon, the circumference is to be regarded as its *perimeter*, and the radius as its *apothem.*

PROPOSITION XI. PROBLEM.

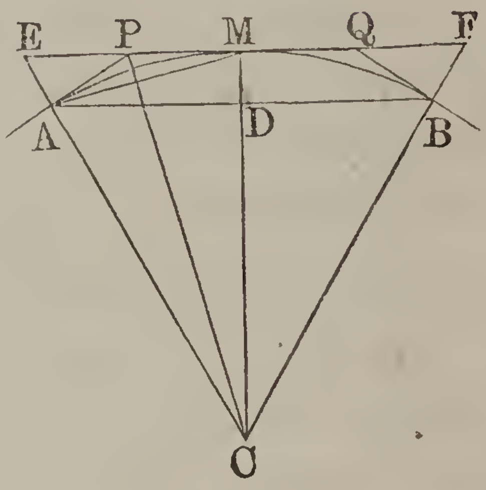
The area of a regular inscribed polygon, and that of a similar circumscribed polygon being given, to find the areas of the regular inscribed and circumscribed polygons having double the number of sides.

Let AB be the side of the given inscribed, and EF that of the given circumscribed polygon. Let C be their common centre, AMB a portion of the circumference of the circle, and M the middle point of the arc AMB.

Draw the chord AM, and at A and B draw the tangents AP and BQ; then will AM be the side of the inscribed polygon, and PQ the side of the circumscribed polygon of double the number of sides (P. VII.). Draw CE, CP, CM, and CF.



Denote the area of the given inscribed polygon by p, the area of the given circumscribed polygon by P, and the areas of the inscribed and circumscribed polygons having double the number of sides, respectively by p' and P'.



1°. The triangles CAD, CAM, and CEM, are like parts of the polygons to which they belong: hence, they are proportional to the polygons themselves. But CAM is a mean proportional between CAD and CEM (B. IV., P. XXIV., C. 2); consequently p' is a mean proportional between p and P: hence,

$$p' = \sqrt{p \times P}. \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (1.)$$

2°. Because the triangles CPM and CPE have the common altitude CM, they are to each other as their bases: hence,

$$CPM : CPE :: PM : PE;$$

and because CP bisects the angle ACM, we have (B. IV., P. XVII.),

$$PM : PE :: CM : CE :: CD : CA;$$

hence (B. II., P. II.),

$$CPM : CPE :: CD : CA \text{ or } CM.$$

But, the triangles CAD and CAM have the common altitude AD; they are, therefore, to each other as their bases: hence,

$$CAD : CAM :: CD : CM;$$

or, because CAD and CAM are to each other as the polygons to which they belong,

$$p \; : \; p' \; :: \; CD \; : \; CM\,;$$

hence (B. II., P. IV.), we have,

$$CPM \; : \; CPE \; :: \; p \; : \; p',$$

and, by composition,

$$CPM \; : \; CPM + CPE \text{ or } CME \; :: \; p \; : \; p + p'\,;$$

hence (B. II., P. VII.),

$$2\,CPM \text{ or } CMPA \; : \; CME \; :: \; 2p \; : \; p + p'.$$

But, $CMPA$ and CME are like parts of P' and P, hence,

$$P' \; : \; P \; :: \; 2p \; : \; p + p'\,;$$

or,

$$P' = \frac{2p \times P}{p + p'} \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \quad (2.)$$

Scholium. By means of Equation (1), we can find p', and then, by means of Equation (2), we can find P'.

PROPOSITION XII. PROBLEM.

To find the approximate area of a circle whose radius is 1.

The area of an inscribed square is equal to twice the square of the radius, or 2 (P. III., S.), and the area of a circumscribed square is 4. Making p equal to 2, and P equal to 4, we have, from Equations (1) and (2) of Proposition XI.,

$$p' = \sqrt{8} = 2.8284271 \; . \; . \; . \quad \text{inscribed octagon;}$$

$$P' = \frac{16}{2 + \sqrt{8}} = 3.3137085 \; . \; . \; . \quad \text{circumscribed octagon.}$$

Making p equal to 2.8284271, and P equal to 3.3137085, we have, from the same equations,

$p' = 3.0614674$ . . . inscribed polygon of 16 sides.

$P' = 3.1825979$ . . . circumscribed polygon of 16 sides.

By a continued application of these equations, we find the areas indicated in the following

TABLE.

NUMBER OF SIDES.	INSCRIBED POLYGONS.	CIRCUMSCRIBED POLYGONS.
4	2.0000000	4.0000000
8	2.8284271	3.3137085
16	3.0614674	3.1825979
32	3.1214451	3.1517249
64	3.1365485	3.1441184
128	3.1403311	3.1422236
256	3.1412772	3.1417504
512	3.1415138	3.1416321
1024	3.1415729	3.1416025
2048	3.1415877	3.1415951
4096	3.1415914	3.1415933
8192	3.1415923	3.1415928
16384	3.1415925	3.1415927

Now, the areas of the last two polygons differ from each other by less than the millionth part of a unit, but the area of the circle differs from either by less than they differ from each other; hence, the value of the area of either will differ from that of the circle by less than a millionth part of a unit. Taking the figures as far as they agree, and denoting the number of units in the required area by π, we have, approximately,

$$\pi = 3.141592 ;$$

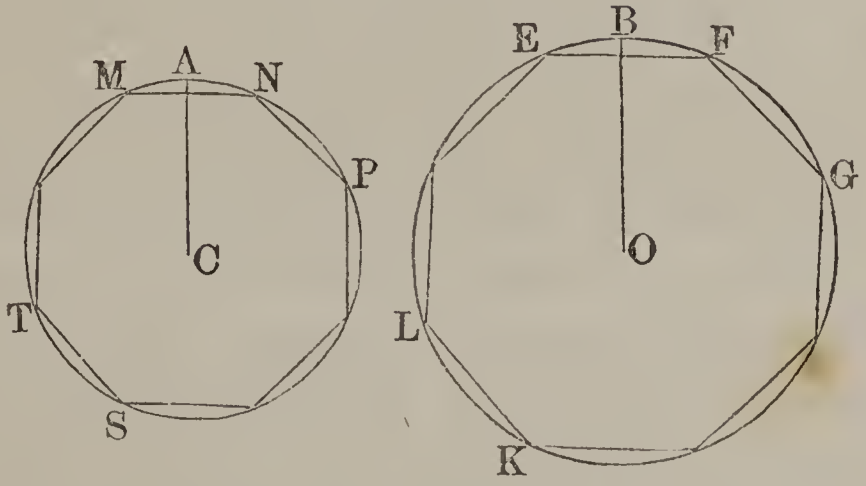
that is, *the area of a circle whose radius is* 1, *is* 3.141592.

Scholium. For practical computation, the value of π is taken equal to 3.1416.

PROPOSITION XIII. THEOREM.

The circumferences of circles are to each other as their radii, and the areas are to each other as the squares of their radii.

Let C and O be the centres of two circles whose radii are CA and OB: then will the circumferences be to each other as their radii, and the areas will be to each other as the squares of their radii.

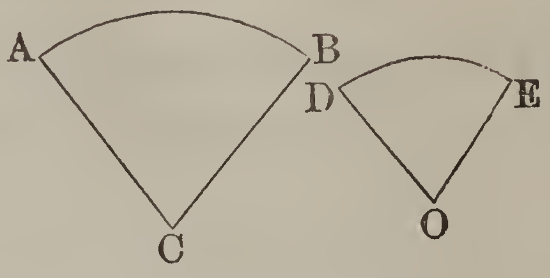


For, let similar regular polygons $MNPST$ and $EFGKL$ be inscribed in the circles: then will the perimeters of these polygons be to each other as their apothems, and the areas will be to each other as the squares of their apothems, whatever may be the number of their sides (P. IX.).

If the number of sides be made infinite (P. VII., S.), the polygons will coincide with the circles, the perimeters with the circumferences, and the apothems with the radii: hence, the circumferences of the circles are to each other as their radii, and the areas are to each other as the squares of the radii; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. Diameters of circles are proportional to their radii: hence, *the circumferences of circles are proportional to their diameters, and the areas are proportional to the squares of the diameters.*

Cor. 2. Similar arcs, as AB and DE, are like parts of the circumferences to which they belong, and similar sectors, as ACB and DOE, are like parts of the circles to which they belong: hence, *similar arcs are to each other as their radii, and similar sectors are to each other as the squares of their radii.*

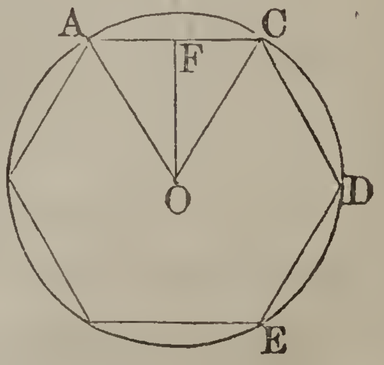


Scholium. The term *infinite*, employed above, is to be understood in its limited *technical sense.* When it is proposed to make the number of sides of the polygons infinite, by the method indicated in the Scholium of Proposition VII., it is simply meant to make that number so great that the difference between the areas of the circle and polygon shall be less than any appreciable quantity. We have seen (P. XII.), that when the number of sides 16384, the areas differ by less than the millionth part of a unit. By increasing the number of sides, a still closer approximation may be had.

PROPOSITION XIV. THEOREM.

The area of a circle is equal to half the product of its circumference and radius.

Let O be the centre of a circle, OC its radius, and $ACDE$ its circumference: then will the area of the circle be equal to half the product of the circumference and radius.



For, inscribe in it a regular polygon $ACDE$. Then will the area of this polygon be equal to half the product of its perimeter and apothem, whatever may be the number of its sides (P. VIII.).

If the number of sides be made infinite, the polygon will coincide with the circle, the perimeter with the circumference, and the apothem with the radius: hence, the area of the circle is equal to half the product of its circumference and radius; *which was to be proved.*

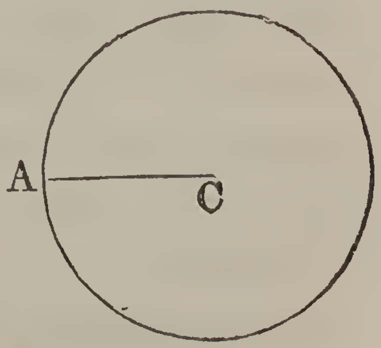
Cor. 1. The area of a sector is equal to half the product of its arc and radius.

Cor. 2. The area of a sector is to the area of the circle, as the arc of the sector to the circumference.

PROPOSITION XV. PROBLEM.

To find an expression for the area of any circle in terms of its radius.

Let C be the centre of a circle, and CA its radius. Denote its area by *area* CA, its radius by R, and the area of a circle whose radius is 1, by π (P. XII., S.).



Then, because the areas of circles are to each other as the squares of their radii (P. XIII.), we have,

$$\text{area } CA \ : \ \pi \ :: \ R^2 \ : \ 1;$$

whence,
$$\text{area } CA = \pi R^2.$$

That is, *the area of any circle is* 3.1416 *times the square of the radius.*

PROPOSITION XVI. PROBLEM.

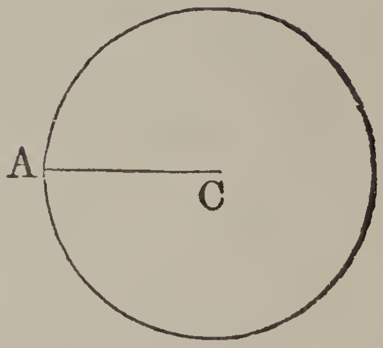
To find an expression for the circumference of a circle, in terms of its radius, or diameter.

Let C be the centre of a circle, and CA its radius.

Denote its circumference by *circ. CA*, its radius by R, and its diameter by D. From the last Proposition, we have,

$$\text{area } CA = \pi R^2;$$

and, from Proposition XIV., we have,



$$\text{area } CA = \tfrac{1}{2}\text{circ. } CA \times R;$$

hence, $$\tfrac{1}{2}\text{circ. } CA \times R = \pi R^2;$$

whence, by reduction,

$$\text{circ. } CA = 2\pi R, \text{ or, circ. } CA = \pi D.$$

That is, *the circumference of any circle is equal to* 3.1416 *times its diameter.*

Scholium 1. The abstract number π, equal to 3.1416, denotes the number of times that the diameter of a circle is contained in the circumference, and also the number of times that the square constructed on the radius is contained in the area of the circle (P. XV.). Now, it has been proved by the methods of Higher Mathematics, that the value of π is incommensurable with 1; hence, it is impossible to express, by means of numbers, the exact length of a circumference in terms of the radius, or the exact area in terms of the square described on the radius. We may also infer that it is impossible to *square the circle;* that is, to construct a square whose area shall be exactly equal to that of the circle.

Scholium 2. Besides the approximate value of π, 3.1416, usually employed, the fractions $\frac{22}{7}$ and $\frac{355}{113}$ are also used, when great accuracy is not required.

BOOK VI.

PLANES AND POLYEDRAL ANGLES.

DEFINITIONS.

1. A straight line is PERPENDICULAR TO A PLANE, when it is perpendicular to every line of the plane which passes through its FOOT; that is, through the *point* in which it meets the plane.

In this case, the plane is also perpendicular to the line.

2. A straight line is PARALLEL TO A PLANE, when it cannot meet the plane, how far soever both may be produced.

In this case, the plane is also parallel to the line.

3. Two PLANES ARE PARALLEL, when they cannot meet, how far soever both may be produced.

4. A DIEDRAL ANGLE is the amount of divergence of two planes.

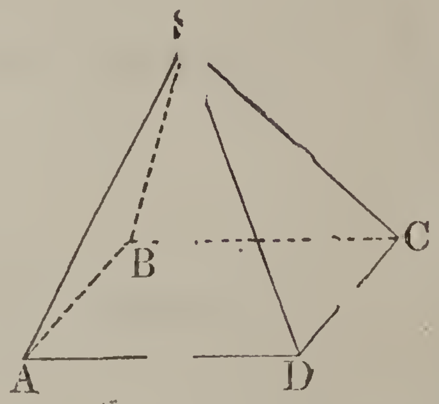
The line in which the planes meet, is called the *edge of the angle*, and the planes themselves are called *faces of the angle.*

The measure of a diedral angle is the same as that of a plane angle formed by two lines, one drawn in each face, and both perpendicular to the edge at the same point. A diedral angle may be *acute*, *obtuse*, or a *right angle.* In the latter case, the faces are *perpendicular* to each other.

5. A **Polyedral angle** is the amount of divergence of several planes meeting at a common point.

This point is called the *vertex of the angle ;* the lines in which the planes meet are called *edges of the angle*, and the portions of the planes lying between the edges are called *faces of the angle.* Thus, *S* is the vertex of the polyedral angle, whose edges are *SA*, *SB*, *SC*, *SD*, and whose faces are *ASB*, *BSC*, *CSD*, *DSA*.

A polyedral angle which has but three faces, is called a *triedral angle.*



POSTULATE.

A line may be drawn perpendicular to a plane from any point of the plane, or from any point without the plane.

PROPOSITION I. THEOREM.

If a straight line has two of its points in a plane, it will lie wholly in that plane.

For, by definition, a plane is a surface such, that if any two of its points be joined by a straight line, that line will lie wholly in the surface (B. I., D. 8).

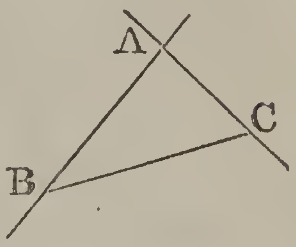
Cor. Through any point of a plane, an infinite number of straight lines may be drawn which will lie in the plane. For, if a line be drawn from the given point to any other point of the plane, that line will lie wholly in the plane.

Scholium. If any two points of a plane be joined by a straight line, the plane may be turned about that line as an axis, so as to take an infinite number of positions. Hence, we infer that an infinite number of planes may be passed through a given line.

PROPOSITION II. THEOREM.

Through three points, not in the same straight line, one plane can be passed, and only one.

Let A, B, and C be the three points: then can one plane be passed through them, and only one.



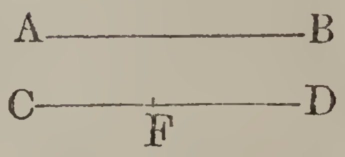
Join two of the points, as A and B, by the line AB. Through AB let a plane be passed, and let this plane be turned around AB until it contains the point C; in this position it will pass through the three points A, B, and C. If now, the plane be turned about AB, in either direction, it will no longer contain the point C: hence, one plane can always be passed through three points, and only one; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. Three points, not in a straight line, determine the position of a plane, because only one plane can be passed through them.

Cor. 2. A straight line and a point without that line, determine the position of a plane, because only one plane can be passed through them.

Cor. 3. Two straight lines which intersect, determine the position of a plane. For, let AB and AC intersect at A: then will either line, as AB, and one point of the other, as C, determine the position of a plane.

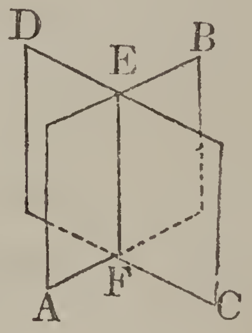
Cor. 4. Two parallel lines determine the position of a plane. For, let *AB* and *CD* be parallel. By definition (B. I., D. 16) two parallel lines always lie in the same plane. But either line, as *AB*, and any point of the other, as *F*, determine the position of a plane: hence, two parallels determine the position of a plane.



PROPOSITION III. THEOREM.

The intersection of two planes is a straight line.

Let *AB* and *CD* be two planes: then will their intersection be a straight line.



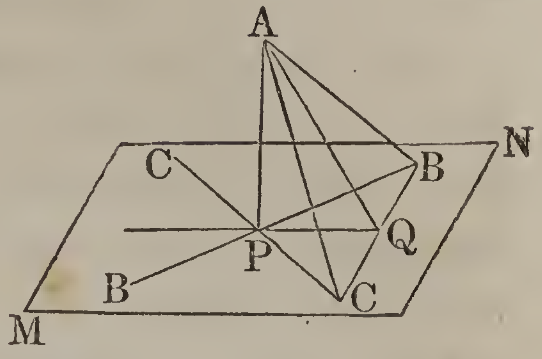
For, let *E* and *F* be any two points common to the planes; draw the straight line *EF*. This line having two points in the plane *AB*, will lie wholly in that plane; and having two points in the plane *CD*, will lie wholly in that plane: hence, every point of *EF* is common to both planes. Furthermore, the planes can have no common point lying without *EF*, otherwise there would be two planes passing through a straight line and a point lying without it, which is impossible (P. II., C. 2); hence, the intersection of the two planes is a straight line; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION IV. THEOREM.

If a straight line is perpendicular to two straight lines at their point of intersection, it is perpendicular to the plane of those lines.

Let *MN* be the plane of the two lines *BB*, *CC*, and let *AP* be perpendicular to these lines at *P*: then will

AP be perpendicular to every line of the plane which passes through P, and consequently, to the plane itself.



For, through P, draw in the plane MN, any line PQ; through any point of this line, as Q, draw the line BC, so that BQ shall be equal to QC (B. IV., Prob. V.); draw AB, AQ, and AC.

The base BC, of the triangle BPC, being bisected at Q, we have (B. IV., P. XIV.),

$$\overline{PC}^2 + \overline{PB}^2 = 2\overline{PQ}^2 + 2\overline{QC}^2.$$

In like manner, we have, from the triangle ABC,

$$\overline{AC}^2 + \overline{AB}^2 = 2\overline{AQ}^2 + 2\overline{QC}^2.$$

Subtracting the first of these equations from the second, member from member, we have,

$$\overline{AC}^2 - \overline{PC}^2 + \overline{AB}^2 - \overline{PB}^2 = 2\overline{AQ}^2 - 2\overline{PQ}^2.$$

But, from Proposition XI., C. 1, Book IV., we have,

$$\overline{AC}^2 - \overline{PC}^2 = \overline{AP}^2, \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{AB}^2 - \overline{PB}^2 = \overline{AP}^2;$$

hence, by substitution,

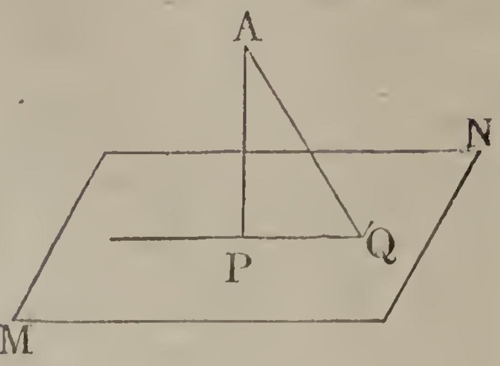
$$2\overline{AP}^2 = 2\overline{AQ}^2 - 2\overline{PQ}^2;$$

whence,

$$\overline{AP}^2 = \overline{AQ}^2 - \overline{PQ}^2; \quad \text{or,} \quad \overline{AP}^2 + \overline{PQ}^2 = \overline{AQ}^2.$$

The triangle APQ is, therefore, right-angled at P (B. IV., P. XIII., S.), and consequently, AP is perpendicular to PQ: hence, AP is perpendicular to every line of the plane MN passing through P, and consequently, to the plane itself; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. Only one perpendicular can be drawn to a plane from a point without the plane. For, suppose two perpendiculars, as *AP* and *AQ*, could be drawn from the point *A* to the plane *MN*. Draw *PQ*; then the triangle *APQ* would have two right angles, *APQ* and *AQP*; which is impossible (B. I., P. XXV., C. 3).



Cor. 2. Only one perpendicular can be drawn to a plane from a point of that plane. For, suppose that two perpendiculars could be drawn to the plane *MN*, from the point *P*. Pass a plane through the perpendiculars, and let *PQ* be its intersection with *MN*; then we should have two perpendiculars drawn to the same straight line from a point of that line; which is impossible (B. I., P. XIV., C.).

PROPOSITION V. THEOREM.

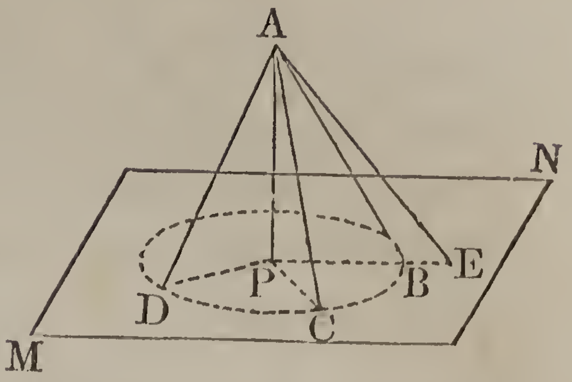
If from a point without a plane, a perpendicular be drawn to the plane, and oblique lines be drawn to different points of the plane:

1°. *The perpendicular will be shorter than any oblique line:*

2°. *Oblique lines which meet the plane at equal distances from the foot of the perpendicular, will be equal:*

3.° *Of two oblique lines which meet the plane at unequal distances from the foot of the perpendicular, the one which meets it at the greater distance will be the longer.*

Let *A* be a point without the plane *MN*; let *AP* be perpendicular to the plane; let *AC*, *AD*, be any two oblique lines meeting the plane at equal distances from the foot of the perpendicular; and let *AC* and *AE* be any two oblique lines meeting the plane at unequal distances from the foot of the perpendicular:



1°. AP will be shorter than any oblique line AC.

For, draw PC; then will AP be less than AC (B. I., P. XV.); *which was to be proved.*

2°. AC and AD will be equal.

For, draw PD; then the right-angled triangles APC, APD, will have the side AP common, and the sides PC, PD, equal: hence, the triangles are equal in all their parts, and consequently, AC and AD will be equal; *which was to be proved.*

3°. AE will be greater than AC.

For, draw PE, and take PB equal to PC; draw AB: then will AE be greater than AB (B. I., P. XV.); but AB and AC are equal: hence, AE is greater than AC; *which was to be proved.*

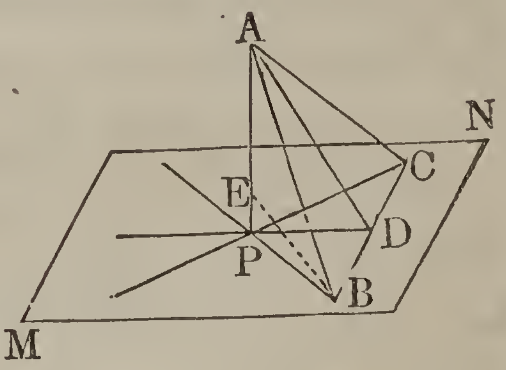
Cor. The equal oblique lines AB, AC, AD, meet the plane MN in the circumference of a circle, whose centre is P, and whose radius is PB: hence, to draw a perpendicular to a given plane MN, from a point A, without that plane, find three points B, C, D, of the plane equally distant from A, and then find the centre P, of the circle whose circumference passes through these points: then will AP be the perpendicular required.

Scholium. The angle ABP is called *the inclination of the oblique line* AB to the plane MN. The equal oblique lines AB, AC, AD, are all equally inclined to the plane MN. The inclination of AE is less than the inclination of any shorter line AB.

PROPOSITION VI. THEOREM.

If from the foot of a perpendicular to a plane, a line be drawn at right angles to any line of that plane, and the point of intersection be joined with any point of the perpendicular, the last line will be perpendicular to the line of the plane.

Let AP be perpendicular to the plane MN, P its foot, BC the given line, and A any point of the perpendicular; draw PD at right angles to BC, and join the point D with A: then will AD be perpendicular to BC.



For, lay off DB equal to DC, and draw PB, PC, AB, and AC. Because PD is perpendicular to BC, and DB equal to DC, we have, PB equal to PC (B. I., P. XV.); and because AP is perpendicular to the plane MN, and PB equal to PC, we have AB equal to AC (P. V.). The line AD has, therefore, two of its points A and D, each equally distant from B and C: hence, it is perpendicular to BC (B. I., P. XVI., S.); *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. The line BC is perpendicular to the plane of the triangle APD; because it is perpendicular to AD and PD, at D (P. IV.).

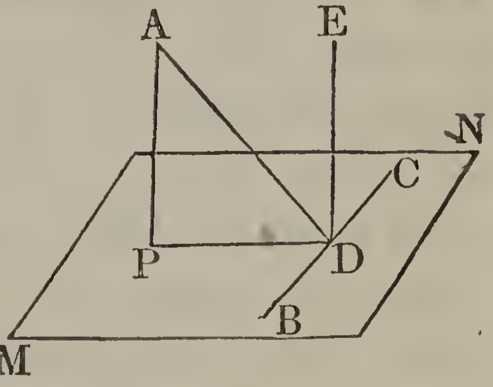
Cor. 2. The shortest distance between AP and BC is measured on PD, perpendicular to both. For, draw BE between any other points of the lines: then will BE be greater than PB, and PB will be greater than PD: hence, PD is less than BE.

Scholium. The lines AP and BC, though not in the same plane, are considered perpendicular to each other. In general, any two straight lines not in the same plane, are considered as making an angle with each other, which angle is equal to that formed by drawing through a given point, two lines respectively parallel to the given lines.

PROPOSITION VII. THEOREM.

If one of two parallels is perpendicular to a plane, the other one is also perpendicular to the same plane.

Let AP and ED be two parallels, and let AP be perpendicular to the plane MN: then will ED be also perpendicular to the plane MN.



For, pass a plane through the parallels; its intersection with MN will be PD; draw AD, and in the plane MN draw BC perpendicular to PD at D. Now, BD is perpendicular to the plane $APDE$ (P. VI., C.); the angle BDE is consequently a right angle; but the angle EDP is a right angle, because ED is parallel to AP (B. I., P. XX., C. 1): hence, ED is perpendicular to BD and PD, at their point of intersection, and consequently, to their plane MN (P. IV.); *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. If the lines AP and ED are perpendicular to the plane MN, they are parallel to each other. For, if not, draw through D a line parallel to PA; it will be perpendicular to the plane MN, from what has just been proved; we shall, therefore, have two perpendiculars to the the plane MN, at the same point; which is impossible (P. IV., C. 2).

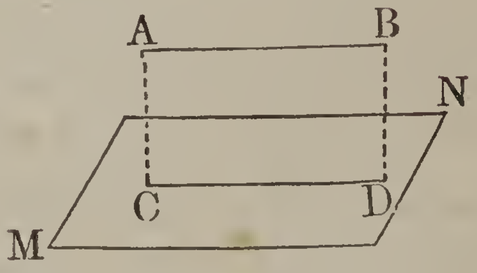
Cor. 2. If two lines, A and B, are parallel to a third line C, they are parallel to each other. For, pass a plane perpendicular to C; it will be perpendicular to both A and B: hence, A and B are parallel.

PROPOSITION VIII. THEOREM.

If a line is parallel to a line of a plane, it is parallel to that plane.

Let the line AB be parallel to the line CD of the plane MN; then will AB be parallel to the plane MN.

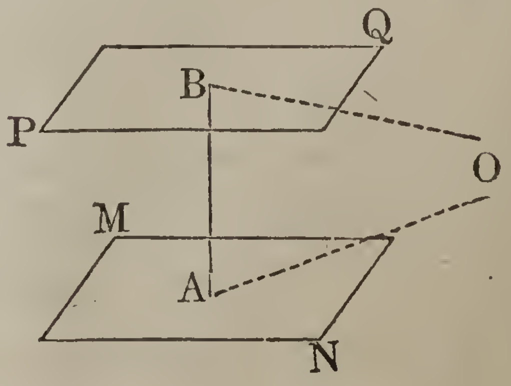
For, through AB and CD pass a plane (P. II., C. 4); CD will be its intersection with the plane MN. Now, since AB lies in this plane, if it can meet the plane MN, it will be at some point of CD; but this is impossible, because AB and CD are parallel: hence, AB cannot meet the plane MN, and consequently, it is parallel to it; *which was to be proved.*



PROPOSITION IX. THEOREM.

If two planes are perpendicular to the same straight line, they are parallel to each other.

Let the planes MN and PQ be perpendicular to the line AB, at the points A and B: then will they be parallel to each other.



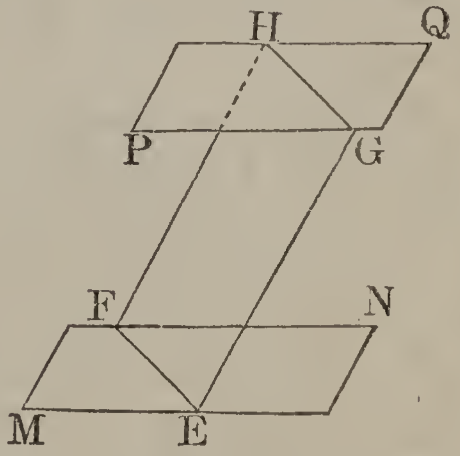
For, if they are not parallel,

they will meet; and let O be a point common to both. From O draw the lines OA and OB: then, since OA lies in the plane MN, it will be perpendicular to BA at A (D. 1). For a like reason, OB will be perpendicular to AB at B: hence, the triangle OAB will have two right angles, which is impossible; consequently, the planes cannot meet, and are therefore parallel; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION X. THEOREM.

If a plane intersect two parallel planes, the lines of intersection will be parallel.

Let the plane EH intersect the parallel planes MN and PQ, in the lines EF and GH: then will EF and GH be parallel.



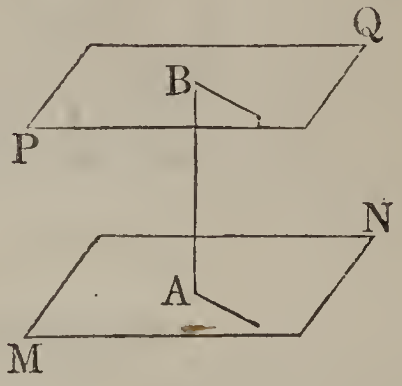
For, if they are not parallel, they will meet if sufficiently prolonged, because they lie in the same plane; but if the lines meet, the planes MN and PQ, in which they lie, will also meet; but this is impossible, because these planes are parallel: hence, the lines EF and GH cannot meet; they are, therefore, parallel; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XI. THEOREM.

If a straight line is perpendicular to one of two parallel planes, it is also perpendicular to the other.

Let MN and PQ be two parallel planes, and let the line AB be perpendicular to PQ: then will it also be perpendicular to MN.

For, through AB pass any plane; its intersections with MN and PQ will be parallel (P. X.); but, its intersection with PQ is perpendicular to AB at B (D. 1); hence, its intersection with MN is also perpendicular to AB at A (B. I., P. XX., C. 1): hence, AB is perpendicular to every line of the plane MN through A, and is, therefore, perpendicular to that plane; *which was to be proved.*

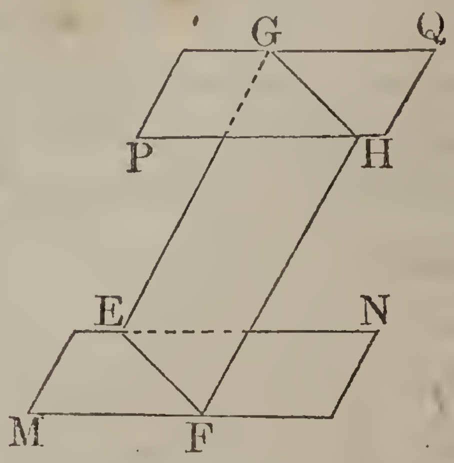


PROPOSITION XII. THEOREM.

Parallel lines included between parallel planes, are equal.

Let EG and FH be any two parallel lines included between the parallel planes MN and PQ: then will they be equal.

Through the parallels conceive a plane to be passed; it will intersect the plane MN in the line EF, and PQ in the line GH; and these lines will be parallel (Prop. X.). The figure $EFHG$ is, therefore, a parallelogram: hence, GE and HF are equal (B. I., P. XXVIII.); *which was to be proved.*



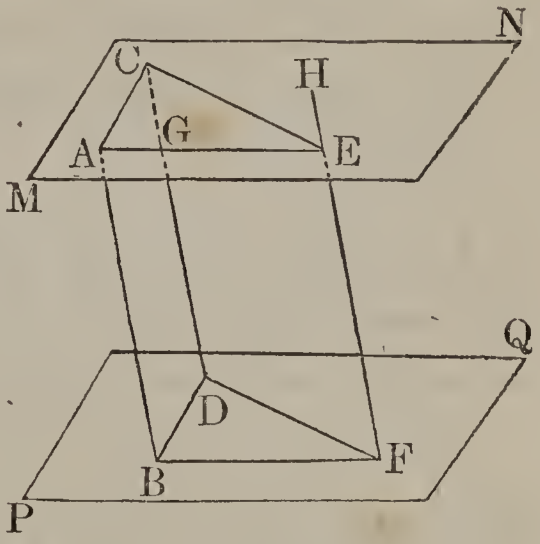
Cor. 1. The distance between two parallel planes is measured on a perpendicular to both; but any two perpendiculars between the planes are equal: hence, parallel planes are everywhere equally distant.

Cor. 2. If a line GH is parallel to any plane MN, then can a plane be passed through GH parallel to MN: hence, if a line is parallel to a plane, all of its points are equally distant from that plane.

PROPOSITION XIII. THEOREM

If two angles, not situated in the same plane, have their sides parallel and lying in the same direction, the angles will be equal and their planes parallel.

Let CAE and DBF be two angles lying in the planes MN and PQ, and let the sides AC and AE be respectively parallel to BD and BF, and lying in the same direction: then will the angles CAE and DBF be equal, and the planes MN and PQ will be parallel.



Take any two points of AC and AE, as C and E, and make BD equal to AC, and BF to AE; draw CE, DF, AB, CD, and EF.

1°. The angles CAE and DBF will be equal.

For, AE and BF being parallel and equal, the figure $ABFE$ is a parallelogram (B. I., P. XXX.); hence, EF is parallel and equal to AB. For a like reason, CD is parallel and equal to AB: hence, CD and EF are parallel and equal to each other, and consequently, CE and DF are also parallel and equal to each other. The triangles CAE and DBF have, therefore, their corresponding sides equal, and consequently, the corresponding angles CAE and DBF are equal; *which was to be proved.*

2°. The planes of the angles MN and PQ are parallel.

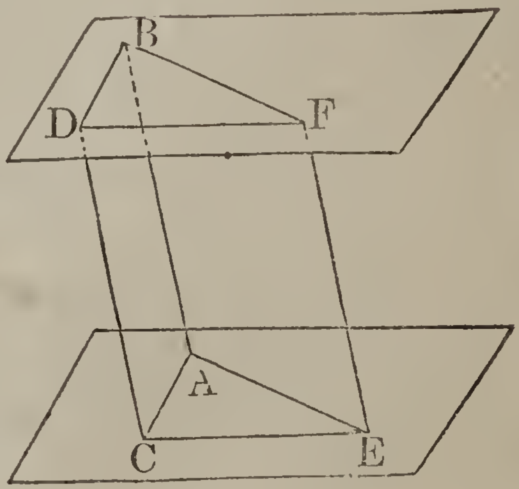
For, if not, pass a plane through A parallel to PQ, and suppose it to cut the lines CD and EF in G and H. Then will the lines GD and HF be equal respecively to AB (P. XII.), and consequently, GD will be equal to CD, and HF to EF; which is impossible: hence, the planes MN and PQ must be parallel; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. If two parallel planes MN and PQ, are met by two other planes AD and AF, the angles CAE and DBF, formed by their intersections, will be equal.

PROPOSITION XIV. THEOREM.

If three straight lines, not situated in the same plane, are equal and parallel, the triangles formed by joining the extremities of these lines will be equal, and their planes parallel.

Let AB, CD, and EF be equal parallel lines not in the same plane: then will the triangles ACE and BDF be equal, and their planes parallel.



For, AB being equal and parallel to EF, the figure $ABFE$ is a parallelogram, and consequently, AE is equal and parallel to BF. For a like reason, AC is equal and parallel to BD: hence, the included angles CAE and DBF are equal and their planes parallel (P. XIII.). Now, the triangles CAE and DBF have two sides and their included angles equal, each to each: hence, they are equal in all their parts. The triangles are, therefore, equal and their planes parallel; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XV. THEOREM.

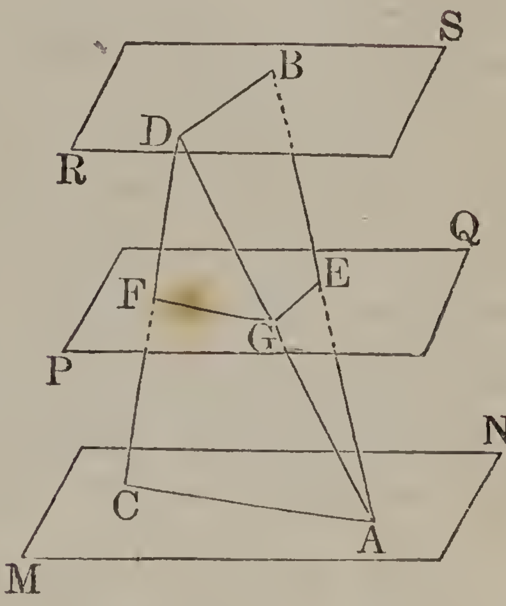
If two straight lines are cut by three parallel planes, they will be divided proportionally.

Let the lines AB and CD be cut by the parallel planes MN, PQ, and RS, in the points A, E, B, and C, F, D; then

$$AE : EB :: CF : FD.$$

For, draw the line AD, and suppose it to pierce the plane PQ in G; draw AC, BD, EG, and GF.

The plane ABD intersects the parallel planes RS and PQ in the lines BD and EG; consequently, these lines are parallel (P. X.): hence (B. IV., P. XV.),



$$AE : EB :: AG : GD.$$

The plane ACD intersects the parallel planes MN and PQ, in the parallel lines AC and GF: hence,

$$AG : GD :: CF : FD.$$

Combining these proportions (B. II., P. IV.), we have,

$$AE : EB :: CF : FD;$$

which was to be proved.

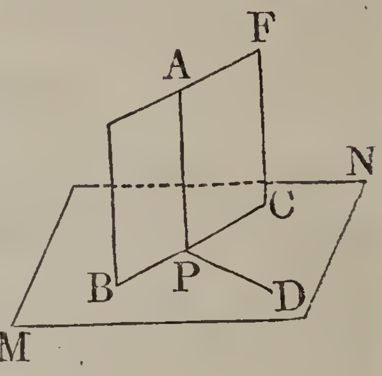
Cor. 1. If two lines are cut by any number of parallel planes they will be divided proportionally.

Cor. 2. If any number of lines are cut by three parallel planes, they will be divided proportionally.

PROPOSITION XVI. THEOREM.

If a line is perpendicular to a plane, every plane passed through the line will also be perpendicular to that plane.

Let AP be perpendicular to the plane MN, and let BF be a plane passed through AP: then will BF be perpendicular to MN.



In the plane MN, draw PD perpendicular to BC, the intersection of BF and MN. Since AP is perpendicular to MN, it is perpendicular to BC and DP (D. 1); and since AP and DP, in the planes BF and MN, are perpendicular to the intersection of these planes at the same point, the angle which they form is equal to the angle formed by the planes (D. 4); but this angle is a right angle: hence, BF is perpendicular to MN; *which was to be proved.*

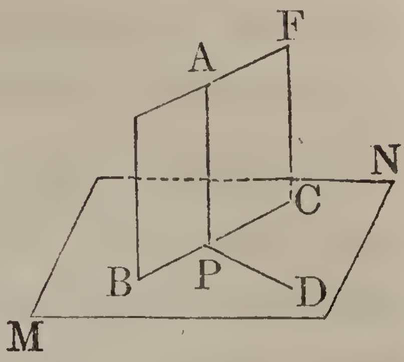
Cor. If three lines AP, BP, and DP, are perpendicular to each other at a common point P, each line will be perpendicular to the plane of the other two, and the three planes will be perpendicular to each other.

PROPOSITION XVII. THEOREM.

If two planes are perpendicular to each other, a line drawn in one of them, perpendicular to their intersection, will be perpendicular to the other.

Let the planes BF and MN be perpendicular to each other, and let the line AP, drawn in the plane BF, be perpendicular to the intersection BC; then will AP be perpendicular to the plane MN.

For, in the plane *MN*, draw *PD* perpendicular to *BC* at *P*. Then because the planes *BF* and *MN* are perpendicular to each other, the angle *APD* will be a right angle: hence, *AP* is perpendicular to the two lines *PD* and *BC*, at their intersection, and consequently, is perpendicular to their plane *MN*; *which was to be proved.*



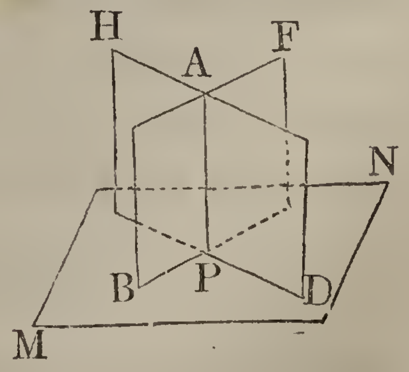
Cor. If the plane *BF* is perpendicular to the plane *MN*, and if at a point *P* of their intersection, we erect a perpendicular to the plane *MN*, that perpendicular will be in the plane *BF*. For, if not, draw in the plane *BF*, *PA* perpendicular to *PC*, the common intersection; *AP* will be perpendicular to the plane *MN*, by the theorem; therefore, at the same point *P*, there are two perpendiculars to the plane *MN*; which is impossible (P. IV., C. 2).

PROPOSITION XVIII. THEOREM.

If two planes cut each other, and are perpendicular to a third plane, their intersection is also perpendicular to that plane.

Let the planes *BF*, *DH*, be perpendicular to *MN*: then will their intersection *AP* be perpendicular to *MN*.

For, at the point *P*, erect a perpendicular to the plane *MN*; that perpendicular must be in the plane *BF*, and also in the plane *DH* (P. XVII., C.); therefore, it is their common intersection *AP*: *which was to be proved.*

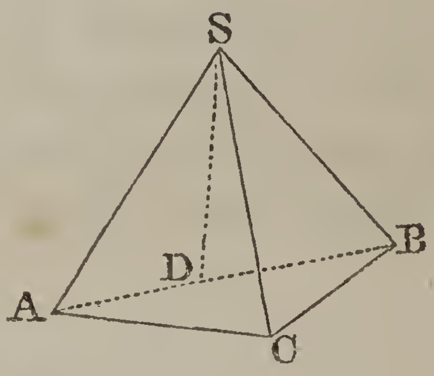


PROPOSITION XIX. THEOREM.

The sum of any two of the plane angles formed by the edges of a triedral angle, is greater than the third.

Let SA, SB, and SC, be the edges of a triedral angle: then will the sum of any two of the plane angles formed by them, as ASC and CSB, be greater than the third ASB.

If the plane angle ASB is equal to, or less than, either of the other two, the truth of the proposition is evident. Let us suppose, then, that ASB is greater than either.



In the plane ASB, construct the angle BSD equal to BSC; draw AB in that plane, at pleasure; lay off SC equal to SD, and draw AC and CB. The triangles BSD and BSC have the side SC equal to SD, by construction, the side SB common, and the included angles BSD and BSC equal, by construction; the triangles are therefore equal in all their parts: hence, BD is equal to BC. But, from Proposition VII., Book I., we have,

$$BC + CA > BD + DA.$$

Taking away the equal parts BC and BD, we have,

$$CA > DA\ ;$$

hence (B. I., P. IX., C.), we have,

$$\text{angle } ASC > \text{angle } ASD\ ;$$

and, adding the equal angles BSC and BSD,

$$\text{angle } ASC + \text{angle } CSB > \text{angle } ASD + \text{angle } DSB;$$

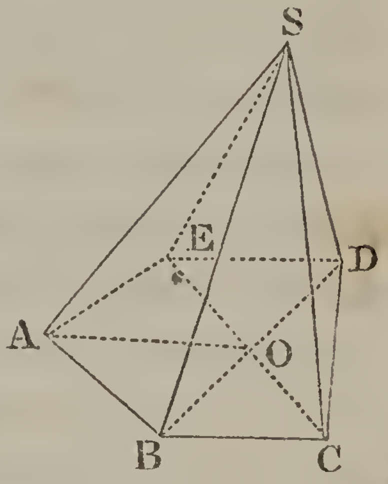
or, $$\text{angle } ASC + \text{angle } CSB > \text{angle } ASB;$$

which was to be proved.

PROPOSITION XX. THEOREM.

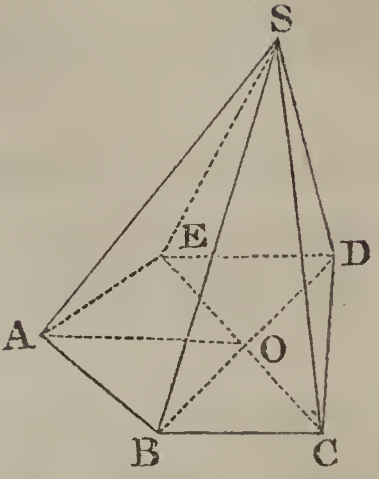
The sum of the plane angles formed by the edges of any polyedral angle, is less than four right angles.

Let S be the vertex of any polyedral angle whose edges are SA, SB, SC, SD, and SE; then will the sum of the angles about S be less than four right angles.



For, pass a plane cutting the edges in the points A, B, C, D, and E, and the faces in the lines AB, BC, CD, DE, and EA. From any point within the polygon thus formed, as O, draw the straight lines OA, OB, OC, OD, and OE.

We then have two sets of triangles, one set having a common vertex S, the other having a common vertex O, and both having common bases AB, BC, CD, DE, EA. Now, in the set which has the common vertex S, the sum of all the angles is equal to the sum of all the plane angles formed by the edges of the polyedral angle whose vertex is S, together with the sum of all the angles at the bases: viz., SAB, SBA, SBC, &c.; and the entire sum is equal to twice as many right angles as there are triangles. In the set whose common vertex is O, the sum of all the angles is equal to the four right angles about O, together with the interior angles of the polygon, and this sum is equal to twice as many right angles as there are triangles. Since the number of triangles, in each set, is the same, it follows that these sums are equal. But in the triedral angle whose vertex is B, we have (P. XIX.),



$$ABS + SBC > ABC;$$

and the like may be shown at each of the other vertices, C, D, E, A: hence, the sum of the angles at the bases, in the triangles whose common vertex is S, is greater than the sum of the angles at the bases, in the set whose common vertex is O: therefore, the sum of the vertical angles about S, is less than the sum of the angles about O: that is, less than four right angles; *which was to be proved.*

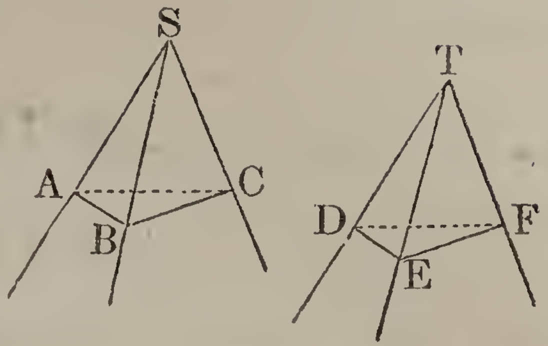
Scholium. The above demonstration is made on the supposition that the polyedral angle is convex, that is, that the diedral angles of the consecutive faces are each less than two right angles.

PROPOSITION XXI. THEOREM.

If the plane angles formed by the edges of two triedral angles are equal, each to each, the planes of the equal angles are equally inclined to each other.

Let S and T be the vertices of two triedral angles, and let the angle ASC be equal to DTF, ASB to DTE, and BSC to ETF: then will the planes of the equal angles be equally inclined to each other.

For, take any point of SB, as B, and from it draw in the two faces ASB and CSB, the lines BA and BC, respectively perpendicular to SB: then will the angle ABC measure the inclination of these faces. Lay off TE equal to SB, and from E draw in the faces DTE and FTE, the lines ED and EF, respectively perpendicular to TE; then will the angle DEF measure the inclination of these faces. Draw AC and DF.



The right-angled triangles SBA and TED, have the side SB equal to TE, and the angle ASB equal to DTE; hence, AB is equal to DE, and AS to TD. In like manner, it may be shown that BC is equal to EF, and CS to FT. The triangles ASC and DTF, have the angle ASC equal to DTF, by hypothesis, the side AS equal to DT, and the side CS to FT, from what has just been shown; hence, the triangles are equal in all their parts, and consequently, AC is equal to DF. Now, the triangles ABC and DEF have their sides equal, each to each, and consequently, the corresponding angles are also equal; that is, the angle ABC is equal to DEF: hence, the inclination of the planes ASB and CSB, is equal to the inclination of the planes DTE and FTE. In like manner, it may be shown that the planes of the other equal angles are equally inclined; *which was to be proved.*

Scholium. If the planes of the equal plane angles are like placed, the triedral angles are equal in all respects, for they may be placed so as to coincide. If the planes of the equal angles are not similarly placed, the triedral angles are *equal by symmetry.* In this case, they may be placed so that two of the homologous faces shall coincide, the triedral angles lying on opposite sides of the plane, which is then called a *plane of symmetry.* In this position, for every point on one side of the plane of symmetry, there is a corresponding point on the other side.

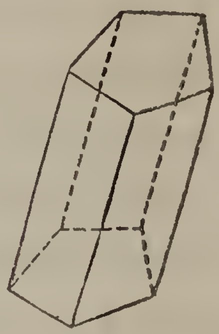
BOOK VII.

POLYEDRONS.

DEFINITIONS.

1. A Polyedron is a volume bounded by polygons.

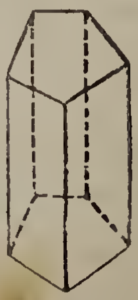
The bounding polygons are called *faces* of the polyedron; the lines in which the polygons meet, are called *edges* of the polyedron; the points in which the edges meet, are called *vertices* of the polyedron.



2. A Prism is a polyedron, two of whose faces are equal polygons having their homologous sides parallel, the other faces being parallelograms.

The equal polygons are called *bases* of the prism; one the *upper*, and the other the *lower base;* the parallelograms taken together make up the *lateral* or *convex surface* of the prism; the lines in which the lateral faces meet, are called *lateral edges* of the prism.

3. The Altitude of a prism is the perpendicular distance between the planes of its bases.



4. A Right Prism is one whose lateral edges are perpendicular to the planes of the bases.

In this case, any lateral edge is equal to the altitude.

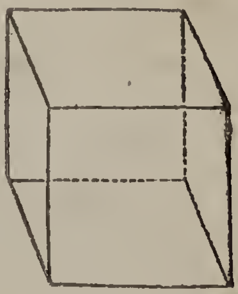
5. An OBLIQUE PRISM is one whose lateral edges are oblique to the planes of the bases.

In this case, any lateral edge is greater than the altitude.

6. Prisms are named from the number of sides of their bases; a *triangular prism* is one whose bases are triangles; a *quadrangular* prism is one whose bases are quadrilaterals; a *pentangular* prism is one whose bases are pentagons, and so on.

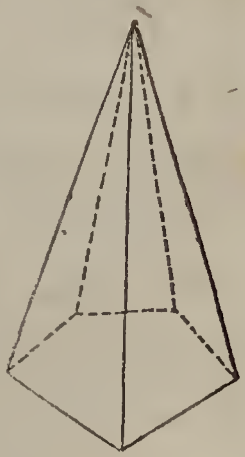
7. A PARALLELOPIPEDON is a prism whose bases are parallelograms.

A *Rectangular Parallelopipedon* is a right parallelopipedon, all of whose faces are rectangles; a *cube* is a rectangular parallelopipedon, all of whose faces are squares.



8. A PYRAMID is a polyedron bounded by a polygon called the *base*, and by triangles meeting at a common point, called the vertex of the pyramid.

The triangles taken together make up the *lateral or convex surface* of the pyramid; the lines in which the lateral faces meet, are called the lateral edges of the pyramid.



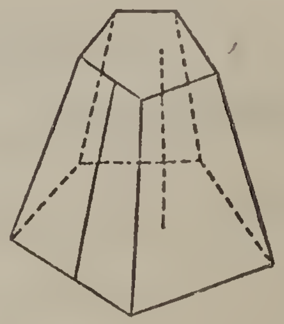
9. Pyramids are named from the number of sides of their bases; a *triangular pyramid* is one whose base is a triangle; a *quadrangular* pyramid is one whose base is a quadrilateral, and so on.

10. The ALTITUDE of a pyramid is the perpendicular distance from the vertex of the pyramid to the plane of its base.

11. A Right Pyramid is one whose base is a regular polygon, and in which the perpendicular drawn from the vertex to the plane of the base, passes through the centre of the base.

This perpendicular is called the axis of the pyramid.

12. The Slant Height of a right pyramid, is the perpendicular distance from the vertex to any side of the base.



13. A Truncated Pyramid is that portion of a pyramid included between the base and any plane which cuts the pyramid.

When the cutting plane is parallel to the base, the truncated pyramid is called a FRUSTUM OF A PYRAMID, and the intersection of the cutting plane with the pyramid, is called the *upper base* of the frustum; the base of the pyramid is called the *lower* base of the frustum.

14. The Altitude of a frustum of a pyramid, is the perpendicular distance between the planes of its bases.

15. The Slant Height of a frustum of a right pyramid, is that portion of the slant height of the pyramid which lies between the planes of its upper and lower bases.

16. Similar Polyedrons are those which are bounded by similar polygons, similarly placed.

Parts which are similarly placed, whether faces, edges, or angles, are called *homologous*.

17. A Diagonal of a polyedron, is a straight line joining the vertices of two polyedral angles not in the same face.

18. The Volume of a Polyedron is its numerical value expressed in terms of some other polyedron as a unit.

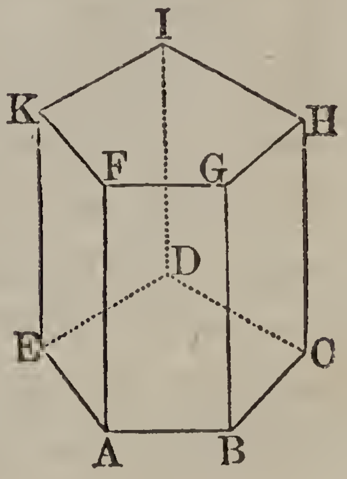
The unit generally employed is a cube constructed on the linear unit as an edge.

PROPOSITION I. THEOREM.

The convex surface of a right prism is equal to the perimeter of either base multiplied by the altitude.

Let $ABCDE\text{-}K$ be a right prism: then is its convex surface equal to,

$$(AB + BC + CD + DE + EA) \times AF.$$



For, the convex surface is equal to the sum of all the rectangles AG, BH, CI, DK, EF, which compose it. Now, the altitude of each of the rectangles AF, BG, CH, &c., is equal to the altitude of the prism, and the area of each rectangle is equal to its base multiplied by its altitude (B. IV., P. V.): hence, the sum of these rectangles, or the convex surface of the prism, is equal to,

$$(AB + BC + CD + DE + EA) \times AF;$$

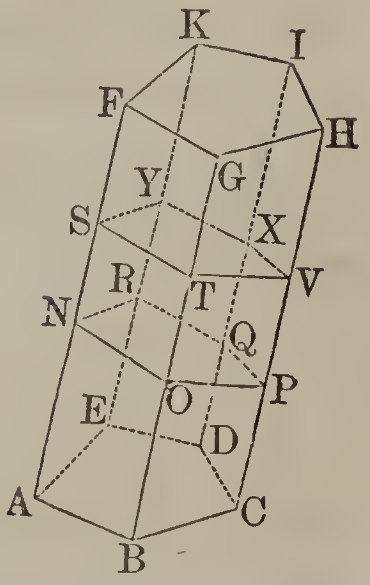
that is, to the perimeter of the base multiplied by the altitude; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. If two right prisms have the same altitude, their convex surfaces are to each other as the perimeters of their bases.

PROPOSITION II. THEOREM.

In any prism, the sections made by parallel planes are equal polygons.

Let the prism AH be intersected by the parallel planes NP, SV: then are the sections $NOPQR$, $STVXY$, equal polygons.



For, the sides NO, ST, are parallel, being the intersections of parallel planes with a third plane $ABGF$; these sides, NO, ST, are included between the parallels NS, OT: hence, NO is equal to ST (B. I., P. XXVIII., C. 2). For like reasons, the sides OP, PQ, QR, &c., of $NOPQR$, are equal to the sides TV, VX, &c., of $STVXY$, each to each; and since the equal sides are parallel, each to each, it follows that the angles NOP, OPQ, &c., of the first section, are equal to the angles STV, TVX, &c., of the second section, each to each (B. VI., P. XIII.): hence, the two sections $NOPQR$, $STVXY$, are equal polygons; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. Every section of a prism, parallel to the bases, is equal to either base.

PROPOSITION III. THEOREM.

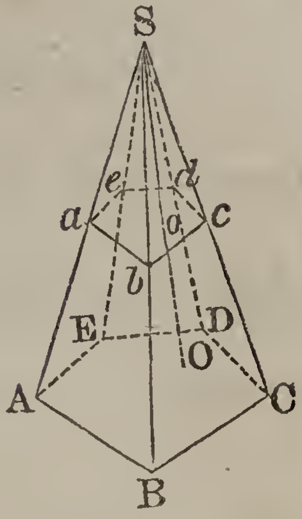
If a pyramid be cut by a plane parallel to the base:

1°. *The edges and the altitude will be divided proportionally:*
2°. *The section will be a polygon similar to the base.*

Let the pyramid S–$ABCDE$, whose altitude is SO, be cut by the plane $abcde$, parallel to the base $ABCDE$.

1°. The edges and altitude will be divided proportionally.

For, conceive a plane to be passed through the vertex S, parallel to the plane of the base; then will the edges and the altitude be cut by three parallel planes, and consequently they will be divided proportionally (B. VI., P. XV., C. 2); *which was to be proved.*



2°. The section $abcde$, will be similar to the base $ABCDE$. For, ab is parallel to AB, and bc to BC (B. VI., P. X.): hence, the angle abc is equal to the angle ABC. In like manner, it may be shown that each angle of the polygon $abcde$ is equal to the corresponding angle of the base: hence, the two polygons are mutually equiangular.

Again, because ab is parallel to AB, we have,

$$ab : AB :: sb : SB;$$

and, because bc is parallel to BC, we have,

$$bc : BC :: sb : SB;$$

hence (B. II., P. IV.), we have,

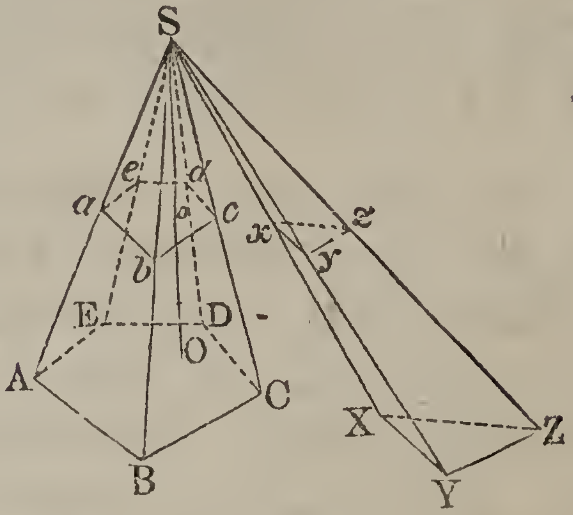
$$ab : AB :: bc : BC.$$

In like manner, it may be shown that all the sides of $abcde$ are proportional to the corresponding sides of the polygon $ABCDE$: hence, the section $abcde$ is similar to the base $ABCDE$ (B. IV., D. 1); *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. If two pyramids $S\text{–}ABCDE$, and $S\text{–}XYZ$, having a common vertex S, and their bases in the same plane, be cut by a plane abc, parallel to the plane of their bases, the sections will be to each other as the bases.

For, the polygons *abcd* and *ABCD*, being similar, are to each other as the squares of their homologous sides *ab* and *AB* (B. IV., P. XXVII); but,

$$\overline{ab}^2 : \overline{AB}^2 :: \overline{Sa}^2 : \overline{SA}^2 \quad : \overline{So}^2 : \overline{SO}^2;$$



hence (B. II., P. IV.), we have,

$$abcde : ABCDE :: \overline{So}^2 : \overline{SO}^2.$$

In like manner, we have,

$$xyz : XYZ :: \overline{So}^2 : \overline{SO}^2;$$

hence,

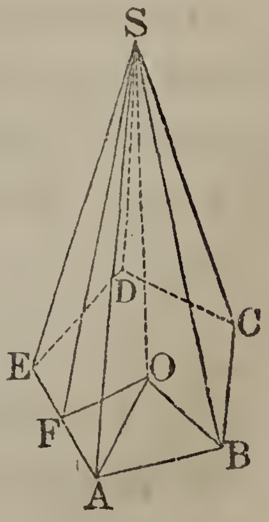
$$abcde : ABCDE :: xyz : XYZ.$$

Cor. 2. If the bases are equal, any sections at equal distances from the bases will be equal.

Cor. 3. The area of any section parallel to the base, is proportional to the square of its distance from the vertex.

PROPOSITION IV. THEOREM.

The convex surface of a right pyramid is equal to the perimeter of its base multiplied by half the slant height.



Let S be the vertex, $ABCDE$ the base, and SF, perpendicular to EA, the slant height of a right pyramid: then will the convex surface be equal to,

$$(AB + BC + CD + DE + EA) \times \tfrac{1}{2}SF.$$

Draw SO perpendicular to the plane of the base.

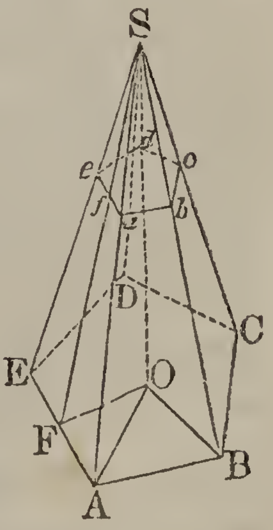
From the definition of a right pyramid, the point O is the centre of the base (D. 11) : hence, the lateral edges, SA, SB, &c., are all equal (B. VI., P. V.) ; but the sides of the base are all equal, being sides of a regular polygon : hence, the lateral faces are all equal, and consequently their altitudes are all equal, each being equal to the slant height of the pyramid.

Now, the area of any lateral face, as SEA, is equal to its base EA, multiplied by half its altitude SF : hence, the sum of the areas of the lateral faces, or the convex surface of the pyramid, is equal to,

$$(AB + BC + CD + DE + EA) \times \tfrac{1}{2}SF;$$

which was to be proved.

Scholium. The convex surface of a frustum of a right pyramid is equal to half the sum of the perimeters of its upper and lower bases, multiplied by the slant height.

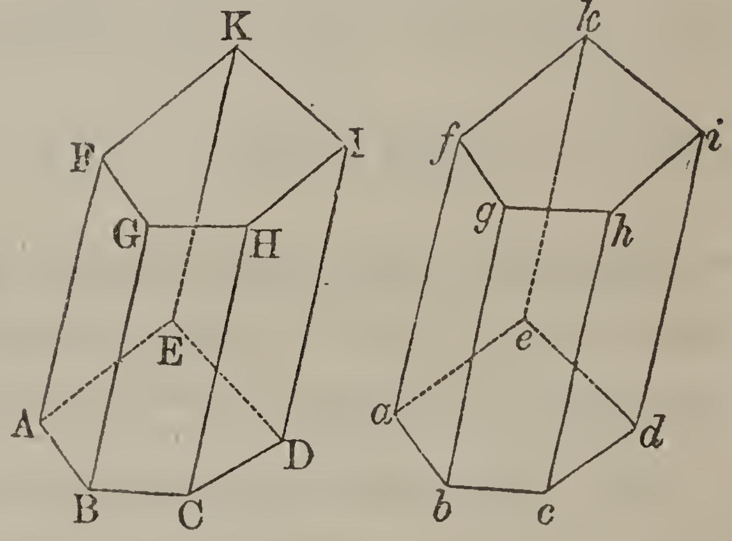


Let $ABCDE$-e be a frustum of a right pyramid, whose vertex is S : then will the section $abcde$ be similar to the base $ABCDE$, and their homologous sides will be parallel, (P. III.). Any lateral face of the frustum, as $AEea$, is a trapezoid, whose altitude is equal to Ff, the slant height of the frustum; hence, its area is equal to $\tfrac{1}{2}(EA + ea) \times Ff$ (B. IV., P. VII.). But the area of the convex surface of the frustum is equal to the sum of the areas of its lateral faces; it is, therefore, equal to the half sum of the perimeters of its upper and lower bases, multiplied by half the slant height.

PROPOSITION V. THEOREM.

If the three faces which include a triedral angle of a prism are equal to the three faces which include a triedral angle of a second prism, each to each, and are like placed, the two prisms are equal in all their parts.

Let B and b be the vertices of two triedral angles, included by faces respectively equal to each other, and similarly placed: then will the prism $ABCDE$-K be equal to the prism $abcde$-k, in all of its parts.



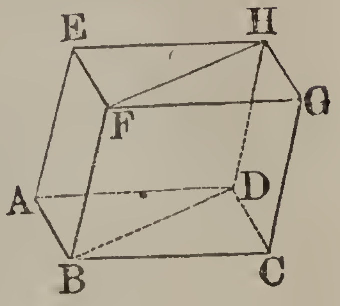
For, place the base $abcde$ upon the equal base $ABCDE$, so that they shall coincide; then because the triedral angles whose vertices are b and B, are equal, the parallelogram bh will coincide with BH, and the parallelogram bf with BF: hence, the two sides fg and gh, of one upper base, will coincide with the homologous sides of the other upper base; and because the upper bases are equal, they must coincide throughout; consequently, each of the lateral faces of one prism will coincide with the corresponding lateral face of the other prism: the prisms, therefore, coincide throughout, and are therefore equal in all their parts; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. If two right prisms have their bases equal in all their parts, and have also equal altitudes, the prisms themselves will be equal in all their parts. For, the faces which include any triedral angle of the one, will be equal to the faces which include the corresponding triedral angle of the other, each to each, and they will be similarly placed.

PROPOSITION VI. THEOREM.

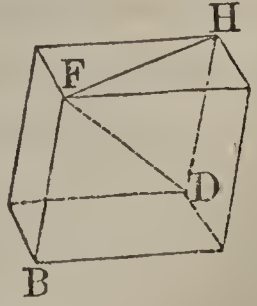
In any parallelopipedon, the opposite faces are equal, each to each, and their planes are parallel.

Let *ABCD-H* be a parallelopipedon: then will its opposite faces be equal and their planes will be parallel.



For, the bases, *ABCD* and *EFGH* are equal, and their planes parallel by definition (D. 7). The opposite faces *AEHD* and *BFGC*, have the sides *AE* and *BF* parallel, because they are opposite sides of the parallelogram *BE*; and the sides *EH* and *FG* parallel, because they are opposite sides of the parallelogram *EG*; and consequently, the angles *AEH* and *BFG* are equal (B. VI., P. XIII.). But the side *AE* is equal to *BF*, and the side *EH* to *FG*; hence, the faces *AEHD* and *BFGC* are equal; and because *AE* is parallel to *BF*, and *EH* to *FG*, the planes of the faces are parallel (B. VI., P. XIII.). In like manner, it may be shown that the parallelograms *ABFE* and *DCGH*, are equal and their planes parallel: hence, the opposite faces are equal, each to each, and their planes are parallel; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. Any two opposite faces of a parallelopipedon may be taken as bases.

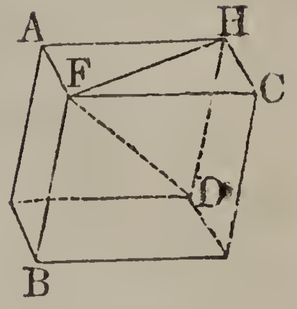


Cor. 2. In a rectangular parallelopipedon, the square of either of the diagonals is equal to the sum of the squares of the three edges which meet at the same vertex.

For, let *FD* be either of the diagonals, and draw *FH*.

Then, in the right-angled triangle *FHD*, we have,

$$\overline{FD}^2 = \overline{DH}^2 + \overline{FH}^2.$$



But *DH* is equal to *FB*, and $\overline{FH}^2$ is equal to $\overline{FA}^2$ plus $\overline{AH}^2$ or $\overline{FC}^2$:

hence,

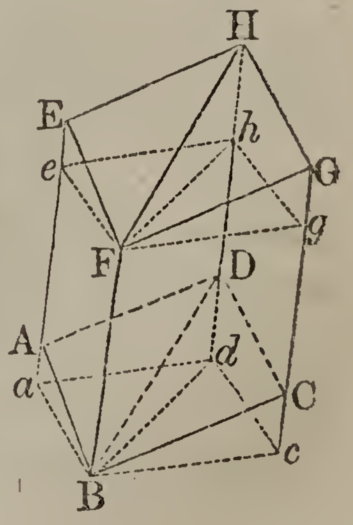
$$\overline{FD}^2 = \overline{FB}^2 + \overline{FA}^2 + \overline{FC}^2.$$

Cor. 3. A parallelopipedon may be constructed on three lines *AB*, *AD*, and *AE*, intersecting in a common point *A*, and not lying in the same plane. For, pass through the extremity of each line, a plane parallel to the plane of the other two lines; then will these planes, together with the planes of the given lines, determine a parallelopipedon.

PROPOSITION VII. THEOREM.

If a plane be passed through the diagonally opposite edges of a parallelopipedon, it will divide the parallelopipedon into two equal triangular prisms.

Let *ABCD–H* be a parallelopipedon, and let a plane be passed through the edges *BF* and *DH*: then will the prisms *ABD–H* and *BCD–H* be equal in volume.



For, through the vertices *F* and *B* let planes be passed perpendicular to *FB*, the former cutting the other lateral edges in the points *e*, *h*, *g*, and the latter cutting those edges produced, in the points *a*, *d*, and *c*. The sections *Fehg* and *Badc* will be parallelograms, because their opposite sides are parallel, each to each (B. VI., P. X.); they will also be equal (P. II.): hence, the polyedron *Badc-g* is a right prism (D. 2, 4), as are also the polyedrons *Bad-h* and *Bcd-h*.

Place the triangle *Feh* upon *Bad*, so that *F* shall coincide with *B*, *e* with *a*, and *h* with *d*; then, because *cE*, *hH*, are perpendicular to the plane *Feh*, and *aA*, *dD*, to the plane *Bad*, the line *eE* will take the direction *aA*, and the line *hH* the direction *dD*. The lines *AE* and *ae* are equal, because each is equal to *BF* (B. I., P. XXVIII.). If we take away from the line *aE* the part *ae*, there will remain the part *eE*; and if from the same line, we take away the part *AE*, there will remain the part *Aa*: hence, *eE* and *aA* are equal (A. 3); for a like reason *hH* is equal to *dD*: hence, the point *E* will coincide with *A*, and the point *H* with *D*, and consequently, the polyedrons *Feh–H* and *Bad–D* will coincide throughout, and are therefore equal.

If from the polyedron *Bad–H*, we take away the part *Bad–D*, there will remain the prism *BAD–H*; and if from the same polyedron we take away the part *Feh–H*, there will remain the prism *Bad–h*: hence, these prisms are equal in volume. In like manner, it may be shown that the prisms *BCD–H* and *Bcd-h* are equal in volume.

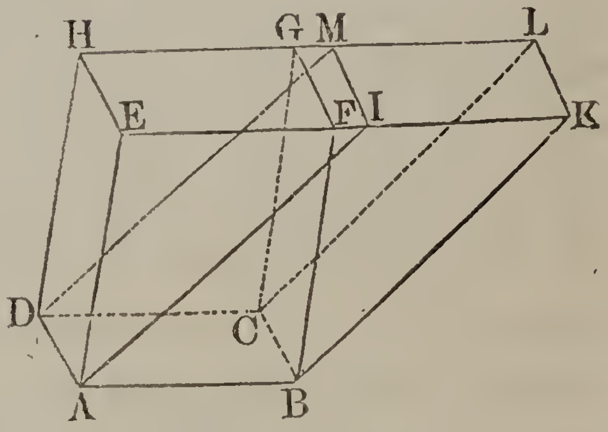
The prisms *Bad-h*, and *Bcd-h*, have equal bases, because these bases are halves of equal parallelograms (B. I., P. XXVIII., C. 1); they have also equal altitudes; they are therefore equal (P. V., C.): hence, the prisms *BAD–H* and *BCD–H* are equal (A. 1); *which was to be proved.*

Cor. Any triangular prism *ABD–H*, is equal to half of the parallelopipedon *AG*, which has the same triedral angle *A*, and the same edges *AB*, *AD*, and *AE*.

PROPOSITION VIII. THEOREM.

If two parallelopipedons have a common lower base, and their upper bases between the same parallels, they are equal in volume.

Let the parallelopipedons *AG* and *AL* have the common lower base *ABCD*, and their upper bases *EFGH* and *IKLM*, between the same parallels *EK* and *HL*: then will they be equal in volume.



For, the lines *EF* and *IK* are equal, because each is equal to *AB*; hence, the sum of *EF* and *FI*, or *EI*, is equal to the sum of *FI* and *IK*, or *FK*. In the triangular prisms *AEI–M* and *BFK–L*, we have the line *AE* equal and parallel to *BF*, and *EI* equal to *FK*; hence, the face *AEI* is equal to *BFK*. The line *EH* is equal and parallel to *FG*, and *EI* is equal and parallel to *FK*; hence, the face *EIMH* is equal to *FKLG*: the faces *AEHD* and *BFGC* are also equal (P. VI.): hence, the prisms are equal (P. V.).

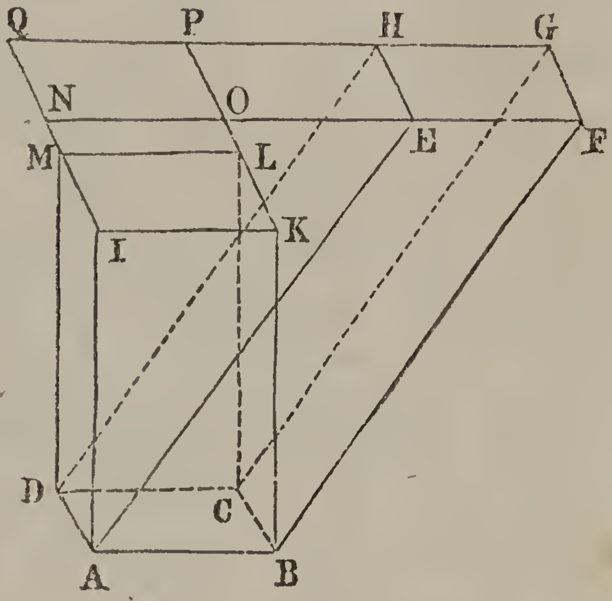
If from the polyedron *ABKE–H*, we take away the prism *BFK–L*, there will remain the parallelopipedon *AG*; and if from the same polyedron we take away the prism *AEI–M*, there will remain the parallelopipedon *AL*: hence, these parallelopipedons are equal in volume (A. 3); *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION IX. THEOREM.

If two parallelopipedons have a common lower base and the same altitude, they will be equal in volume.

Let the parallelopipedons AG and AL have the common lower base $ABCD$ and the same altitude: then will they be equal in volume.

Because they have the same altitude, their upper bases will lie in the same plane. Let the sides IM and KL be prolonged, and also the sides FE and GH; these prolongations will form a parallelogram OQ, which will be equal to the common base of the given parallelopipedons, because its sides are respectively parallel and equal to the corresponding sides of that base.



Now, if a third parallelopipedon be constructed, having for its lower base the parallelogram $ABCD$, and for its upper base $NOPQ$, this third parallelopipedon will be equal in volume to the parallelopipedon AG, since they have the same lower base, and their upper bases between the same parallels, QG, NF (P. VIII.). For a like reason, this third parallelopipedon will also be equal in volume to the parallelopipedon AL: hence, the two parallelopipedons AG, AL, are equal in volume; *which was to be proved.*

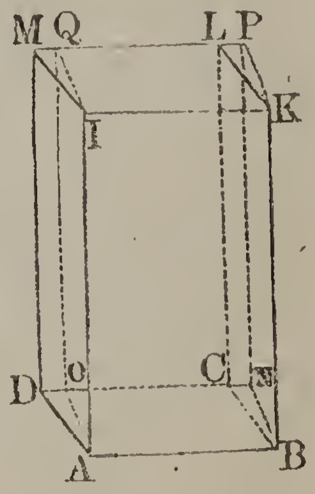
Cor. Any oblique parallelopipedon is equal in volume to a right parallelopipedon, having the same base and an equal altitude.

PROPOSITION X. PROBLEM.

To construct a rectangular parallelopipedon which shall be equal in volume to a right parallelopipedon whose base is any parallelogram.

Let $ABCD$–M be a right parallelopipedon, having for its base the parallelogram $ABCD$.

Through the edges AI and BK pass the planes AQ and BP, respectively perpendicular to the plane AK, the former meeting the face DL in OQ, and the latter meeting that face produced in NP: then will the polyedron AP be a rectangular parallelopipedon equal to the given parallelopipedon. It will be a rectangular parallelopipedon, because all of its faces are rectangles, and it will be equal to the given parallelopipedon, because the two may be regarded as having the common base AK (P. VI., C. 1), and an equal altitude AO (P. IX.).



Cor. 1. A right parallelopipedon, whose base is any parallelogram, is equal in volume to a rectangular parallelopipedon having an equal base and the same altitude. For, the base AN is equal to the base AC (B. IV., P. I.); and the altitude AI is common.

Cor. 2. An oblique parallelopipedon is equal in volume to a rectangular parallelopipedon, having an equal base and an equal altitude.

Cor. 3. Any two parallelopipedons are equal in volume, when they have equal bases and equal altitudes.

PROPOSITION XI. THEOREM.

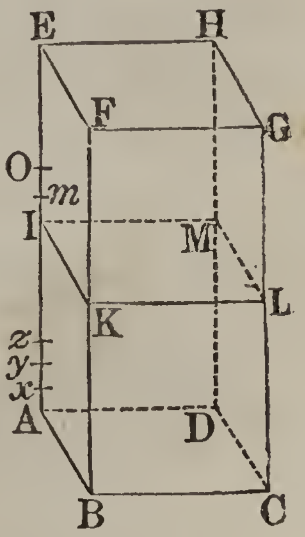
Two rectangular parallelopipedons having a common lower base, are to each other as their altitudes.

Let the parallelopipedons AG and AL have the common lower base $ABCD$: then will they be to each other as their altitudes AE and AI.

1°. Let the altitudes be commensurable, and suppose, for example, that AE is to AI, as 15 is to 8.

Conceive AE to be divided into 15 equal parts, of which AI will contain 8; through the points of division let planes be passed parallel to $ABCD$. These planes will divide the parallelopipedon AG into 15 parallelopipedons, which have equal bases (P. II. C.) and equal altitudes; hence, they are equal (P. X., Cor. 3).

Now, AG contains 15, and AL 8 of these equal parallelopipedons; hence, AG is to AL, as 15 is to 8, or as AE is to AI. In like manner, it may be shown that AG is to AL, as AE is to AI, when the altitudes are to each other as any other whole numbers.



2°. Let the altitudes be incommensurable.

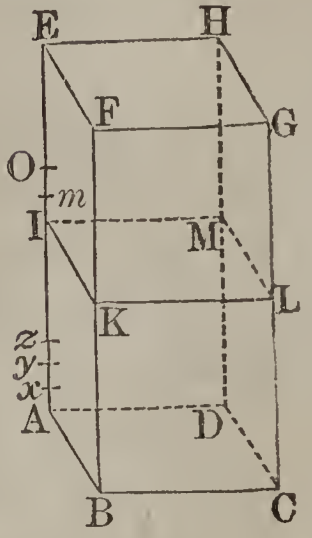
Now, if AG is not to AL, as AE is to AI, let us suppose that,

$$AG : AL :: AE : AO,$$

in which AO is greater than AI.

Divide AE into equal parts, such that each shall be less than OI; there will be at least one point of division

m, between O and I. Let P denote the parallelopipedon, whose base is $ABCD$, and altitude Am; since the altitudes AE, Am, are to each other as two whole numbers, we have,



$$AG : P :: AE : Am.$$

But, by hypothesis, we have,

$$AG : AL :: AE : AO;$$

therefore (B. II., P. IV., C.),

$$AL : P :: AO : Am.$$

But AO is greater than Am; hence, if the proportion is true, AL must be greater than P. On the contrary, it is less; consequently, the fourth term of the proportion cannot be greater than AI. In like manner, it may be shown that the fourth term cannot be less than AI; it is, therefore, equal to AI. In this case, therefore, AG is to AL, as AE is to AI.

Hence, in all cases, the given parallelopipedons are to each other as their altitudes; *which was to be proved.*

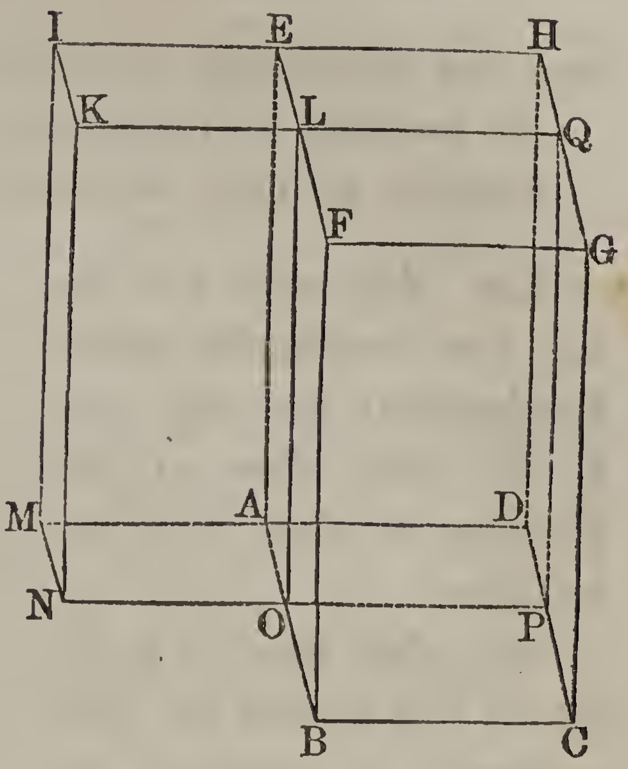
Scholium. Any two rectangular parallelopipedons whose bases are equal, are to each other as their altitudes.

PROPOSITION XII. THEOREM.

Two rectangular parallelopipedons having equal altitudes, are to each other as their bases.

Let the rectangular parallelopipedons AG and AK have the same altitude AE: then will they be to each other as their bases.

For, place them as shown in the figure, and produce the plane of the face NL, until it intersects the plane of the face HC, in PQ; we shall thus form a third rectangular parallelopipedon AQ.



The parallelopipedons AG and AQ have a common base AH; they are therefore to each other as their altitudes AB and AO (P. XI.): hence, we have the proportion,

$$vol.\ AG : vol.\ AQ :: AB : AO.$$

The parallelopipedons AQ and AK have the common base AL; they are therefore to each other as their altitudes AD and AM: hence,

$$vol.\ AQ : vol.\ AK :: AD : AM.$$

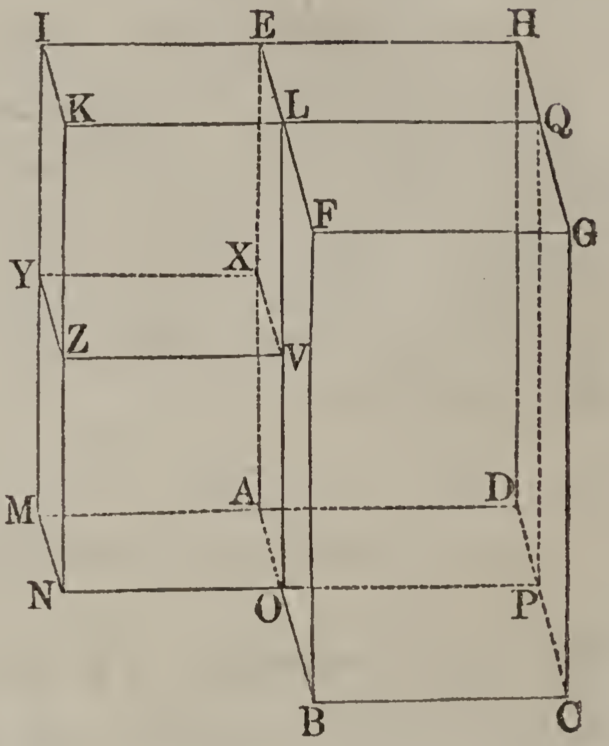
Multiplying these proportions, term by term (B. II., P. XII.), and omitting the common factor, $vol.\ AQ$, we have,

$$vol.\ AG : vol.\ AK :: AB \times AD : AO \times AM.$$

But $AB \times AD$ is equal to the area of the base $ABCD$ and $AO \times AM$ is equal to the area of the base $AMNO$: hence, two rectangular parallelopipedons having equal altitudes, are to each other as their bases; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XIII. THEOREM.

Any two rectangular parallelopipedons are to each other as the products of their bases and altitudes; that is, as the products of their three dimensions.



Let AZ and AG be any two rectangular parallelopipedons: then will they be to each other as the products of their three dimensions.

For, place them as in the figure, and produce the faces necessary to complete the rectangular parallelopipedon AK. The parallelopipedons AZ and AK have a common base AN; hence (P. XI.),

$$vol.\ AZ : vol.\ AK :: AX : AE.$$

The parallelopipedons AK and AG have a common altitude AE; hence (P. XII.),

$$vol.\ AK : vol.\ AG :: AMNO : ABCD.$$

Multiplying these proportions, term by term, and omitting the common factor, $vol.\ AK$, we have,

$$vol.\ AZ : vol.\ AG :: AMNO \times AX : ABCD \times AE;$$

or, since $AMNO$ is equal to $AM \times AO$, and $ABCD$ to $AB \times AD$,

$$vol.\ AZ : vol.\ AG :: AM \times AO \times AX : AB \times AD \times AE;$$

which was to be proved.

Cor. 1. If we make the three edges AM, AO, and AX, each equal to the linear unit, the parallelopipedon AZ will be a cube constructed on that unit, as an edge; and consequently, it will be the unit of volume. Under this supposition, the last proposition becomes,

$$1 : vol.\,AG :: 1 : AB \times AD \times AE;$$

whence,

$$vol.\,AG = AB \times AD \times AE.$$

Hence, *the volume of any rectangular parallelopipedon is equal to the product of its three dimensions;* that is, the number of times which it contains the unit of volume, is equal to the number of linear units in its length, by the number of linear units in its breadth, by the number of linear units in its height.

Cor. 2. *The volume of a rectangular parallelopipedon is equal to the product of its base and altitude;* that is, the number of times which it contains the unit of volume, is equal to the number of superficial units in its base, multiplied by the number of linear units in its altitude.

Cor. 3. The volume of any parallelopipedon is equal to the product of its base and altitude (P. X., C. 2).

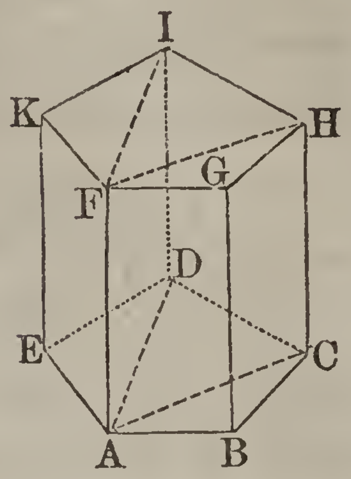
PROPOSITION XIV. THEOREM.

The volume of any prism is equal to the product of its base and altitude.

Let $ABCDE\text{–}K$ be any prism: then is its volume equal to the product of its base and altitude.

For, through any lateral edge, as AF, pass the planes AH, AI, dividing it into triangular prisms. These prisms will all have a common altitude equal to that of the given prism.

Now, the volume of any one of the triangular prisms, as $ABC-H$, is equal to half that of a parallelopipedon constructed on the edges BA, BC, BG (P. VII., C.); but the volume of this parallelopipedon is equal to the product of its base and altitude (P. XIII., C. 3); and because the base of the prism is half that of the parallelopipedon, the volume of the prism is also equal to the product of its base and altitude: hence, the sum of the triangular prisms, which make up the given prism, is equal to the sum of their bases, which make up the base of the given prism, into their common altitude; *which was to be proved.*



Cor. Any two prisms are to each other as the products of their bases and altitudes. Prisms having equal bases are to each other as their altitudes. Prisms having equal altitudes are to each other as their bases.

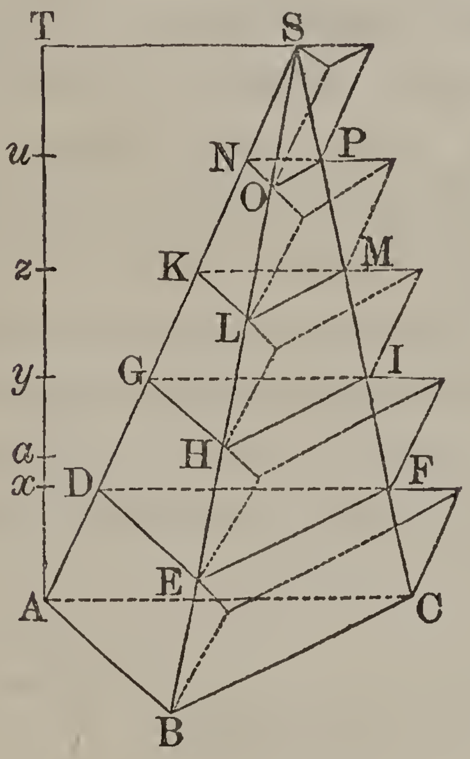
PROPOSITION XV. THEOREM.

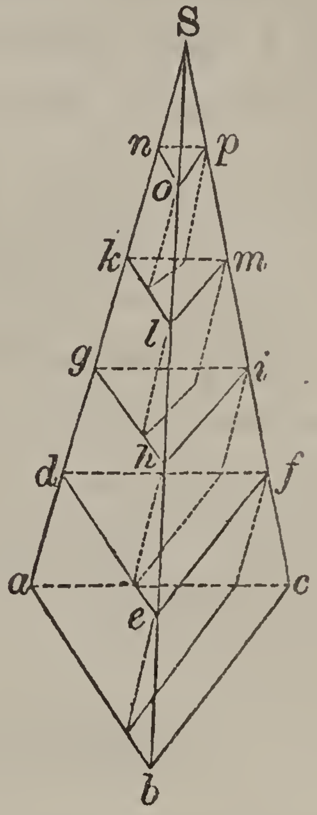
Two triangular pyramids having equal bases and equal altitudes, are equal in volume.

Let $S-ABC$, and $S-abc$, be two pyramids having their equal bases ABC and abc in the same plane, and let AT be their common altitude: then will they be equal in volume.

For, if they are not equal in volume, suppose one of them, as $S-ABC$, to be the greater, and let their difference be equal to a prism whose base is ABC, and whose altitude is Aa.

Divide the altitude AT into equal parts Ax, xy, &c., each of which is less than Aa, and let k denote one of these parts; through the points of division pass planes parallel to the plane of the bases; the sections of the two pyramids, by each of these planes, will be equal, namely, DEF to def, GHI to ghi, &c. (P. III., C. 2).



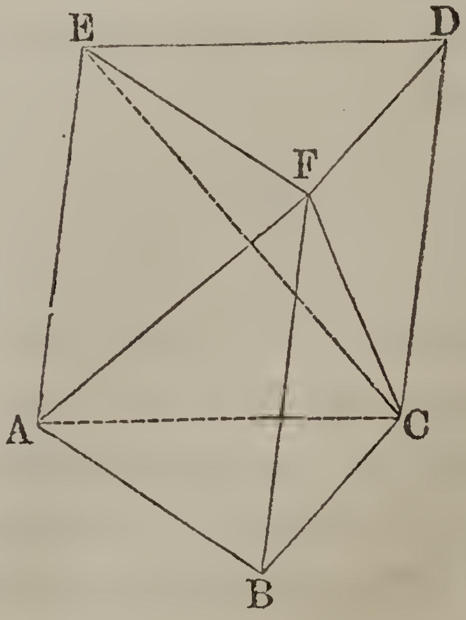


On the triangles ABC, DEF, &c., taken as lower bases, construct exterior prisms whose edges shall be parallel to AS, and whose altitudes shall be equal to k: and on the triangles def, ghi, &c., taken as upper bases, construct interior prisms, whose edges shall be parallel to Sa, and whose altitudes shall be equal to k. It is evident that the sum of the exterior prisms is greater than the pyramid $S\text{–}ABC$, and also that the sum of the interior prisms is less than the pyramid $S\text{-}abc$: hence, the difference between the sum of the exterior and the sum of the interior prisms, is greater than the difference between the two pyramids.

Now, beginning at the bases, the second exterior prism $EFD\text{–}G$, is equal to the first interior prism $efd\text{-}a$, because they have the same altitude k, and their bases EFD, efd, are equal: for a like reason, the third exterior prism HIG–K, and the second interior prism hig-d, are equal, and so on to the last in each set: hence, each of the exterior prisms, excepting the first BCA–D, has an equal corresponding interior prism; the prism BCA–D, is, therefore, the difference between the sum of all the exterior prisms, and the sum of all the interior prisms. But the difference between these two sets of prisms is greater than that between the two pyramids, which latter difference was supposed to be equal to a prism whose base is BCA, and whose altitude is equal to Aa, greater than k; consequently, the prism BCA–D is greater than a prism having the same base and a greater altitude, which is impossible. hence, the supposed inequality between the two pyramids cannot exist; they are, therefore, equal in volume; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XVI. THEOREM.

Any triangular prism may be divided into three triangular pyramids, equal to each other in volume.



Let ABC–D be a triangular prism: then can it be divided into three equal triangular pyramids.

For, through the edge AC, pass the plane ACF, and through the edge EF pass the plane EFC. The pyramids ACE–F and ECD–F, have their bases ACE and ECD equal, because they are halves of the same parallelogram $ACDE$; and they have a common altitude, because their bases are in the same plane *AD*, and their vertices at the same point *F*; hence, they are equal in volume (P. XV.). The pyramids *ABC–F* and *DEF–C*, have their bases *ABC* and *DEF*, equal, because they are the bases of the given prism, and their altitudes are equal because each is equal to the altitude of the prism; they are, therefore, equal in volume: hence, the three pyramids into which the prism is divided, are all equal in volume; *which was to be proved.*

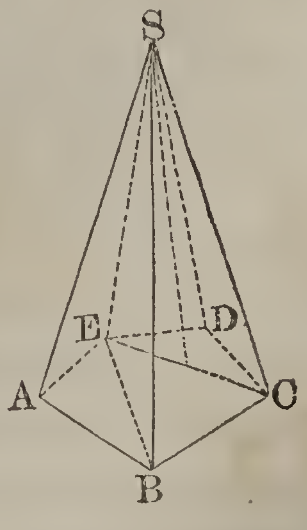
Cor. 1. A triangular pyramid is one-third of a prism, having an equal base and an equal altitude.

Cor. 2. The volume of a triangular pyramid is equal to one-third of the product of its base and altitude.

PROPOSITION XVII. THEOREM.

The volume of any pyramid is equal to one-third of the product of its base and altitude.

Let *S–ABCDE*, be any pyramid: then is its volume equal to one-third of the product of its base and altitude.



For, through any lateral edge, as *SE*, pass the planes *SEB*, *SEC*, dividing the pyramid into triangular pyramids. The altitudes of these pyramids will be equal to each other, because each is equal to that of the given pyramid. Now, the volume of each triangular pyramid is equal to one-third of the product of its base and altitude (P. XVI., C. 2); hence, the sum of the volumes of the triangular pyramids, is equal to one-third of the product of the sum of their bases by their common altitude. But the sum of the triangular pyramids is equal to the given pyramid, and the sum of their bases is equal to the base of the given pyramid: hence, the volume of the given pyramid is equal to one-third of the product of its base and altitude; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. The volume of a pyramid is equal to one-third of the volume of a prism having an equal base and an equal altitude.

Cor. 2. Any two pyramids are to each other as the products of their bases and altitudes. Pyramids having equal bases are to each other as their altitudes. Pyramids having equal altitudes are to each other as their bases.

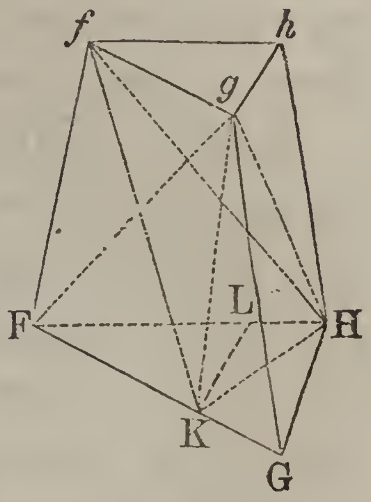
Scholium. The volume of a polyedron may be found by dividing it into triangular pyramids, and computing their volumes separately. The sum of these volumes will be equal to the volume of the polyedron.

PROPOSITION XVIII. THEOREM.

The volume of a frustum of any triangular pyramid is equal to the sum of the volumes of three pyramids whose common altitude is that of the frustum, and whose bases are the lower base of the frustum, the upper base of the frustum, and a mean proportional between the two bases.

Let FGH-h be a frustum of any triangular pyramid: then will its volume be equal to that of three pyramids whose common altitude is that of the frustum, and whose bases are the lower base FGH, the upper base fgh, and a mean proportional between their bases.

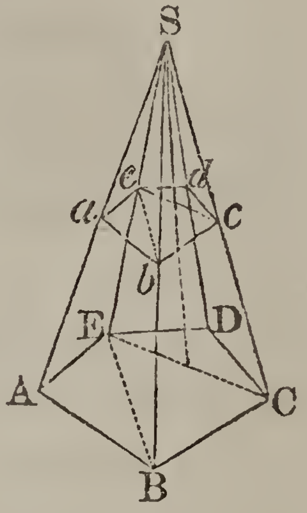
For, through the edge FH, pass the plane FHg, and through the edge fg, pass the plane fgH, dividing the frustum into three pyramids. The pyramid g-FGH, has for its base the lower base FGH of the frustum, and its altitude is equal to that of the frustum, because its vertex g, is in the plane of the upper base. The pyramid H-fgh, has for its base the upper base fgh of the frustum, and its altitude is equal to that of the frustum, because its vertex lies in the plane of the lower base.



The remaining pyramid may be regarded as having the triangle FfH for its base, and the point g for its vertex. From g, draw gK parallel to fF, and draw also KH and Kf. Then will the pyramids K-FfH and g-FfH, be equal; for they have a common base, and their altitudes are equal, because their vertices K and g are in a line parallel to the base (B. VI., P. XII., C. 2).

Now, the pyramid K–FfH may be regarded as having FKH for its base and f for its vertex. From K, draw KL parallel to GH; it will be parallel to gh: then will the triangle FKL be equal to fgh, for the side FK is equal to fg, the angle F to the angle f, and the angle K to the angle g. But, FKH is a mean proportional between FKL and FGH (B. IV., P. XXIV., C.), or between fgh and FGH. The pyramid f-FKH, has, therefore, for its base a mean proportional between the upper and lower bases of the frustum, and its altitude is equal to that of the frustum; but the pyramid f-FKH is equal in volume to the pyramid g-FfH: hence, the volume of the given frustum is equal to that of three pyramids whose common altitude is equal to that of the frustum, and whose bases are the upper base, the lower base, and a mean proportional between them; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. The volume of the frustum of any pyramid is equal to the sum of the volumes of three pyramids whose common altitude is that of the frustum, and whose bases are the lower base of the frustum, the upper base of the frustum, and a mean proportional between them.

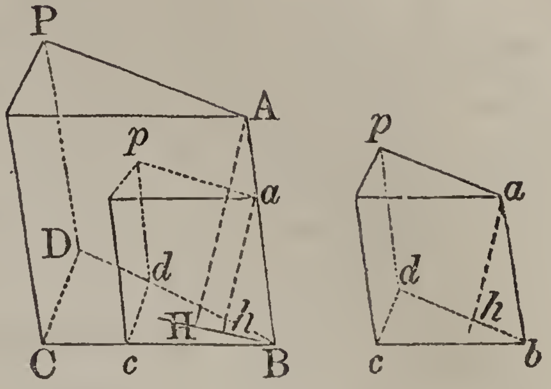


For, let *ABCDE-e* be a frustum of any pyramid. Through any lateral edge, as *eE*, pass the planes *eEBb*, *eECc*, dividing it into triangular frustums. Now, the sum of the volumes of the triangular frustums is equal to the sum of three sets of pyramids, whose common altitude is that of the given frustum. The bases of the first set make up the lower base of the given frustum, the bases of the second set make up the upper base of the given frustum, and the bases of the third set make up a mean proportional between the upper and lower base of the given frustum: hence, the sum of the volumes of the first set is equal to that of a pyramid whose altitude is that of the frustum, and whose base is the lower base of the frustum; the sum of the volumes of the second set is equal to that of a pyramid whose altitude is that of the frustum, and whose base is the upper base of the frustum; and, the sum of the third set is equal to that of a pyramid whose altitude is that of the frustum, and whose base is a mean proportional between the two bases.

PROPOSITION XIX. THEOREM.

Similar triangular prisms are to each other as the cubes of their homologous edges.

Let *CBD-P*, *cbd-p*, be two similar triangular prisms, and let *BC*, *bc*, be any two homologous edges: then will the prism *CBD-P* be to the prism *cbd-p*, as $\overline{BC}^3$ to $\overline{bc}^3$, For, the homologous angles B and b are equal, and the faces which bound them are similar (D. 16): hence, these triedral angles may be applied, one to the other, so that the angle cbd will coincide with CBD, the edge ba with BA. In this case, the prism cbd-p will take the position Bcd-p. From A draw AH perpendicular to the common base of the prisms: then will the plane BAH be perpendicular to the plane of the common base (B. VI., P. XVI.). From a, in the plane BAH, draw ah perpendicular to BH: then will ah also be perpendicular to the base BDC (B. VI., P. XVII.); and AH, ah, will be the altitudes of the two prisms.



Since the bases CBD, cbd, are similar, we have (B. IV., P. XXV.),

$$\text{base } CBD : \text{base } cbd :: \overline{CB}^2 : \overline{cb}^2.$$

Now, because of the similar triangles ABH, aBh, and of the similar parallelograms AC, ac, we have,

$$AH : ah :: CB : cb ;$$

hence, multiplying these proportions term by term, we have,

$$\text{base } CBD \times AH : \text{base } cbd \times ah :: \overline{CB}^3 : \overline{cb}^3.$$

But, *base* $CBD \times AH$ is equal to the volume of the prism CDB–A, and *base* $cbd \times ah$ is equal to the volume of the prism cbd-p; hence,

$$\text{prism } CDB\text{–}P : \text{prism } cbd\text{-}p :: \overline{CB}^3 : \overline{cb}^3 ;$$

which was to be proved.

Cor. 1. *Any two similar prisms are to each other as the cubes of their homologous edges.*

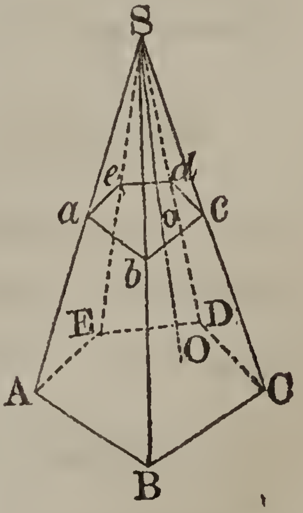
For, since the prisms are similar, their bases are similar polygons (D. 16); and these similar polygons may each be divided into the same number of similar triangles, similarly placed (B. IV., P. XXVI.); therefore, each prism may be divided into the same number of triangular prisms, having their faces similar and like placed; consequently, the triangular prisms are similar (D. 16). But these triangular prisms are to each other as the cubes of their homologous edges, and being like parts of the polygonal prisms, the polygonal prisms themselves are to each other as the cubes of their homologous edges.

Cor. 2. Similar prisms are to each other as the cubes of their altitudes, or as the cubes of any other homologous lines.

PROPOSITION XX. THEOREM.

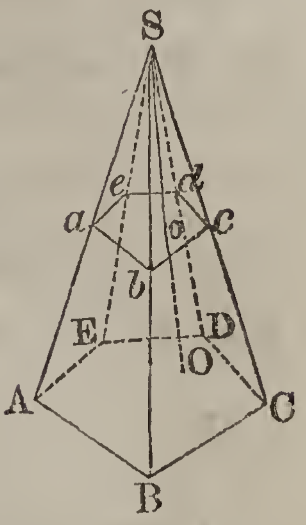
Similar pyramids are to each other as the cubes of their homologous edges.

Let $S-ABCDE$, and $S-abcde$, be two similar pyramids, so placed that their homologous angles at the vertex shall coincide, and let AB and ab be any two homologous edges: then will the pyramids be to each other as the cubes of AB and ab.



For, the face SAB, being similar to Sab, the edge AB is parallel to the edge ab, and the face SBC being similar to Sbc, the edge BC is parallel to bc; hence, the planes of the bases are parallel (B. VI., P. XIII.).

Draw SO perpendicular to the base $ABCDE$; it will also be perpendicular to the base $abcde$. Let it pierce that plane at the point o: then will SO be to So, as SA is to Sa (P. III.), or as AB is to ab; hence,



$$\tfrac{1}{3}SO \ : \ \tfrac{1}{3}So \ :: \ AB \ : \ ab.$$

But the bases being similar polygons, we have (B. IV., P. XXVII.),

$$base\ ABCDE \ : \ base\ abcde \ :: \ \overline{AB}^2 \ : \ \overline{ab}^2.$$

Multiplying these proportions, term by term, we have,

$$base\ ABCDE \times \tfrac{1}{3}SO \ : \ base\ abcde \times \tfrac{1}{3}So \ :: \ \overline{AB}^3 \ : \ \overline{ab}^3.$$

But, $base\ ABCDE \times \tfrac{1}{3}SO$ is equal to the volume of the pyramid S-$ABCDE$, and $base\ abcde \times \tfrac{1}{3}So$ is equal to the volume of the pyramid S-$abcde$; hence,

$$pyramid\ S\text{-}ABCDE \ : \ pyramid\ S\text{-}abcde \ :: \ \overline{AB}^3 \ : \ \overline{ab}^3;$$

which was to be proved.

Cor. Similar pyramids are to each other as the cubes of their altitudes, or as the cubes of any other homologous lines.

GENERAL FORMULAS.

If we denote the volume of any prism by V, its base by B, and its altitude by H, we shall have (P. XIV.),

$$V = B \times H \quad \cdots\cdots \quad (1.)$$

If we denote the volume of any pyramid by V, its base by B, and its altitude by H, we have (P. XVII.),

$$V = \tfrac{1}{3}B \times H \quad \cdots\cdots \quad (2.)$$

If we denote the volume of the frustum of any pyramid by V, its lower base by B, its upper base by b, and its altitude by H, we shall have (P. XVIII., C.),

$$V = \tfrac{1}{3}(B + b + \sqrt{B \times b}) \times H \quad \cdots \quad (3.)$$

REGULAR POLYEDRONS.

A REGULAR POLYEDRON is one whose faces are all equal regular polygons.

There are five regular polyedrons, namely:

1. The TETRAEDRON, or *regular pyramid*—a polyedron bounded by four equal equilateral triangles.

2. The HEXAEDRON, or *cube*—a polyedron bounded by six equal squares.

3. The OCTAEDRON—a polyedron bounded by eight equal equilateral triangles.

4. The DODECAEDRON—a polyedron bounded by twelve equal and regular pentagons.

5. The ICOSAEDRON—a polyedron bounded by twenty equal equilateral triangles.

In the Tetraedron, the triangles are grouped about the polyedral angles in sets of three, in the Octaedron they are grouped in sets of four, and in the Icosaedron they are grouped in sets of five. Now, a greater number of equilateral triangles cannot be grouped so as to form a salient polyedral angle; for, if they could, the sum of the plane angles formed by the edges would be equal to, or greater than, four right angles, which is impossible (B. VI., P. XX.).

In the Hexaedron, the squares are grouped about the polyedral angles in sets of three. Now, a greater number of squares cannot be grouped so as to form a salient polyedral angle; for the same reason as before.

In the Dodecaedron, the regular pentagons are grouped about the polyedral angles in sets of three, and for the same reason as before, they cannot be grouped in any greater number, so as to form a salient polyedral angle.

Furthermore, no other regular polygons can be grouped so as to form a salient polyedral angle; therefore,

Only five regular polyedrons can be formed.

BOOK VIII.

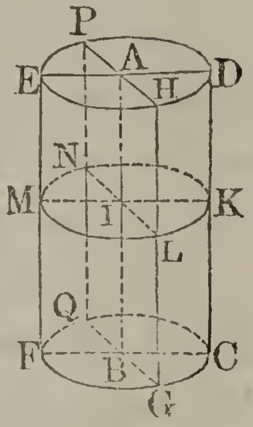
THE CYLINDER, THE CONE, AND THE SPHERE.

DEFINITIONS.

1. A CYLINDER is a volume which may be generated by a rectangle revolving about one of its sides as an *axis.*

Thus, if the rectangle $ABCD$ be turned about the side AB, as an axis, it will generate the cylinder $FGCQ$–P.

The fixed line AB is called *the axis of the cylinder;* the curved surface generated by the side CD, opposite the axis, is called *the convex surface of the cylinder;* the equal circles $FGCQ$, and $EHDP$, generated by the remaining sides BC and AD, are called *bases of the cylinder;* and the perpendicular distance between the planes of the bases, is called *the altitude of the cylinder.*



The line DC, which generates the convex surface, is, in any position, called an *element of the surface;* the elements are all perpendicular to the planes of the bases, and any one of them is equal to the altitude of the cylinder.

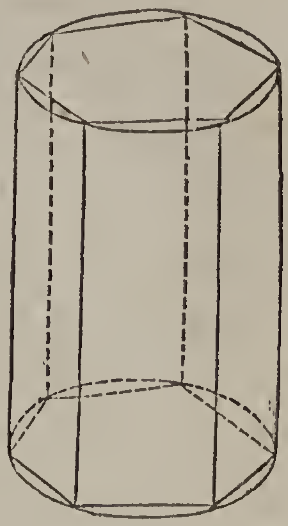
Any line of the generating rectangle $ABCD$, as IK, which is perpendicular to the axis, will generate a circle whose plane is perpendicular to the axis, and which is equal to either base: hence, any section of a cylinder by a plane perpendicular to the axis, is a circle equal to either base. Any section, $FCDE$, made by a plane through the axis, is a rectangle double the generating rectangle.

2. SIMILAR CYLINDERS are those which may be generated by similar rectangles revolving about homologous sides.

The axes of similar cylinders are proportional to the radii of their bases (B. IV., D. 1); they are also proportional to any other homologous lines of the cylinders.

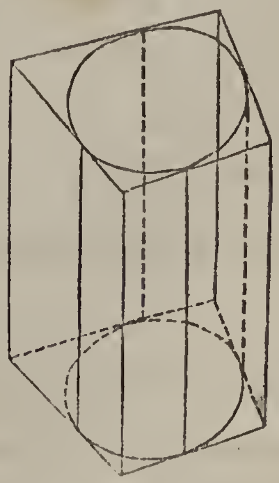
3. A prism is said to be *inscribed in a cylinder*, when its bases are inscribed in the bases of the cylinder. In this case, the cylinder is said to be circumscribed about the prism.

The lateral edges of the inscribed prism are elements of the surface of the circumscribing cylinder.



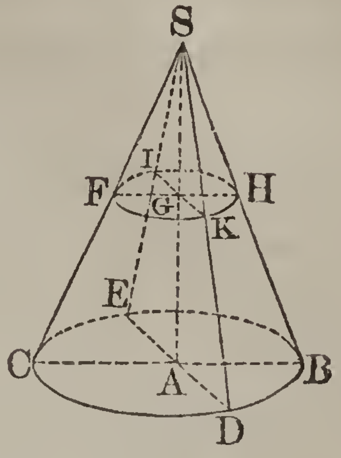
4. A prism is said to be *circumscribed about a cylinder*, when its bases are circumscribed about the bases of the cylinder. In this case, the cylinder is said to be *inscribed in the prism.*

The lines which join the corresponding points of contact in the upper and lower bases, are common to the surface of the cylinder and to the lateral faces of the prism, and they are the only lines which are common. The lateral faces of the prism are said to be *tangent* to the cylinder along these lines, which are then called *elements of contact.*



5. A CONE is a volume which may be generated by a right-angled triangle revolving about one of the sides adjacent to the right angle, as an axis.

Thus, if the triangle SAB, right-angled at A, be turned about the side SA, as an axis, it will generate the cone S-$CDBE$.



The fixed line SA, is called *the axis of the cone;* the curved surface generated by the hypothenuse SB, is called *the convex surface of the cone;* the circle generated by the side AB, is called *the base of the cone;* and the point S, is called *the vertex of the cone;* the distance from the vertex to any point in the circumference of the base, is called *the slant height of the cone;* and the perpendicular distance from the vertex to the plane of the base, is called the *altitude of the cone.*

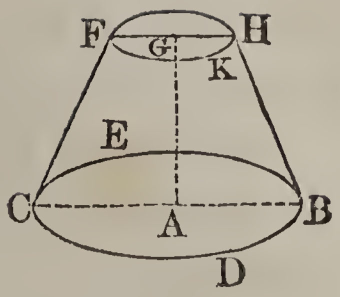
The line SB, which generates the convex surface, is, in any position, called an *element of the surface;* the elements are all equal, and any one is equal to the slant height; the axis is equal to the altitude.

Any line of the generating triangle SAB, as GH, which is perpendicular to the axis, generates a circle whose plane is perpendicular to the axis: hence, any section of a cone by a plane perpendicular to the axis, is a circle. Any section SBC, made by a plane through the axis, is an isosceles triangle, double the generating triangle.

6. A TRUNCATED CONE is that portion of a cone included between the base and any plane which cuts the cone.

When the cutting plane is parallel to the plane of the base, the truncated cone is called a FRUSTUM OF A CONE, and the intersection of the cutting plane with the cone is called the *upper base* of the frustum; the base of the cone is called the *lower base* of the frustum.

If the trapezoid *HGAB*, right-angled *A* and *G*, be revolved about *AG*, as an axis, it will generate a frustum of a cone, whose bases are *ECDB* and *FKH*, whose altitude is *AG*, and whose slant height is *BH*.

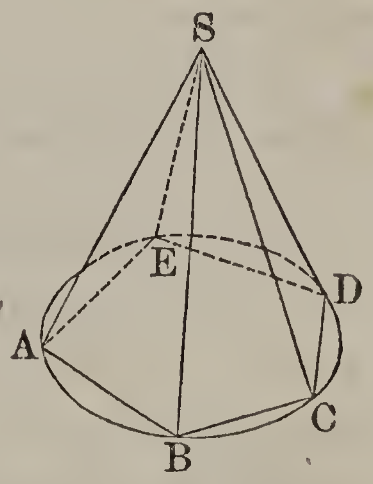


7. Similar Cones are those which may be generated by similar right-angled triangles revolving about homologous sides.

The axes of similar cones are proportional to the radii of their bases (B. IV., D. 1); they are also proportional to any other homologous lines of the cones.

8. A pyramid is said to be *inscribed in a cone*, when its base is inscribed in the base of the cone, and when its vertex coincides with that of the cone.

The lateral edges of the inscribed pyramid are elements of the surface of the circumscribing cone.



9. A pyramid is said to be *circumscribed about a cone*, when its base is circumscribed about the base of the cone, and when its vertex coincides with that of the cone.

In this case, the cone is said to be *inscribed in the pyramid*.

The lateral faces of the circumscribing pyramid are tangent to the surface of the inscribed cone, along lines which are called *elements of contact*.

10. A frustum of a pyramid is *inscribed in a frustum*

of a cone, when its bases are inscribed in the bases of the frustum of the cone.

The lateral edges of the inscribed frustum of a pyramid are elements of the surface of the circumscribing frustum of a cone.

11. A frustum of a pyramid is circumscribed about a frustum of a cone, when its bases are circumscribed about those of the frustum of the cone.

Its lateral faces are tangent to the surface of the frustum of the cone, along lines which are called *elements of contact.*

12. A SPHERE is a volume bounded by a surface, every point of which is equally distant from a point within called the *centre.*

A sphere may be generated by a semicircle revolving about its diameter as an axis.

13. A RADIUS of a sphere is a straight line drawn from the centre to any point of the surface. A DIAMETER is any straight line drawn through the centre and limited at both extremities by the surface.

All the radii of a sphere are equal: the diameters are also equal, and each is double the radius.

14. A SPHERICAL SECTOR is a volume which may be generated by a sector of a circle revolving about a diameter of the circle lying without it.

The surface generated by the arc is called the *base of the sector.*

15. A plane is TANGENT TO A SPHERE when it touches it in a single point.

16. A ZONE is a portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes. The bounding lines

of the sections are called *bases* of the zone, and the distance between the planes is called the *altitude* of the zone.

If one of the planes is tangent to the sphere, the zone has but one base.

17. A SPHERICAL SEGMENT is a portion of a sphere included between two parallel planes. The sections made by the planes are called *bases* of the segment, and the distance between them is called the *altitude of the segment.*

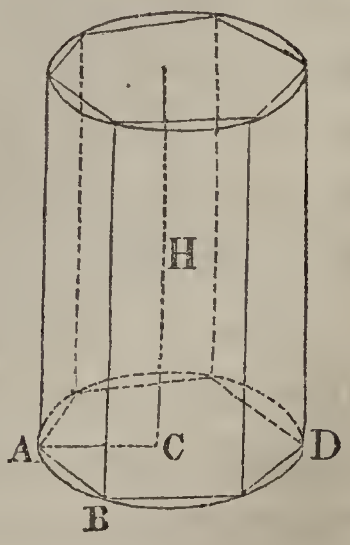
If one of the planes is tangent to the sphere, the segment has but one base.

The CYLINDER, the CONE, and the SPHERE, are sometimes called THE THREE ROUND BODIES.

PROPOSITION I. THEOREM.

The convex surface of a cylinder is equal to the circumference of its base multiplied by the altitude.

Let *ABD* be the base of a cylinder whose altitude is *H*: then will its convex surface be equal to the circumference of its base multiplied by the altitude.



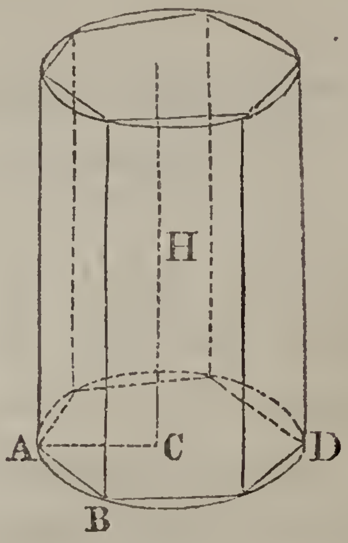
For, inscribe within the cylinder a prism whose base is a regular polygon. The convex surface of this prism will be equal to the perimeter of its base multiplied by its altitude (B. VII., P. I.), whatever may be the number of sides of its base. But, when the number of sides is infinite (B. V., P. X., C. 1), the convex surface of the prism coincides with that of the cylinder, the perimeter of the base of the prism coincides with the circumference of the base of the cylinder, and the altitude of the prism is the same as that of the cylinder: hence, the convex surface of the cylinder is equal to the circumference of its base multiplied by the altitude; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. The convex surfaces of cylinders having equal altitudes are to each other as the circumferences of their bases.

PROPOSITION II. THEOREM.

The volume of a cylinder is equal to the product of its base and altitude.

Let *ABD* be the base of a cylinder whose altitude is *H*; then will its volume be equal to the product of its base and altitude.



For, inscribe within it a prism whose base is a regular polygon. The volume of this prism is equal to the product of its base and altitude (B. VII., P. XIV.), whatever may be the number of sides of its base. But, when the number of sides is infinite, the prism coincides with the cylinder, the base of the prism with the base of the cylinder, and the altitude of the prism is the same as that of the cylinder: hence, the volume of the cylinder is equal to the product of its base and altitude; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. Cylinders are to each other as the products of their bases and altitudes; cylinders having equal bases are to each other as their altitudes; cylinders having equal altitudes are to each other as their bases.

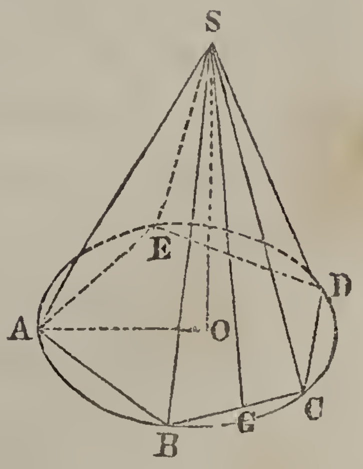
Cor. 2. Similar cylinders are to each other as the cubes of their altitudes, or as the cubes of the radii of their bases.

For, the bases are as the squares of their radii (B. V., P. XIII.), and the cylinders being similar, these radii are to each other as their altitudes (D. 2): hence, the bases are as the squares of the altitudes; therefore, the bases multiplied by the altitudes, or the cylinders themselves, are as the cubes of the altitudes.

PROPOSITION III. THEOREM.

The convex surface of a cone is equal to the circumference of its base multiplied by half the slant height.

Let *S–ACD* be a cone whose base is *ACD*, and whose slant height is *SA*: then will its convex surface be equal to the circumference of its base multiplied by half the slant height.

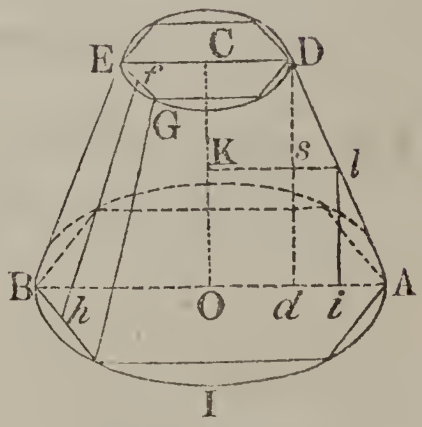


For, inscribe within it a right pyramid. The convex surface of this pyramid is equal to the perimeter of its base multiplied by half the slant height (B. VII., P. IV.), whatever may be the number of sides of its base. But when the number of sides of the base is infinite, the convex surface coincides with that of the cone, the perimeter of the base of the pyramid coincides with the circumference of the base of the cone, and the slant height of the pyramid is equal to the slant height of the cone: hence, the convex surface of the cone is equal to the circumference of its base multiplied by half the slant height; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION IV. THEOREM.

The convex surface of a frustum of a cone is equal to half the sum of the circumferences of its two bases multiplied by the slant height.

Let BIA-D be a frustum of a cone, BIA and EGD its two bases, and EB its slant height: then is its convex surface equal to half the sum of the circumferences of its two bases multiplied by its slant height.



For, inscribe within it the frustum of a right pyramid. The convex surface of this frustum is equal to half the sum of the perimeters of its bases, multiplied by the slant height (B. VII., P. IV., C.), whatever may be the number of its lateral faces. But when the number of these faces is infinite, the convex surface of the frustum of the pyramid coincides with that of the cone, the perimeters of its bases coincide with the circumferences of the bases of the frustum of the cone, and its slant height is equal to that of the cone: hence, the convex surface of the frustum of a cone is equal to half the sum of the circumferences of its bases multiplied by the slant height; *which was to be proved.*

Scholium. From the extremities A and D, and from the middle point l, of a line AD, let the lines AO, DC, and lK, be drawn perpendicular to a line OC: then will lK be equal to half the sum of AO and DC. For, draw Dd and li, perpendicular to AO: then, because Al is equal to lD, we shall have Ai equal to id (B. IV., P. XV.), and consequently to ls; that is, AO exceeds lK

as much as IK exceeds DC: hence, IK is equal to the half sum of AO and DC.

Now, if the line AD be revolved about OC, as an axis, it will generate the surface of a frustum of a cone whose slant height is AD; the point I will generate a circumference which is equal to half the sum of the circumferences generated by A and D: hence, *if a straight line be revolved about another straight line, it will generate a surface whose measure is equal to the product of the generating line and the circumference generated by its middle point.*

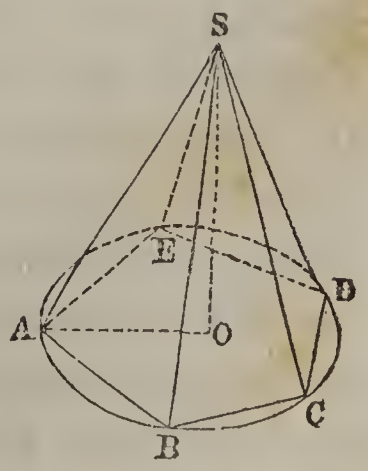
This proposition holds true when the line AD meets OC, and also when AD is parallel to OC.

PROPOSITION V. THEOREM.

The volume of a cone is equal to its base multiplied by one-third of its altitude.

Let $ABDE$ be the base of a cone whose vertex is S, and whose altitude is So: then will its volume be equal to the base multiplied by one-third of the altitude.

For, inscribe in the cone a right pyramid. The volume of this pyramid is equal to its base multiplied by one-third of its altitude (B. VII., P. XVII.), whatever may be the number of its lateral faces. But, when the number of lateral faces is infinite, the pyramid coincides with the cone, the base of the pyramid coincides with that of the cone, and their altitudes are equal: hence, the volume of a cone is equal to the base multiplied by one-third of the altitude; *which was to be proved.*



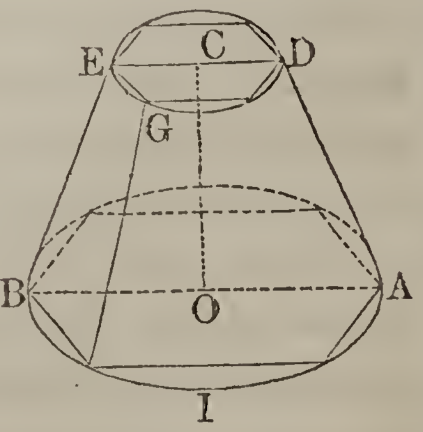
Cor. 1. A cone is equal to one-third of a cylinder having an equal base and an equal altitude.

Cor. 2. Cones are to each other as the products of their bases and altitudes. Cones having equal bases are to each other as their altitudes. Cones having equal altitudes are to each other as their bases.

PROPOSITION VI. THEOREM.

The volume of a frustum of a cone is equal to the sum of the volumes of three cones, having for a common altitude the altitude of the frustum, and for bases the lower base of the frustum, the upper base of the frustum, and a mean proportional between the bases.

Let BIA be the lower base of a frustum of a cone, EGD its upper base, and OC its altitude: then will its volume be equal to the sum of three cones whose common altitude is OC, and whose bases are the lower base, the upper base, and a mean proportional between them.

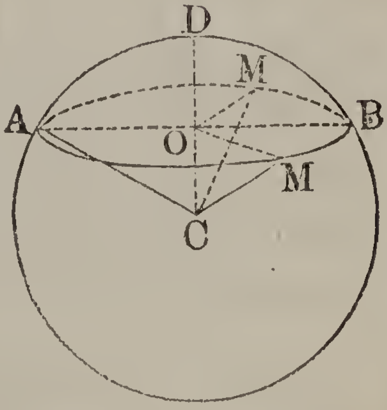


For, inscribe a frustum of a right pyramid in the given frustum. The volume of this frustum is equal to the sum of the volumes of three pyramids whose common altitude is that of the frustum, and whose bases are the lower base, the upper base, and a mean proportional between the two (B. VII., P. XVIII.), whatever may be the number of lateral faces. But when the number of faces is infinite, the frustum of the pyramid coincides with the frustum of the cone, its bases with the bases of the cone, the three pyramids become cones, and their altitudes are equal to that of the frustum; hence, the volume of the frustum of a cone is equal to the sum of the volumes of three cones whose common altitude is that of the frustum, and whose bases are the lower base of the frustum, the upper base of the frustum, and a mean proportional between them; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION VII. THEOREM.

Any section of a sphere made by a plane, is a circle.

Let C be the centre of a sphere, CA one of its radii, and AMB any section made by a plane: then will this section be a circle.



For, draw a radius CO perpendicular to the cutting plane, and let it pierce the plane of the section at O. Draw radii of the sphere to any two points M, M', of the curve which bounds the section, and join these points with O: then, because the radii CM, CM' are equal, the points M, M', will be equally distant from O (B. VI., P. V., C.); hence, the section is a circle; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. When the cutting plane passes through the centre of the sphere, the radius of the section is equal to that of the sphere; when the cutting plane does not pass through the centre of the sphere, the radius of the section will be less than that of the sphere.

A section whose plane passes through the centre of the sphere, is called a *great circle* of the sphere. A section whose plane does not pass through the centre of the sphere, is called a *small circle* of the sphere. All great circles of the same, or of equal spheres, are equal.

Cor. 2. Any great circle divides the sphere, and also the surface of the sphere, into equal parts. For, the parts may be so placed as to coincide, otherwise there would be some points of the surface unequally distant from the centre, which is impossible.

Cor. 3. The centre of a sphere, and the centre of any small circle of that sphere, are in a straight line perpendicular to the plane of the circle.

Cor. 4. The square of the radius of any small circle is equal to the square of the radius of the sphere diminished by the square of the distance from the centre of the sphere to the plane of the circle (B. IV., P. XI., C. 1): hence, circles which are equally distant from the centre, are equal; and of two circles which are unequally distant from the centre, that one is the less whose plane is at the greater distance from the centre.

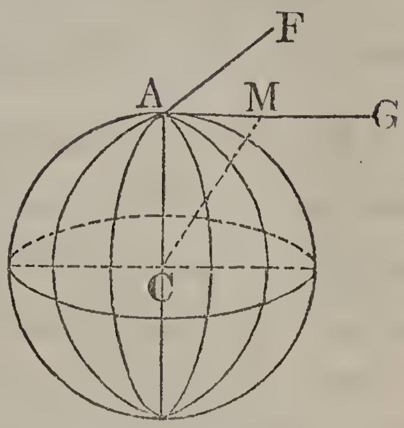
Cor. 5. The circumference of a great circle may always be made to pass through any two points on the surface of a sphere. For, a plane can always be passed through these points and the centre of the sphere (B. VI., P. II.), and its section will be a great circle. If the two points are the extremities of a diameter, an infinite number of planes can be passed through them and the centre of the sphere (B. VI., P. I., S.); in this case, an infinite number of great circles can be made to pass through the two points.

Cor. 6. The bases of a zone are the circumferences of circles (D. 16), and the bases of a segment of a sphere are circles.

PROPOSITION VIII. THEOREM.

Any plane perpendicular to a radius of a sphere at its extremity, is tangent to the sphere at that point.

Let C be the centre of a sphere, CA any radius, and FAG a plane perpendicular to CA at A: then will the plane FAG be tangent to the sphere at A.



For, from any other point of the plane, as M, draw the line MC: then because CA is a perpendicular to the plane, and CM an oblique line, CM will be greater than CA (B. VI., P. V.): hence, the point M lies without the sphere. The plane FAG, therefore, touches the sphere at A, and consequently is tangent to it at that point; *which was to be proved.*

Scholium. It may be shown, by a course of reasoning analogous to that employed in Book III., Propositions XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., that two spheres may have any one of six positions with respect to each other, viz.:

1°. When the distance between their centres is greater than the sum of their radii, *they are external, one to the other:*

2°. When the distance is equal to the sum of their radii, *they are tangent, externally:*

3°. When this distance is less than the sum, and greater than the difference of their radii, *they intersect each other:*

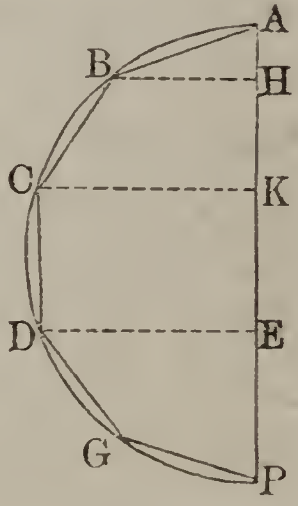
4°. When this distance is equal to the difference of their radii, *they are tangent internally:*

5°. When this distance is less than the difference of their radii, *one is wholly within the other:*

6°. When this distance is equal to zero, *they have a common centre*, or, are *concentric.*

DEFINITIONS.

1°. If a semi-circumference be divided into equal arcs, the chords of these arcs form half of the perimeter of a regular inscribed polygon; this half perimeter is called *a regular semi-perimeter*. The figure bounded by the regular semi-perimeter and the diameter of the semi-circumference is called *a regular semi-polygon*. The diameter itself is called the *axis* of the semi-polygon.



2°. If lines be drawn from the extremities of any side, and perpendicular to the axis, the intercepted portion of the axis is called the *projection* of that side.

The broken line $ABCDGP$ is a regular semi-perimeter; the figure bounded by it and the diameter AP, is a regular semi-polygon, AP is its axis, HK is the projection of the side BC, and the axis, AP, is the projection of the entire semi-perimeter.

PROPOSITION IX. LEMMA.

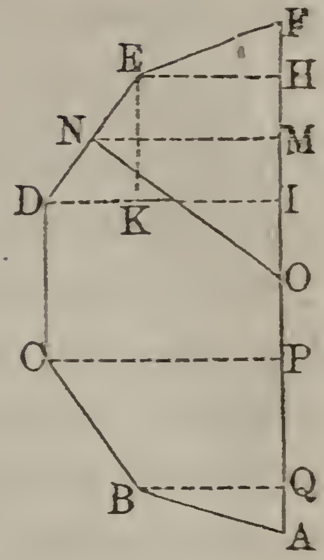
If a regular semi-polygon be revolved about its axis, the surface generated by the semi-perimeter will be equal to the axis multiplied by the circumference of the inscribed circle.

Let $ABCDEF$ be a regular semi-polygon, AF its axis, and ON its apothem: then will the surface generated by the regular semi-perimeter be equal to $AF \times$ *circ.* ON.

From the extremities of any side, as DE, draw DI and EH perpendicular to AF; draw also NM perpendicular to AF, and EK perpendicular to DI. Now, the surface generated by ED is equal to $DE \times$ *circ.* NM

(P. IV., S.). But, because the triangles EDK and ONM are similar (B. IV., P. XXI.), we have,

$$DE : EK \text{ or } IH :: ON : NM :: circ. ON : circ. NM;$$



whence,

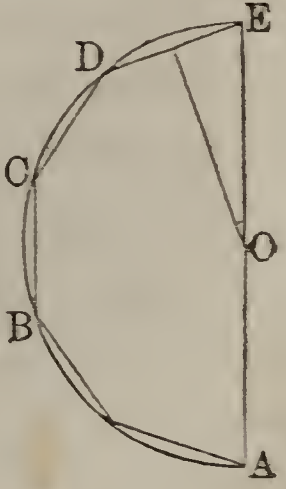
$$DE \times circ. NM = IH \times circ. ON;$$

that is, the surface generated by any side is equal to the projection of that side multiplied by the circumference of the inscribed circle: hence, the surface generated by the entire semi-perimeter is equal to the sum of the projections of its sides, or the axis, multiplied by the circumference of the inscribed circle; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. The surface generated by any portion of the perimeter, as CDE, is equal to its projection PH, multiplied by the circumference of the inscribed circle.

PROPOSITION X. THEOREM.

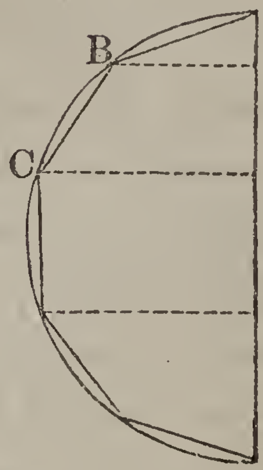
The surface of a sphere is equal to its diameter multiplied by the circumference of a great circle.



Let $ABCDE$ be a semi-circumference, O its centre, and AE its diameter: then will the surface of the sphere generated by revolving the semi-circumference about AE, be equal to $AE \times circ. OE$.

For, the semi-circumference may be regarded as a regular semi-perimeter with an infinite number of sides, whose axis is AE, and the radius of whose inscribed circle is OE: hence (P. IX.), the surface generated by it is equal to $AE \times circ. OE$; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. The circumference of a great circle is equal to $2\pi OE$ (B. V., P. XVI.): hence, the area of the surface of the sphere is equal to $2OE \times 2\pi OE$, or to $4\pi \overline{OE}^2$; that is, *the area of the surface of a sphere is equal to four great circles.*



Cor. 2. The surface generated by any arc of the semicircle, as BC, will be a zone, whose altitude is equal to the projection of that arc on the diameter. But, the arc BC is a portion of a semi-perimeter having an infinite number of sides, and the radius of whose inscribed circle is equal to that of the sphere: hence (P. IX., C.), the surface of a zone is equal to its altitude multiplied by the circumference of a great circle of the sphere.

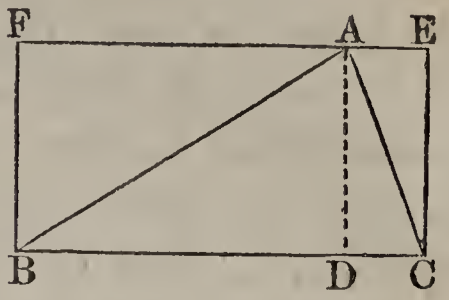
Cor. 3. Zones, on the same sphere, or on equal spheres, are to each other as their altitudes.

PROPOSITION XI. LEMMA.

If a triangle and a rectangle having the same base and equal altitudes, be revolved about the common base, the volume generated by the triangle will be one-third of that generated by the rectangle.

Let ABC be a triangle, and $EFBC$ a rectangle, having the same base BC, and an equal altitude AD, and let them both be revolved about BC: then will the volume generated by ABC be one-third of that generated by $EFBC$.

For, the cone generated by the right-angled triangle ADB, is equal to one-third of the cylinder generated by the rectangle $ADBF$ (P. V., C. 1); and the cone generated by the triangle ADC, is equal to one-third of the cylinder generated by the rectangle $ADCE$. But, when AD falls within the triangle, the sum of the cones generated by ADB and ADC, is equal to the volume generated by the triangle ABC; and the sum of the cylinders generated by $ADBF$ and $ADCE$, is equal to the volume generated by the rectangle $EFBC$. When AD falls without the triangle, the difference of the cones generated by ADB and ADC, is equal to the volume generated by ABC; and the difference of the cylinders generated by $ADBF$ and $ADCE$, is equal to the volume generated by $EFBC$: hence, in either case, the volume generated by the triangle ABC, is equal to one-third of the volume generated by the rectangle $EFBC$; *which was to be proved.*



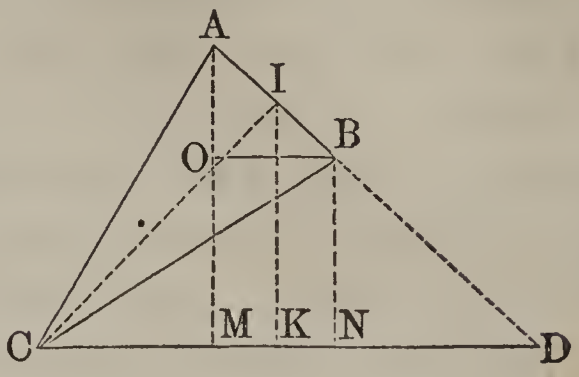
Cor. The volume of the cylinder generated by $EFBC$, is equal to the product of its base and altitude, or to $\pi\overline{AD}^2 \times BC$: hence, the volume generated by the triangle ABC, is equal to $\frac{1}{3}\pi\overline{AD}^2 \times BC$.

PROPOSITION XII. LEMMA.

If an isosceles triangle be revolved about a straight line passing through its vertex, the volume generated will be equal to the surface generated by the base multiplied by one-third of the altitude.

Let CAB be an isosceles triangle, C its vertex, AB its base, CI its altitude, and let it be revolved about the line CD, as an axis: then will the volume generated be equal to *surf.* $AB \times \frac{1}{3}CI$.

There may be two cases: the base, or base produced, may meet the axis; or, the base may be parallel to the axis.



1°. Suppose the base, when produced, to meet the axis at D; draw AM, IK, and BN, perpendicular to CD, and BO parallel to DC. Now, the volume generated by CAB is equal to the difference of the volumes generated by CAD and CBD; hence (P. XI., C.),

$$vol\,CAB = \tfrac{1}{3}\pi\overline{AM}^2 \times CD - \tfrac{1}{3}\pi\overline{BN}^2 \times CD = \tfrac{1}{3}\pi(\overline{AM}^2 - \overline{BN}^2) \times CD.$$

But, $\overline{AM}^2 - \overline{BN}^2$ is equal to $(AM + BN)$ $(AM - BN)$, (B. IV., P. X.); and because $AM + BN$ is equal to $2IK$ (P. IV., S.), and $AM - BN$ to AO, we have,

$$vol.\ CAB = \tfrac{2}{3}\pi IK \times AO \times CD.$$

But, the right-angled triangles AOB and CDI are similar (B. IV., P. XXI.); hence,

$$AO : AB :: CI : CD; \quad \text{or,} \quad AO \times CD = AB \times CI.$$

Substituting, and changing the order of the factors, we have,

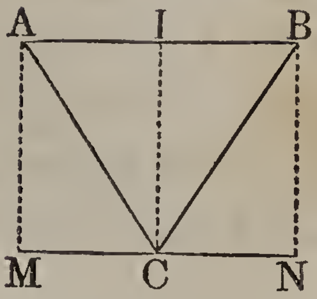
$$vol.\ CAB = AB \times 2\pi IK \times \tfrac{1}{3}CI.$$

But, $AB \times 2\pi IK$ is equal to the surface generated by AB; hence,

$$vol.\ CAB = surf.\ AB \times \tfrac{1}{3}CI.$$

This demonstration holds good when the axis CD coincides with one side of the triangle CAB.

2°. Suppose the base of the triangle to be parallel to the axis.



Draw AM and BN perpendicular to the axis. The volume generated by CAB, is equal to the cylinder generated by the rectangle $ABNM$, diminished by the sum of the cones generated by the triangles CAM and BCN; hence,

$$vol.\ CAB = \pi \overline{CI}^2 \times AB - \tfrac{1}{3}\pi\overline{CI}^2 \times AI - \tfrac{1}{3}\pi\overline{CI}^2 \times IB.$$

But the sum of AI and IB is equal to AB: hence, we have, by reducing, and changing the order of the factors,

$$vol.\ CAB = AB \times 2\pi CI \times \tfrac{1}{3}CI.$$

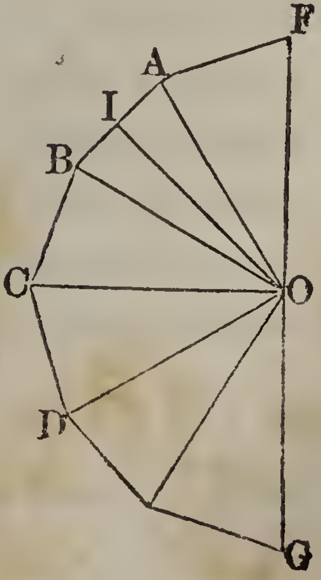
But $AB \times 2\pi CI$ is equal to the surface generated by AB; consequently,

$$vol.\ CAB = surf.\ AB \times \tfrac{1}{3}CI;$$

hence, in all cases, the volume generated by CAB is equal to $surf.\ AB \times \frac{1}{3}CI$; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XIII. LEMMA.

If a regular semi-polygon be revolved about its axis, the volume generated will be equal to the surface generated by the semi-perimeter multiplied by one-third of the apothem.



Let $FBDG$ be a regular semi-polygon, FG its axis, OI its apothem, and let the semi-polygon be revolved about FG: then will the volume generated be equal to $surf.\ FDBG \times \frac{1}{3}OI$.

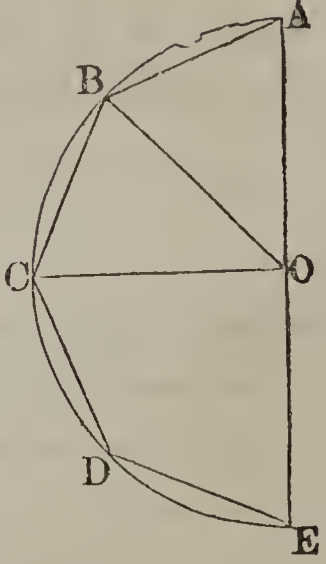
For, draw lines from the vertices to the centre O. These lines will divide the semi-polygon into isosceles triangles whose bases are sides of the semi-polygon, and whose altitudes are equal to OI.

Now, the sum of the volumes generated by these triangles is equal to the volume generated by the semi-polygon. But, the volume generated by any triangle, as *OAB*, is equal to *surf.* $AB \times \frac{1}{3}OI$ (P. XII.) : hence, the volume generated by the semi-polygon is equal to *surf.* $FBDG \times \frac{1}{3}OI$; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. The volume generated by a portion of the semi-polygon, *OABC*, limited by radii *OC*, *OA*, is equal to *surf.* $ABC \times \frac{1}{3}OI$.

PROPOSITION XIV. THEOREM.

The volume of a sphere is equal to its surface multiplied by one-third of its radius.



Let *ACE* be a semicircle, *AE* its diameter, *O* its centre, and let the semicircle be revolved about *AE*: then will the volume generated be equal to the surface generated by the semi-circumference multiplied by one-third of the radius *OA*.

For, the semicircle may be regarded as a regular semi-polygon having an infinite number of sides, whose semi-perimeter coincides with the semi-circumference, and whose apothem is equal to the radius: hence (P. XIII.), the volume generated by the semicircle is equal to the surface generated by the semi-circumference multiplied by one-third of the radius; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. Any portion of the semicircle, as *OBC*, bounded by two radii, will generate a volume equal to the surface generated by the arc BC multiplied by one-third of the radius (P. XIII., C.). But this portion of the semicircle is a circular sector, the volume which it generates is a spherical sector, and the surface generated by the arc is a zone: hence, the *volume of a spherical sector is equal to the zone which forms its base multiplied by one-third of the radius*

Cor. 2. If we denote the volume of a sphere by V, and its radius by R, the area of the surface will be equal to $4\pi R^2$ (P. X., C. 1), and the volume of the sphere will be equal to $4\pi R^2 \times \frac{1}{3}R$; consequently, we have,

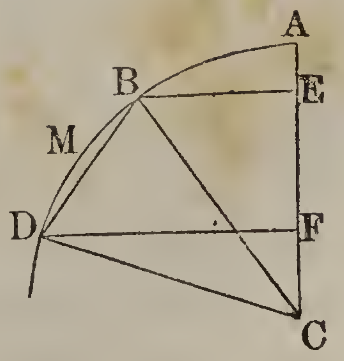
$$V = \tfrac{4}{3}\pi R^3.$$

Again, if we denote the diameter of the sphere by D, we shall have R equal to $\frac{1}{2}D$, and R^3 equal to $\frac{1}{8}D^3$, and consequently,

$$V = \tfrac{1}{6}\pi D^3;$$

hence, *the volumes of spheres are to each other as the cubes of their radii, or as the cubes of their diameters.*

Scholium. If the figure $EBDF$, formed by drawing lines from the extremities of the arc BD perpendicular to CA, be revolved about CA, as an axis, it will generate a segment of a sphere whose volume may be found by adding to the spherical sector generated by CDB, the cone generated by CBE, and subtracting from their sum the cone generated by CDF. If the arc BD is so taken that the points E and F fall on opposite sides of the centre C, the latter cone must be added, instead of subtracted: hence,



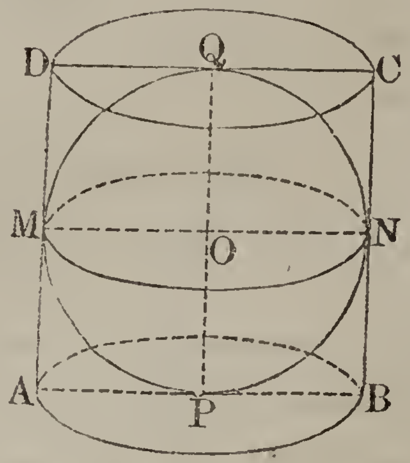
$$segment\ EBDF = zone\ BD \times \tfrac{1}{3}CD + \pi\overline{BE}^2 \times \tfrac{1}{3}CE - \pi\overline{DF}^2 \times \tfrac{1}{3}CF.$$

PROPOSITION XV. THEOREM

The surface of a sphere is to the entire surface of the circumscribed cylinder, including its bases, as 2 is to 3: and the volumes are to each other in the same ratio.

Let PMQ be a semicircle, and $PADQ$ a rectangle, whose sides PA and QD are tangent to the semicircle at P and Q, and whose side AD, is tangent to the semicircle at M. If the semicircle and the rectangle be revolved about PQ, as an axis, the former will generate a sphere, and the latter a circumscribed cylinder.

1°. The surface of the sphere is to the entire surface of the cylinder, as 2 is to 3.



For, the surface of the sphere is equal to four great circles (P. X., C. 1), the convex surface of the cylinder is equal to the circumference of its base multiplied by its altitude (P. I.); that is, it is equal to the circumference of a great circle multiplied by its diameter, or to four great circles (B. V., P. XV.); adding to this the two bases, each of which is equal to a great circle, we have the entire surface of the cylinder equal to six great circles: hence, the surface of the sphere is to the entire surface of the circumscribed cylinder, as 4 is to 6, or as 2 is to 3; *which was to be proved.*

2°. The volume of the sphere is to the volume of the cylinder as 2 is to 3.

For, the volume of the sphere is equal to $\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$ (P. XIV., C. 2); the volume of the cylinder is equal to its base multiplied by its altitude (P. II.); that is, it is equal to

$\pi R^2 \times 2R$, or to $\frac{6}{3}\pi R^3$: hence, the volume of the sphere is to that of the cylinder as 4 is to 6, or as 2 is to 3; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. The surface of a sphere is to the entire surface of a circumscribed cylinder, as the volume of the sphere is to volume of the cylinder.

Scholium. Any polyedron which is circumscribed about a sphere, that is, whose faces are all tangent to the sphere, may be regarded as made up of pyramids, whose bases are the faces of the polyedron, whose common vertex is at the centre of the sphere, and each of whose altitudes is equal to the radius of the sphere. But, the volume of any one of these pyramids is equal to its base multiplied by one-third of its altitude: hence, the volume of a circumscribed polyedron is equal to its surface multiplied by one-third of the radius of the inscribed sphere.

Now, because the volume of the sphere is also equal to its surface multiplied by one-third of its radius, it follows that the volume of a sphere is to the volume of any circumscribed polyedron, as the surface of the sphere is to the surface of the polyedron.

Polyedrons circumscribed about the same, or about equal spheres, are proportional to their surfaces.

GENERAL FORMULAS.

If we denote the convex surface of a cylinder by S, its volume by V, the radius of its base by R, and its altitude by H, we have (P. I., II.),

$$S = 2\pi R \times H \quad \dots\dots\dots\dots \quad (1.)$$

$$V = \pi R^2 \times H \quad \dots\dots\dots\dots \quad (2.)$$

If we denote the convex surface of a cone by S, its volume by V, the radius of its base by R, its altitude by H, and its slant height by H', we have (P. III., V.),

$$S = \pi R \times H' \quad . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \quad (3.)$$
$$V = \pi R^2 \times \tfrac{1}{3}H. \quad . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \quad (4.)$$

If we denote the convex surface of a frustum of a cone by S, its volume by V, the radius of its lower base by R, the radius of its upper base by R', its altitude by H, and its slant height by H', we have (P. IV., VI.),

$$S = \pi(R + R') \times H' \quad . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \quad (5.)$$
$$V = \tfrac{1}{3}\pi(R^2 + R'^2 + R \times R') \times H \; . \; . \; . \quad (6.)$$

If we denote the surface of a sphere by S, its volume by V, its radius by R, and its diameter by D, we have (P. X., C. 1, XIV., C. 2, XIV., C. 1),

$$S = 4\pi R^2 \quad . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \quad (7.)$$
$$V = \tfrac{4}{3}\pi R^3 = \tfrac{1}{6}\pi D^3 \quad . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \quad (8.)$$

If we denote the radius of a sphere by R, the area of any zone of the sphere by S, its altitude by H, and the volume of the corresponding spherical sector by V, we shall have (P. X., C. 2),

$$S = 2\pi R \times H \quad . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \quad (9.)$$
$$V = \tfrac{2}{3}\pi R^2 \times H \quad . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \quad (10.)$$

If we denote the volume of the corresponding spherical segment by V, the radius of its lower base by R', the radius of its upper base by R'', the distance of its lower base from the centre by H', and the distance of its upper base from the centre by H'', we have (P. XIV., S.),

$$V = \tfrac{1}{3}\pi(2R^2 \times H + R''^2 \times H'' \mp R'^2 \times H') \quad . \; . \quad (11.)$$

BOOK IX.

SPHERICAL GEOMETRY.

DEFINITIONS.

1 A Spherical Angle is an angle included between the arcs of two great circles of a sphere meeting at a point. The arcs are called *sides* of the angle, and the point at which they meet is called the *vertex* of the angle.

The measure of a spherical angle is the same as that of the diedral angle included between the planes of its sides. Spherical angles may be *acute*, *right*, or *obtuse*.

2. A Spherical Polygon is a portion of the surface of a sphere bounded by arcs of three or more great circles. The bounding arcs are called *sides* of the polygon, and the points in which the sides meet are called *vertices* of the polygon. Each side is supposed to be less than a semi-circumference.

Spherical polygons are classified in the same manner as plane polygons.

3. A Spherical Triangle is a spherical polygon of three sides.

Spherical triangles are classified in the same manner as plane triangles.

4. A Lune is a portion of the surface of a sphere bounded by semi-circumferences of two great circles.

5. A Spherical Wedge is a portion of a sphere bounded by a lune and two semicircles meeting in a diameter of the sphere.

6. A **Spherical Pyramid** is a portion of a sphere bounded by a spherical polygon and sectors of circles whose common centre is the centre of the sphere.

The spherical polygon is called the *base* of the pyramid, and the centre of the sphere is called the *vertex* of the pyramid.

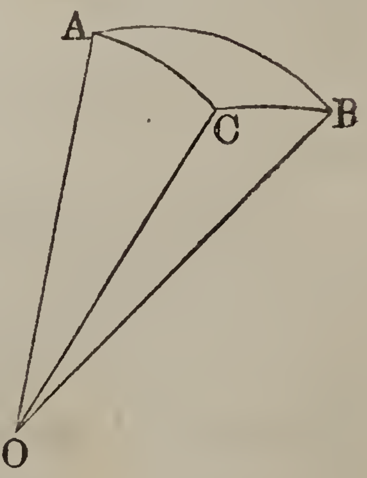
7. A **Pole of a Circle** is a point on the surface of the sphere, equally distant from all the points of the circumference of the circle.

8. A **Diagonal** of a spherical polygon is an arc of a great circle joining the vertices of any two angles which are not consecutive.

PROPOSITION I. THEOREM.

Any side of a spherical triangle is less than the sum of the other two.

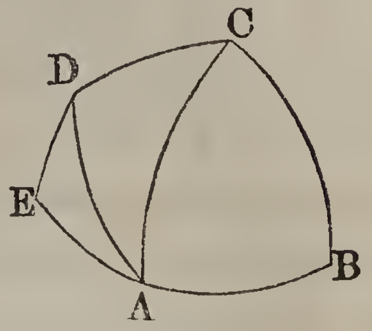
Let ABC be a spherical triangle situated on a sphere whose centre is O: then will any side, as AB, be less than the sum of the sides AC and BC.



For, draw the radii OA, OB, and OC: these radii form the edges of a triedral angle whose vertex is O, and the plane angles included between them are measured by the arcs AB, AC, and BC (B. III., P. XVII., Sch.). But any plane angle, as AOB, is less than the sum of the plane angles AOC and BOC (B. VI., P. XIX.): hence, the arc AB is less than the sum of the arcs AC and BC; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. Any side AB, of a spherical polygon $ABCDE$, is less than the sum of all the other sides.

For, draw the diagonals AC and AD, dividing the polygon into triangles. The arc AB is less than the sum of AC and BC, the arc AC is less than the sum of AD and DC, and the arc AD is less than the sum of DE and EA; hence, AB is less than the sum of BC, CD, DE, and EA.



Cor. 2. The arc of a great circle joining any two points on the surface of a sphere, is less than the arc of a small circle joining the same points.

For, divide the arc of the small circle into equal parts, and through the extremities of each part pass the arc of a great circle. The arc of the great circle joining the given points will be less than the sum of these arcs (C. 1), whatever may be their number. But when this number is infinite, the arcs of the great circle coincide with the corresponding arcs of the small circle, and their sum is equal to the entire arc of the small circle.

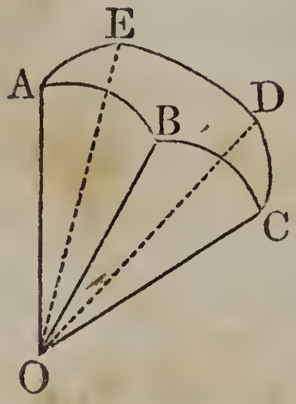
Cor. 3. The shortest distance between two points on the surface of a sphere, is measured on the arc of a great circle joining them.

PROPOSITION II. THEOREM.

The sum of the sides of a spherical polygon is less than the circumference of a great circle.

Let $ABCDE$ be a spherical polygon situated on a sphere whose centre is O: then will the sum of its sides be less than the circumference of a great circle.

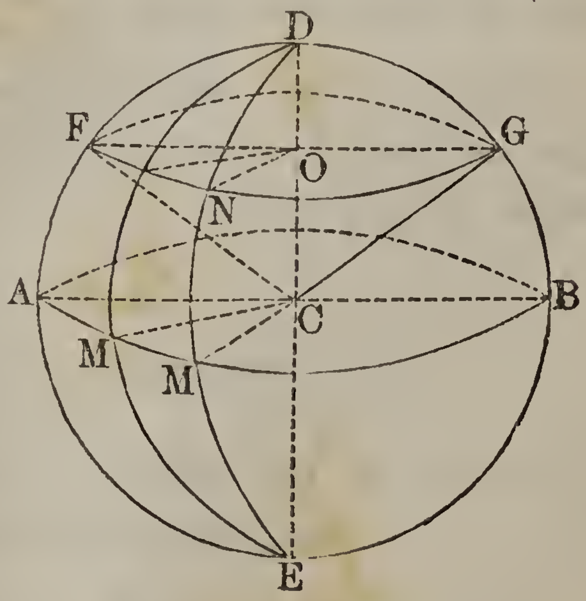
For, draw the radii OA, OB, OC, OD, and OE: these radii form the edges of a polyedral angle whose vertex is at O, and the angles included between them are measured by the arcs AB, BC, CD, DE, and EA. But the sum of these angles is less than four right angles (B. VI., P. XX.): hence, the sum of the arcs which measure them is less than the circumference of a great circle; *which was to be proved.*



PROPOSITION III. THEOREM.

If a diameter of a sphere be drawn perpendicular to the plane of any circle of the sphere, its extremities will be poles of that circle.

Let C be the centre of a sphere, FNG any circle of the sphere, and DE a diameter of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of FNG: then will the extremities D and E, be poles of the circle FNG.



The diameter DE, being perpendicular to the plane of FNG, must pass through the centre O (B. VIII., P. VII., C. 3). If arcs of great circles DN, DF, DG, &c., be drawn from D to different points of the circumference FNG, and chords of these arcs be drawn, these chords will be equal (B. VI., P. V.), consequently, the arcs themselves will be equal. But these arcs are the shortest lines that can be drawn from the point D, to the different points of the circumference (P. I., C. 2): hence, the point D, is equally distant from all the points of the circumference, and consequently is a pole of the circle (D. 7). In like manner, it may be shown that the point E is also a pole of the circle: hence, both D, and E, are poles of the circle FNG; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. Let AMB be a great circle perpendicular to DE: then will the angles DCM, ECM, &c., be right angles; and consequently, the arcs DM, EM, &c., will each be equal to a quadrant (B. III., P. XVII., S.): hence, the two poles of a great circle are at equal distances from the circumference.

Cor. 2. The two poles of a small circle are at unequal distances from the circumference, the sum of the distances being equal to a semi-circumference.

Cor. 3. The line DC being perpendicular to the plane AMB, any plane, as DMC, passed through it, will also be perpendicular to the plane AMB: hence, the spherical angle DMA, is a right-angle; that is, if any point, in the circumference of a great circle, be joined with either pole by the arc of a great circle, such arc will be perpendicular to the circumference of the given circle.

Cor. 4. If the distance of a point D, from each of the points A and M, in the circumference of a great circle, is equal to a quadrant, the point D, is the pole of the arc AM.

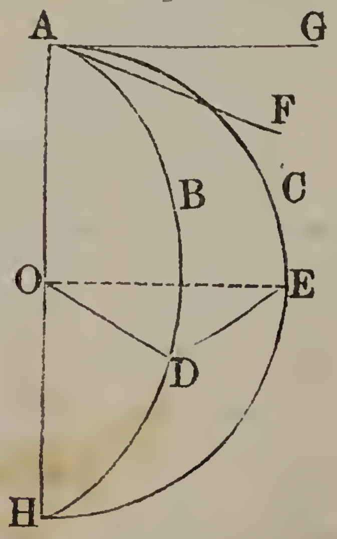
For, let C be the centre of the sphere, and draw the radii CD, CA, CM. Since the angles ACD, MCD, are right angles, the line CD is perpendicular to the two straight lines CA, CM: it is, therefore, perpendicular to their plane (B. VI., P. IV.): hence, the point D, is the pole of the arc AM.

Scholium. The properties of these poles enable us to describe arcs of a circle on the surface of a sphere, with the same facility as on a plane surface. For, by turning the arc DF about the point D, the extremity F will describe the small circle FNG; and by turning the quadrant DFA round the point D, its extremity A will describe an arc of a great circle.

PROPOSITION IV. THEOREM.

The angle formed by two arcs of great circles, is equal to that formed by the tangents to these arcs at their point of intersection, and is measured by the arc of a great circle described from the vertex as a pole, and limited by the sides, produced if necessary.

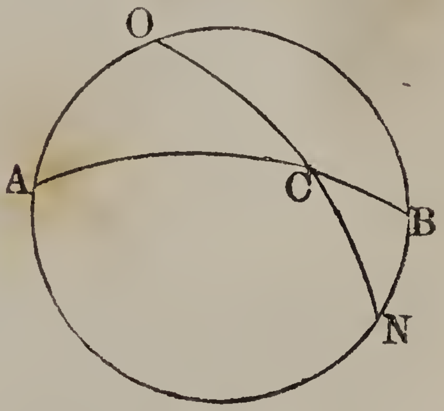
Let the angle BAC be formed by the two arcs AB, AC: then is it equal to the angle FAG formed by the tangents AF, AG, and is measured by the arc DE of a great circle, described about A as a pole.



For, the tangent AF, drawn in the plane of the arc AB, is perpendicular to the radius AO; and the tangent AG, drawn in the plane of the arc AC, is perpendicular to the same radius AO: hence, the angle FAG is equal to the angle contained by the planes $ABDH$, $ACEH$ (B. VI., D. 4); which is that of the arcs AB, AC. Now, if the arcs AD and AE are both quadrants, the lines OD, OE, are perpendicular to OA, and the angle DOE is equal to the angle of the planes $ABDH$, $ACEH$: hence, the arc DE is the measure of the angle contained by these planes, or of the angle CAB; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. The angles of spherical triangles may be compared by means of the arcs of great circles described from their vertices as poles, and included between their sides.

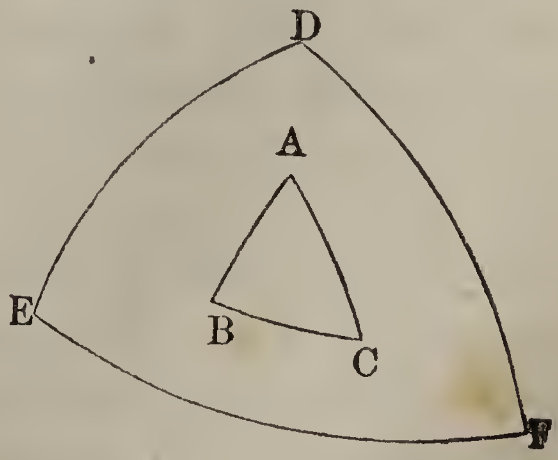
A spherical angle can always be constructed equal to a given spherical angle.



Cor. 2. Vertical angles, such as ACO and BCN are equal; for either of them is the angle formed by the two planes ACB, OCN. When two arcs ACB, OCN, intersect, the sum of two adjacent angles, as ACO, OCB, is equal to two right angles.

PROPOSITION V. THEOREM.

If from the vertices of the angles of a spherical triangle, as poles, arcs be described forming a spherical triangle, the vertices of the angles of this second triangle will be respectively poles of the sides of the first.



From the vertices A, B, C, as poles, let the arcs EF, FD, ED, be described, forming the triangle DFE: then will the vertices D, E, and F, be respectively poles of the sides BC, AC, AB.

For, the point A being

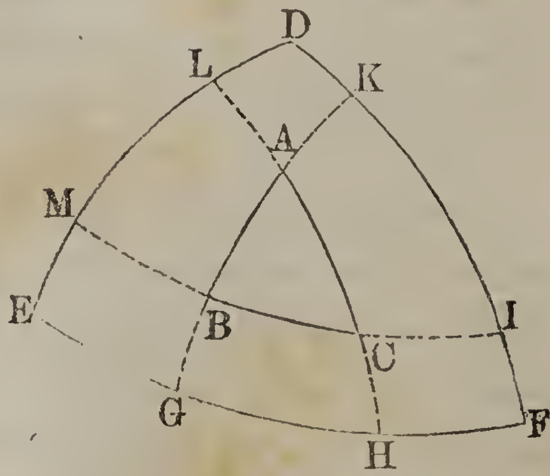
the pole of the arc EF, the distance AE, is a quadrant; the point C being the pole of the arc DE, the distance CE, is likewise a quadrant: hence, the point E is at a quadrant's distance from the points A and C: hence, it is the pole of the arc AC (P. III., C. 4). It may be shown, in like manner, that D is the pole of the arc BC, and F that of the arc AB; *which was to be proved.*

Scholium. The triangle ABC, may be described by means of DEF, as DEF is described by means of ABC. Triangles thus related are called *polar triangles*, or *supplemental triangles.*

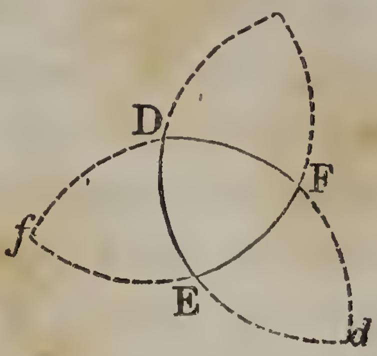
PROPOSITION VI. THEOREM.

Any angle, in one of two polar triangles, is measured by a semi-circumference, minus *the side lying opposite to it in the other triangle.*

Let ABC, and EFD, be any two polar triangles: then will any angle in either triangle be measured by a semi-circumference, minus the side lying opposite to it in the other triangle.



For, produce the sides AB, AC, if necessary, till they meet EF, in G and H. The point A being the pole of the arc GH, the angle A is measured by that arc (P. IV.). But, since E is the pole of AH, the arc EH is a quadrant; and since F is the pole of AG, FG is a quadrant: hence, the sum of the arcs EH and GF, is equal to a semi-circumference. But, the sum of the arcs EH and GF, is equal to the sum of the arcs EF and GH: hence, the arc GH, which measures the angle A, is equal to a semi-circumference, minus the arc EF. In like manner, it may be shown, that any other angle, in either triangle, is measured by a semi-circumference, minus the side lying opposite to it in the other triangle; *which was to be proved.*

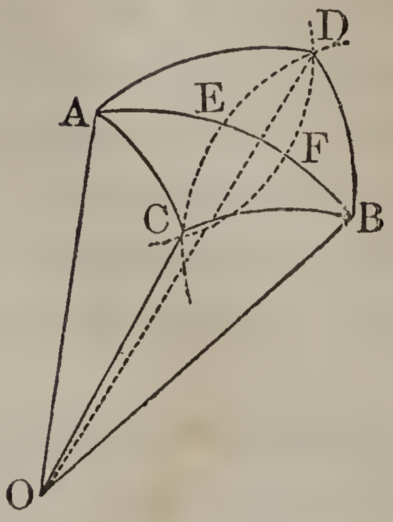


Scholium. Besides the triangle DEF, three others may be formed by the intersection of the arcs DE, EF, DF. But the proposition is applicable only to the central triangle, which is distinguished from the other three by the circumstance, that the two vertices, A and D, lie on the same side of BC; the two vertices, B and E, on the same side of AC; and the two vertices, C and F, on the same side of AB.

PROPOSITION VII. THEOREM.

If from the vertices of any two angles of a spherical triangle, as poles, arcs of circles be described passing through the vertex of the third angle; and if from the second point in which these arcs intersect, arcs of great circles be drawn to the vertices, used as poles, the parts of the triangle thus formed will be equal to those of the given triangle, each to each.

Let ABC be a spherical triangle situated on a sphere whose centre is O, CED and CFD arcs of circles described about B and A as poles, and let DA and DB be arcs of great circles: then will the parts of the triangle *ABD* be equal to those of the given triangle *ABC*, each to each.



For, by construction, the side *AD* is equal to *AC*, the side *DB* is equal to *BC*, and the side *AB* is common: hence, the sides are equal, each to each. Draw the radii *OA*, *OB*, *OC*, and *OD*. The radii *OA*, *OB*, and *OC*, will form the edges of a triedral angle whose vertex is *O*; and the radii *OA*, *OB*, and *OD*, will form the edges of a second triedral angle whose vertex is also at *O*; and the plane angles formed by these edges will be equal, each to each: hence, the planes of the equal angles are equally inclined to each other (B. VI., P. XXI.). But, the angles made by these planes are equal to the corresponding spherical angles; consequently, the angle *BAD* is equal to *BAC*, the angle *ABD* to *ABC*, and the angle *ADB* to *ACB*: hence, the parts of the triangle *ABD* are equal to the parts of the triangle *ACB*, each to each; *which was to be proved.*

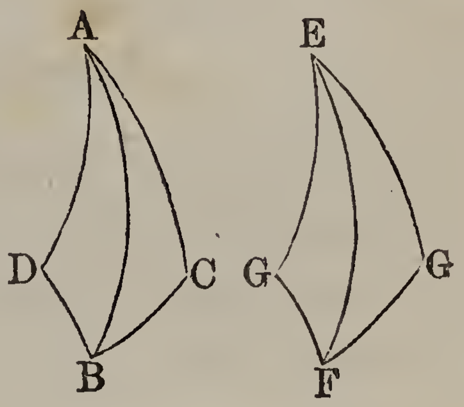
Scholium 1. The triangles *ABC* and *ABD*, are not, in general, capable of superposition, but their parts are *symmetrically* disposed with respect to *AB*. Triangles which can be so placed are called *symmetrical triangles.*

Scholium 2. If symmetrical triangles are isosceles, they can be so placed as to coincide throughout: hence, they are *equal in area.*

PROPOSITION VIII. THEOREM.

If two spherical triangles, on the same, or on equal spheres, have two sides and the included angle of the one equal to two sides and the included angle of the other, each to each, the remaining parts are equal, each to each.

Let the spherical triangles ABC and EFG, have the side EF equal to AB, the side EG equal to AC, and the angle FEG equal to BAC: then will the side FG be equal to BC, the angle EFG to ABC, and the angle EGF to ACB.

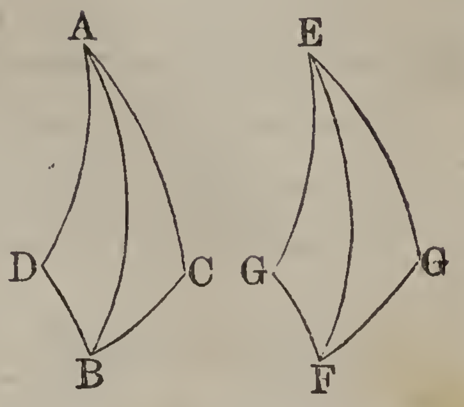


For, the triangle EFG may be placed upon ABC, or upon its symmetrical triangle ADB, so as to coincide with it throughout, as may be shown by the same course of reasoning as that employed in Book I., Proposition V.: hence, the side FG is equal to BC, the angle EFG to ABC, and the angle EGF to ACB; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION IX. THEOREM.

If two spherical triangles on the same, or on equal spheres, have two angles and the included side of the one equal to two angles and the included side of the other, each to each, the remaining parts will be equal, each to each.

Let the spherical triangles ABC and EFG, have the angle FEG equal to BAC, the angle EFG equal to ABC, and the side EF equal to AB: then will the side *EG* be equal to *AC*, the side *FG* to *BC*, and the angle *FGE* to *BCA*.

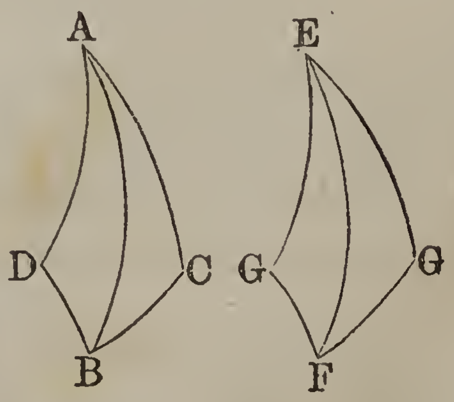


For, the triangle *EFG* may be placed upon *ABC*, or upon its symmetrical triangle *ADB*, so as to coincide with it throughout, as may be shown by the same course of reasoning as that employed in Book I., Proposition VI.: hence, the side *EG* is equal to *AC*, the side *FG* to *BC*, and the angle *FGE* to *BCA*; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION X. THEOREM.

If two spherical triangles on the same, or on equal spheres, have their sides equal, each to each, their angles will be equal, each to each, the equal angles lying opposite the equal sides.

Let the spherical triangles *EFG* and *ABC* have the side *EF* equal to *AB*, the side *EG* equal to *AC*, and the side *FG* equal to *BC*: then will the angle *FEG* be equal to *BAC*, the angle *EFG* to *ABC*, and the angle *EGF* to *ACB*, and the equal angles will lie opposite the equal sides.

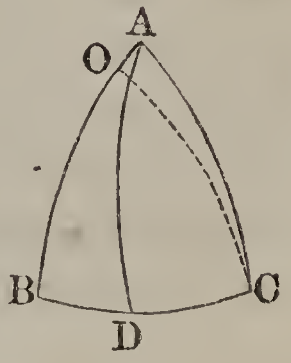


For, it may be shown by the same course of reasoning as that employed in B. I., P. X., that the triangle *EFG* is equal in all respects, either to the triangle *ABC*, or to its symmetrical triangle *ABD*: hence, the angle *FEG*, opposite to the side *FG*, is equal to the angle *BAC*, opposite to BC; the angle EFG, opposite to EG, is equal to the angle ABC, opposite to AC; and the angle EGF, opposite to EF, is equal to the angle ACB, opposite to AB; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XI. THEOREM.

In any isosceles spherical triangle, the angles opposite the equal sides are equal; and conversely, if two angles of a spherical triangle are equal, the triangle is isosceles.

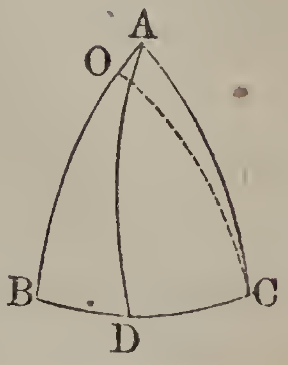
1°. Let ABC be a spherical triangle, having the side AB equal to AC: then will the angle C be equal to the angle B.



For, draw the arc of a great circle from the vertex A, to the middle point D, of the base BC: then in the two triangles ADB and ADC, we shall have the side AB equal to AC, by hypothesis, the side BD equal to DC, by construction, and the side AD common; consequently, the triangles have their angles equal, each to each (P. X.): hence, the angle C is equal to the angle B; *which was to be proved.*

2°. Let ABC be a spherical triangle having the angle C equal to the angle B: then will the side AB be equal to the side AC, and consequently the triangle will be isosceles.

For, suppose that AB and AC are not equal, but that one of them, as AB, is the greater. On AB lay off the arc BO equal to AC, and draw the arc of a great circle from O to C: then in the triangles ACB and OBC, we shall have the side AC equal to OB, by construction, the side BC common, and the included angle ACB equal to the included angle OBC, by hypothesis: hence, the remaining parts of the triangles are equal, each to each, and consequently, the angle OCB is equal to the angle ABC. But, the angle ACB is equal to ABC, by hypothesis, and therefore, the angle OCB is equal to ACB, or a part is equal to the whole, which is impossible: hence, the supposition that AB and AC are unequal, is absurd; they are therefore equal, and consequently, the triangle ABC is isosceles; *which was to be proved.*



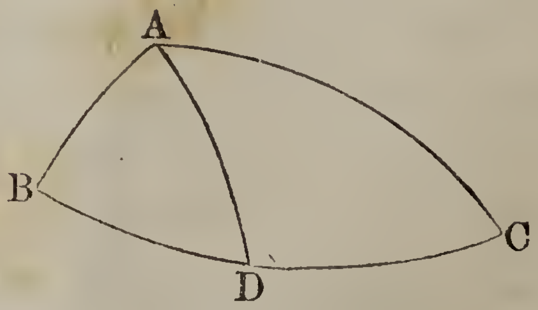
Cor. The triangles ADB and ADC, having all of their parts equal, each to each, the angle ADB is equal to ADC, and the angle DAB is equal to DAC; that is, *if an arc of a great circle be drawn from the vertex of an isosceles spherical triangle to the middle of its base, it will be perpendicular to the base, and will bisect the vertical angle of the triangle.*

PROPOSITION XII. THEOREM.

In any spherical triangle, the greater side is opposite the greater angle; and conversely, the greater angle is opposite the greater side.

1°. Let ABC be a spherical triangle, in which the angle A is greater than the angle B: then will the side BC be greater than the side AC.

For, draw the arc AD, making the angle BAD equal to ABD: then will AD be equal to BD (P. XI.). But, the sum of AD and DC is



greater than AC (P. I.); or, putting for AD its equal BD, we have the sum of BD and DC, or BC, greater than AC; *which was to be proved.*

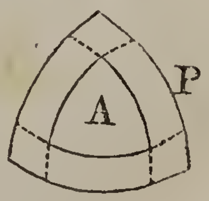
2°. In the triangle ABC, let the side BC be greater than AC: then will the angle A be greater than the angle B.

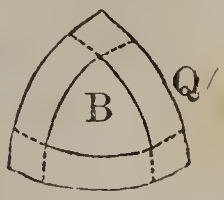
For, if the angles A and B were equal, the sides BC and AC would be equal; or if the angle A was less than the angle B, the side BC would be less than AC, either of which conclusions is absurd: hence, the angle A is greater than the angle B; *which was to be proved.*

PROPOSITION XIII. THEOREM.

If two triangles on the same, or on equal spheres, are mutually equiangular, they are also mutually equilateral.

Let the spherical triangles A and B, be mutually equiangular: then will they also be mutually equilateral.





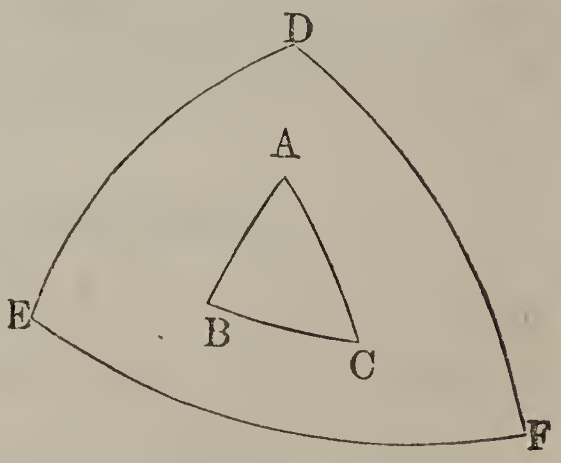
For, let P be the polar triangle of A, and Q the polar triangle of B: then, because the triangles A and B are mutually equiangular, their polar triangles P and Q, must be mutually equilateral (P. VI.), and consequently mutually equiangular (P. X.). But, the triangles P and Q being mutually equiangular, their polar triangles A and B, are mutually equilateral (P. VI.); *which was to be proved.*

Scholium. This proposition does not hold good for plane triangles, for all similar plane triangles are mutually equiangular, but not necessarily mutually equilateral. Two spherical triangles on the same or on equal spheres, cannot be similar without being equal.

PROPOSITION XIV. THEOREM.

The sum of the angles of a spherical triangle is less than six right angles, and greater than two right angles.

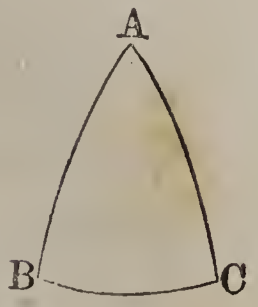
Let ABC be a spherical triangle, and DEF its polar triangle: then will the sum of the angles A, B, and C, be less than six right angles and greater than two.



For, any angle, as A, being measured by a semi-circumference, minus the side EF (P. VI.), is less than two right angles: hence, the sum of the three angles is less than six right angles; and because the measure of each angle is equal to a semi-circumference, minus the side lying opposite to it, in the polar triangle, the measure of the sum of the three angles is equal to three semi-circumferences, minus the sum of the sides of the polar triangle DEF. But the latter sum is less than a circumference; consequently, the measure of the sum of the angles A, B, and C, is greater than a semi-circumference, and therefore the sum of the angles is greater than two right angles: hence, the sum of the angles A, B, and C, is less than six right angles, and greater than two; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. The sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle is not constant, like that of the angles of a rectilineal triangle, but varies between two right angles and six, without ever reaching either of these limits. Two angles, therefore, do not serve to determine the third.

Cor. 2. A spherical triangle may have two, or even three of its angles right angles; also two, or even three of its angles obtuse.



Cor. 3. If the triangle ABC is *bi-rectangular*, that is, has two right angles B and C, the opposite sides of the polar triangle will be quadrants, and their point of intersection will be the pole of the other side (P. III., C. 4). The angles opposite the equal sides are right angles (P. III., C. 3): hence, the sides AB and AC are quadrants.

If the angle A is also a right angle, the triangle ABC is *tri-rectangular;* each of its angles is a right angle, and its sides are quadrants. Four tri-rectangular triangles make up the surface of a hemisphere, and eight the entire surface of a sphere.

Scholium. The right angle is taken as the unit of measure of spherical angles, and is denoted by 1.

The excess of the sum of the angles of a spherical triangle over two right angles, is called the *spherical excess.* If we denote the spherical excess by E, and the three angles expressed in terms of the right angle, as a unit, by A, B, and C, we shall have,

$$E = A + B + C - 2.$$

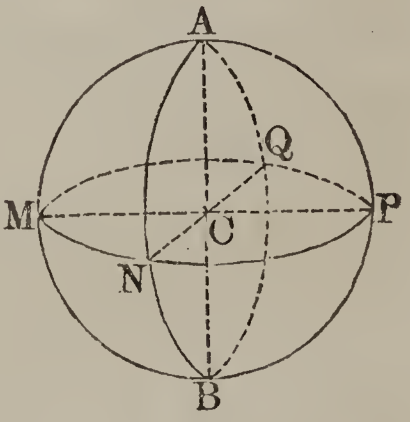
The *spherical excess* of any spherical polygon is equal to the excess of the sum of its angles over two right angles taken as many times as the polygon has sides, less two. If we denote the spherical excess by E, the sum of the angles by S, and the number of sides by n, we shall have,

$$E = S - 2(n - 2) = S - 2n + 4.$$

PROPOSITION XV. THEOREM.

Any lune, is to the surface of the sphere, as the angle of the lune is to four right angles, or as the arc which measures that angle is to the circumference of a great circle.

Let $AMBN$ be a lune, and MCN the angle of the lune then will the area of the lune be to the surface of the sphere, as the arc MN is to the circumference of a great circle $MNPQ$; or, which is the same thing, as the angle MCN is to four right angles.



In the first place, suppose the arc MN and the circumference $MNPQ$ to be commensurable. For example, let them be to each other as 5 is to 48. Divide the circumference $MNPQ$ into 48 equal parts, beginning at M; MN will contain five of these parts. Join each point of division with the points A and B, by a quadrant: there will be formed 96 equal isosceles spherical triangles (P. VII., S. 2) on the surface of the sphere, of which the lune will contain 10: hence, in this case, the area of the lune is to the surface of the sphere, as 10 is to 96, or as 5 is to 48; that is, as the arc MN is to the circumference $MNPQ$, or as the angle of the lune is to four right angles.

In like manner, the same relation may be shown to exist when the arc MN, and the circumference $MNPQ$, are to each other as any other whole numbers.

If the arc MN, and the circumference $MNPQ$, are not commensurable, the same relation may be shown to exist by a course of reasoning entirely analogous to that employed in Book IV., Proposition III. Hence, in all cases, the area of a lune is to the surface of the sphere, as the angle of the lune is to four right angles, or as the arc which measures that angle is to the circumference of a great circle; *which was to be proved.*

Cor. 1. Lunes, on the same or on equal spheres, are to each other as their angles.

Cor. 2. If we denote the area of a tri-rectangular triangle by T, the area of a lune by L, and the angle of the lune by A, the right angle being denoted by 1, we shall have,

$$L : 8T :: A : 4;$$

whence,

$$L = T \times 2A;$$

hence, the area of a lune is equal to the area of a tri-rectangular triangle multiplied by twice the angle of the lune.

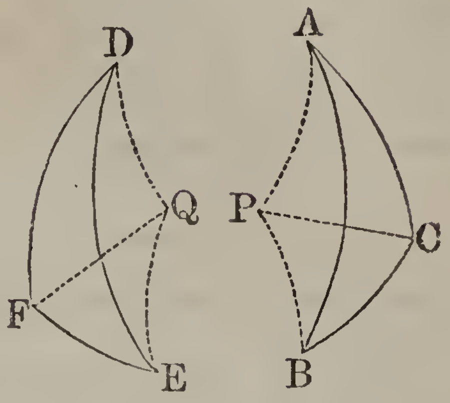
Scholium. The spherical wedge, whose angle is MCN, is to the entire sphere, as the angle of the wedge is to four right angles, as may be shown by a course of reasoning entirely analogous to that just employed: hence, we infer that the volume of a spherical wedge is equal to the lune which forms its base, multiplied by one-third of the radius.

PROPOSITION XVI. THEOREM.

Symmetrical triangles are equal in area.

Let ABC and DEF be symmetrical triangles, the side DE being equal to AB, the side DF to AC, and the side EF to BC: then will the triangles be equal in area.

For, conceive a small circle to be drawn through A, B, and C, and let P be its pole; draw arcs of great circles from P to A, B, and C: these arcs will be equal (D. 7). Draw the arc of a great circle FQ, making the angle DFQ equal to ACP, and lay off on it, FQ equal to CP; draw arcs of great circles QD and QE.



In the triangles PAC and FDQ, we have the side FD equal to AC, by hypothesis; the side FQ equal to PC, by construction, and the angle DFQ equal to ACP, by construction: hence (P. VIII.), the side DQ is equal to AP, the angle FDQ to PAC, and the angle FQD to APC. Now, because the triangles QFD and PAC are isosceles and equal in all their parts, they may be placed so as to coincide throughout, the side DF falling on AC, and the side QD on PA: hence, they are equal in area.

If we take from the angle DFE the angle DFQ, and from the angle ACB the angle ACP, the remaining angles QFE and PCB, will be equal. In the triangles FQE and PCB, we have the side QF equal to PC, by construction, the side FE equal to BC, by hypothesis, and the angle QFE equal to PCB, from what has just been shown; hence, the triangles are equal in all their parts, and being isosceles, they may be placed so as to coincide throughout, the side QE falling on PB, and the side QF on PC; these triangles are, therefore, equal in area.

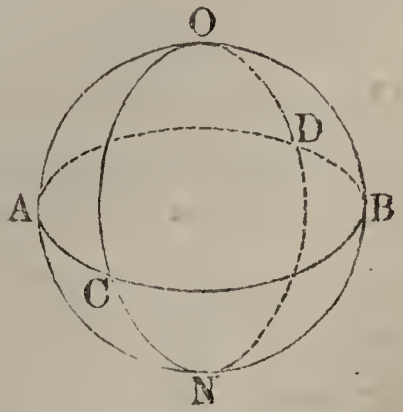
In the triangles QDE and PAB, we have the sides QD, QE, PA, and PB, all equal, and the angle DQE equal to APB, because they are the sums of equal angles: hence, the triangles are equal in all their parts, and because they are isosceles, they may be so placed as to coincide throughout, the side QD falling on PB, and the side QE on PA; these triangles are, therefore, equal in area.

Hence, the sum of the triangles QFD and QFE, is equal to the sum of the triangles PAC and PBC. If from the former sum we take away the triangle QDE, there will remain the triangle DFE; and if from the latter sum we take away the triangle PAB, there will remain the triangle ABC: hence, the triangles ABC and DEF are equal in area; *which was to be proved.*

Scholium. If the point P falls within the triangle ABC, the point Q will fall within the triangle DEF. In this case, the triangle DEF is equal to the sum of the triangles QFD, QFE, and QDE, and the triangle ABC is equal to the sum of the equal triangles PAC, PBC, and PAB; the proposition, therefore, still holds good.

PROPOSITION XVII. THEOREM.

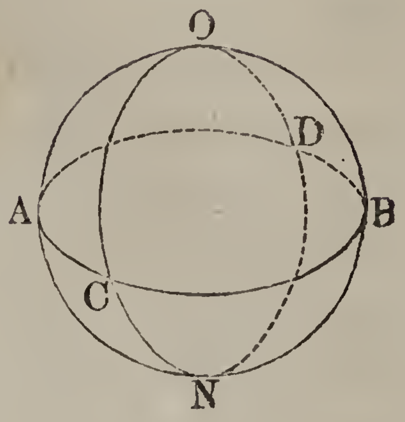
If the circumferences of two great circles intersect on the surface of a hemisphere, the sum of the opposite triangles thus formed, is equal to a lune whose angle is equal to that formed by the circles.



Let the circumferences AOB, COD, intersect on the surface of a hemisphere: then will the sum of the opposite triangles AOC, BOD, be equal to the lune whose angle is BOD.

For, produce the arcs OB, OD, on the other hemisphere, till they meet at N. Now, since AOB and OBN are semi-circumferences, if we take away the common part

OB, we shall have *BN* equal to *AO*. For a like reason, we have *DN* equal to *CO*, and *BD* equal to *AC*: hence, the two triangles *AOC*, *BDN*, have their sides respectively equal: they are therefore symmetrical; consequently, they are equal in area (P. XVI.). But the sum of the triangles *BDN*, *BOD*, is equal to the lune *OBNDO*, whose angle is *BOD*: hence, the sum of *AOC* and *BOD* is equal to the lune whose angle is *BOD*; *which was to be proved.*



Scholium. It is evident that the two spherical pyramids, which have the triangles *AOC*, *BOD*, for bases, are together equal to the spherical wedge whose angle is *BOD*.

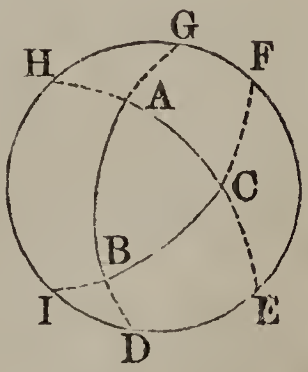
PROPOSITION XVIII. THEOREM.

The area of a spherical triangle is equal to its spherical excess multiplied by a tri-rectangular triangle.

Let *ABC* be a spherical triangle: then will its surface be equal to

$$(A + B + C - 2) \times T.$$

For, produce its sides till they meet the great circle *DEFG*, drawn at pleasure, without the triangle. By the last theorem, the two triangles *ADE*, *AGH*, are together equal to the lune whose angle is *A*; but the area of this lune is equal to $2A \times T$ (P. XV., C. 2): hence, the sum of the triangles *ADE* and *AGH*, is equal to $2A \times T$. In like manner, it may be shown that the



sum of the triangles BFG and BID, is equal to $2B \times T$; and that the sum of the triangles CIH and CFE, is equal to $2C \times T$.

But the sum of these six triangles exceeds the hemisphere, or four times T, by twice the triangle ABC. We shall therefore have,

$$2 \times area\ ABC = 2A \times T + 2B \times T + 2C \times T - 4T;$$

or, by reducing and factoring,

$$area\ ABC = (A + B + C - 2) \times T;$$

which was to be proved.

Scholium 1. The same relation which exists between the spherical triangle ABC, and the tri-rectangular triangle, exists also between the spherical pyramid which has ABC for its base, and the tri-rectangular pyramid. The triedral angle of the pyramid is to the triedral angle of the tri-rectangular pyramid, as the triangle ABC to the tri-rectangular triangle. From these relations, the following consequences are deduced:

1°. Triangular spherical pyramids are to each other as their bases; and since a polygonal pyramid may always be divided into triangular pyramids, it follows that any two spherical pyramids are to each other as their bases.

2°. Polyedral angles at the centre of the same, or of equal spheres, are to each other as the spherical polygons intercepted by their faces.

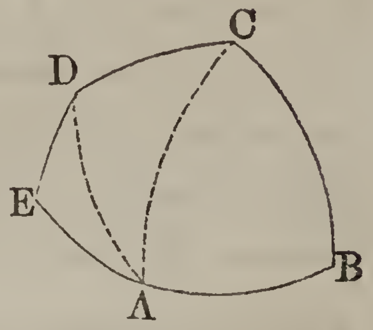
Scholium 2. A polyedral angle whose faces are perpendicular to each other, is called a *right polyedral angle;* and if placed at the centre of a sphere, its faces will intercept a tri-rectangular triangle. The right polyedral angle is taken as the unit of polyedral angles, and the tri-rectangular spherical triangle is taken as its measure. If the vertex of a polyedral angle be taken as the centre of a sphere, the portion of the surface intercepted by its faces will be the measure of the polyedral angle, a tri-rectangular triangle of the same sphere, being the unit.

PROPOSITION XIX. THEOREM.

The area of a spherical polygon is equal to its spherical excess multiplied by the tri-rectangular triangle.

Let $ABCDE$ be a spherical polygon, the sum of whose angles is S, and the number of whose sides is n: then will its area be equal to

$$(S - 2n + 4) \times T.$$



For, draw the diagonals AC, AD, dividing the polygon into spherical triangles: there will be $n - 2$ such triangles. Now, the area of each triangle is equal to its spherical excess into the tri-rectangular triangle: hence, the sum of the areas of all the triangles, or the area of the polygon, is equal to the sum of all the angles of the triangles, or the sum of the angles of the polygon diminished by $2(n - 2)$ into the tri-rectangular triangle; or,

$$\textit{area } ABCDE = [S - 2(n - 2)] \times T;$$

whence, by reduction,

$$\textit{area } ABCDE = (S - 2n + 4) \times T;$$

which was to be proved.

GENERAL SCHOLIUM.

From any point on a hemisphere, two arcs of great circles can always be drawn which shall be perpendicular to the circumference of the base of the hemisphere, and they will in general be unequal. Now, it may be proved, by a course of reasoning analogous to that employed in Book I., Proposition XV.:

1°. That the shorter of the two arcs is the shortest arc that can be drawn from the given point to the circumference.

2°. That two oblique arcs drawn from the same point, to points of the circumference at equal distances from the foot of the perpendicular, are equal:

3°. That of two oblique arcs, that is the longer which meets the circumference at the greater distance from the foot of the perpendicular.

This property of the sphere is used in the discussion of triangles in spherical trigonometry.

TRIGONOMETRY

AND

MENSURATION.

INTRODUCTION TO TRIGONOMETRY.

LOGARITHMS.

1. The Logarithm of a number is the exponent of the power to which it is necessary to raise a fixed number, to produce the given number.

The fixed number is called the *base of the system.* Any positive number, except 1, may be taken as the base of a system. In the common system, the base is 10.

2. If we denote any positive number by n, and the corresponding exponent of 10, by x, we shall have the exponential equation,

$$10^x = n. \quad . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \quad (1.)$$

In this equation, x is, by definition, the logarithm of n, which may be expressed thus,

$$x = \log n. \quad . \; . \; . \; . \; . \quad (2.)$$

3. From the definition of a logarithm, it follows that, *the logarithm of any power of* 10 *is equal to the exponent of that power:* hence the formula,

$$\log (10)^p = p. \quad . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \quad (3.)$$

If a number is an exact power of 10, its logarithm is a *whole number.*

If a number is not an exact power of 10, its logarithm will not be a whole number, but will be made up of *an entire part* plus *a fractional part*, which is generally expressed decimally. The entire part of a logarithm is called *the characteristic*, the decimal part, is called the *mantissa.*

4. If, in Equation (3), we make p successively equal to 0, 1, 2, 3, &c., and also equal to -0, -1, -2, -3, &c., we may form the following

TABLE.

$\log 1 = 0$	
$\log 10 = 1$	$\log .1 = -1$
$\log 100 = 2$	$\log .01 = -2$
$\log 1000 = 3$	$\log .001 = -3$
&c., &c.	&c., &c.

If a number lies between 1 and 10, its logarithm lies between 0 and 1, that is, it is equal to 0 *plus* a decimal; if a number lies between 10 and 100, its logarithm is equal to 1 *plus* a decimal; if between 100 and 1000, its logarithm is equal to 2 *plus* a decimal; and so on: hence, we have the following

RULE.

The characteristic of the logarithm of an entire number is positive, and numerically 1 *less than the number of places of figures in the given number.*

If a decimal fraction lies between .1 and 1, its logarithm lies between -1 and 0, that is, it is equal to -1 *plus* a decimal; if a number lies between .01 and .1, its logarithm is equal to -2, *plus* a decimal; if between .001 and .01, its logarithm is equal to -3, *plus* a decimal; and so on: hence, the following

RULE.

The characteristic of the logarithm of a decimal fraction is negative, and numerically 1 *greater than the number of* 0's *that immediately follow the decimal point.*

The characteristic alone is negative, *the mantissa being always positive.* This fact is indicated by writing the negative sign over the characteristic: thus, $\bar{2}.371465$, is equivalent to $-2 + .371465$.

It is to be observed, that the characteristic of the logarithm of a mixed number is the same as that of its entire part. Thus, the mixed number 74.103, lies between 10 and 100; hence, its logarithm lies between 1 and 2, as does the logarithm of 74.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

5. Let m and n denote any two numbers, and x and y their logarithms. We shall have, from the definition of a logarithm, the following equations,

$$10^x = m. \quad \ldots\ldots \quad (4.)$$

$$10^y = n. \quad \ldots\ldots \quad (5.)$$

Multiplying (4) and (5), member by member, we have,

$$10^{x+y} = mn;$$

whence, by the definition,

$$x + y = \log(mn). \quad \ldots\ldots \quad (6.)$$

That is, *the logarithm of the product of two numbers is equal to the sum of the logarithms of the numbers.*

6. Dividing (4) by (5), member by member, we have,

$$10^{x-y} = \frac{m}{n};$$

whence, by the definition,

$$x - y = \log\left(\frac{m}{n}\right). \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (7.)$$

That is, *the logarithm of a quotient is equal to the logarithm of the dividend diminished by that of the divisor.*

7. Raising both members of (4) to the power denoted by p, we have,

$$10^{xp} = m^p;$$

whence, by the definition,

$$xp = \log m^p. \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (8.)$$

That is, *the logarithm of any power of a number is equal to the logarithm of the number multiplied by the exponent of the power.*

8. Extracting the root, indicated by r, of both members of (4), we have,

$$10^{\frac{x}{r}} = \sqrt[r]{m};$$

whence, by the definition,

$$\frac{x}{r} = \log \sqrt[r]{m}. \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (9.)$$

That is, *the logarithm of any root of a number is equal to the logarithm of the number divided by the index of the root.*

The preceding principles enable us to abbreviate the operations of multiplication and division, by converting them into the simpler ones of addition and subtraction.

TABLE OF LOGARITHMS.

9. A Table of Logarithms, is a table by means of which we can find the logarithm corresponding to any number, or the number corresponding to any logarithm.

In the table appended, the complete logarithm is given for all numbers from 1 up to 100. For other numbers, the mantissas alone are given; the characteristic may be found by one of the rules of Art. 4.

Before explaining the use of the table, it is to be shown that the mantissa of the logarithm of any number is not changed by multiplying or dividing the number by any exact power of 10.

Let n represent any number whatever, and 10^p any power of 10, p being any whole number, either positive or negative. Then, in accordance with the principles of Arts. 5 and 3, we shall have,

$$\log (n \times 10^p) = \log n + \log 10^p = p + \log n ;$$

but p is, by hypothesis, a whole number: hence, the decimal part of the $\log (n \times 10^p)$ is the same as that of $\log n$; *which was to be proved.*

Hence, in finding the mantissa of the logarithm of a number, we may regard the number as a decimal, and move the decimal point to the right or left, at pleasure. Thus, the mantissa of the logarithm of 456357, is the same as that of the number 4563.57; and the mantissa of the logarithm of 2.00357, is the same as that of 2003.57.

MANNER OF USING THE TABLE.

1°. *To find the logarithm of a number less than* 100.

10. Look on the first page, in the column headed "N," for the given number; the number opposite is the logarithm required. Thus,

log 67 = 1.826075.

2°. *To find the logarithm of a number between* 100 *and* 10,000.

11. Find the characteristic by the first rule of Art. 4.

To find the mantissa, look in the column headed "N," for the first three figures of the number; then pass along a horizontal line until you come to the column headed with the fourth figure of the number; at this place will be found four figures of the mantissa, to which, two other figures, taken from the column headed "0," are to be prefixed. If the figures found stand opposite a row of six figures, in the column headed "0," the first two of this row are the ones to be prefixed; if not, ascend the column till a row of six figures is found; the first two, of this row, are the ones to be prefixed.

If, however, in passing back from the four figures, first found, any *dots* are passed, the two figures to be prefixed must be taken from the line immediately below. If the figures first found fall at a place where dots occur, the dots must be replaced by 0's, and the figures to be prefixed must be taken from the *line below.* Thus,

Log 8979 = 3.953228
Log 3098 = 3.491081
Log 2188 = 3.340047

3°. *To find the logarithm of a number greater than* 10,000.

12. Find the characteristic by the first rule of Art. 4.

To find the mantissa, place a decimal point after the fourth figure (Art. 9), thus converting the number into a mixed number. Find the mantissa of the entire part, by the method last given. Then take from the column headed "D," the corresponding *tabular difference*, and multiply this by the decimal part and add the product to the mantissa just found. The result will be the required mantissa.

It is to be observed that when the decimal part of the product just spoken of is equal to or exceeds .5, we add 1 to the entire part, otherwise the decimal part is rejected.

EXAMPLE.

1. To find the logarithm of 672887.

The characteristic is 5. Placing a decimal point after the fourth figure, the number becomes 6728.87. The mantissa of the logarithm of 6728 is 827886, and the corresponding number in the column "D" is 65. Multiplying 65 by .87, we have 56.55; or, since the decimal part exceeds .5, 57. We add 57 to the mantissa already found, giving 827943, and we finally have,

$$\log 672887 = 5.827943.$$

The numbers in the column "D" are the differences between the logarithms of two consecutive whole numbers, and are found by subtracting the number under the heading "4" from that under the heading "5."

In the example last given, the mantissa of the logarithm of 6728 is 827886, and that of 6729 is 827951, and their difference is 65; 87 hundredths of this difference is

57: hence, the mantissa of the logarithm of 6728.87 is found by adding 57 to 827886. The principle employed is, that the differences of numbers are proportional to the differences of their logarithms, when these differences are small.

4°. *To find the logarithm of a decimal.*

13. Find the characteristic by the second rule of Art. 4. To find the mantissa, drop the decimal point, thus reducing the decimal to a whole number. Find the mantissa of the logarithm of this number, and it will be the mantissa required. Thus,

$$\log\ .0327 = \bar{2}.514548$$
$$\log 378.024 = 2.577520$$

5°. *To find the number corresponding to a given logarithm.*

14. The rule is the reverse of those just given. Look in the table for the mantissa of the given logarithm. If it cannot be found, take out the next less mantissa, and also the corresponding number, which set aside. Find the difference between the mantissa taken out and that of the given logarithm; annex as many 0's as may be necessary, and divide this result by the corresponding number in the column "D." Annex the quotient to the number set aside, and then point off, from the left hand, a number of places of figures equal to the characterististic plus 1: the result will be the number required. If the characteristic is negative, the result will be a pure decimal, and the number of 0's which immediately follow the decimal point will be one less than the number of units in the characteristic.

EXAMPLES.

1. Let it be required to find the number corresponding to the logarithm 5.233568.

The next less mantissa in the table is 233504; the corresponding number is 1712, and the tabular difference is 253.

OPERATION.

Given mantissa, ... 233568
Next less mantissa, ... 233504 . . 1712
253) 6400000 (25296

∴. The required mumber is 171225.296.

The number corresponding to the logarithm $\bar{2}.233568$ is .0171225.

2. What is the number corresponding to the logarithm $\bar{2}.785407$? *Ans.* .06101084.

3. What is the number corresponding to the logarithm $\bar{1}.846741$? *Ans.* .702653.

MULTIPLICATION BY MEANS OF LOGARITHMS.

15. From the principle proved in Art. 5, we deduce the following

RULE.

Find the logarithms of the factors, and take their sum; then find the number corresponding to the resulting logarithm, and it will be the product required.

EXAMPLES.

1. Multiply 23.14 by 5.062.

OPERATION.

$$\begin{array}{lcr l}
\log 23.14 & \cdots & 1.364363 & \\
\log 5.062 & \cdots & 0.704322 & \\
\cline{3-3}
 & & 2.068685 & \therefore\ 117.1347,\ \text{product.}
\end{array}$$

2. Find the continued product of 3.902, 597.16, and 0.0314728.

OPERATION.

$$\begin{array}{lr c r l}
\log & 3.902 & \cdots & 0.591287 & \\
\log & 597.16 & \cdots & 2.776091 & \\
\log & 0.0314728 & \cdots & \bar{2}.497936 & \\
\cline{4-4}
 & & & 1.865314 & \therefore\ 73.3354,\ \text{product.}
\end{array}$$

Here, the $\bar{2}$ cancels the $+ 2$, and the 1 carried from the decimal part is set down.

3. Find the continued product of 3.586, 2.1046, 0.8372, and 0.0294. *Ans.* 0.1857615.

DIVISION BY MEANS OF LOGARITHMS.

16. From the principle proved in Art. 6, we have the following

RULE.

Find the logarithms of the dividend and divisor, and subtract the latter from the former; then find the number corresponding to the resulting logarithm, and it will be the quotient required.

EXAMPLES.

1. Divide 24163 by 4567.

OPERATION.

log 24163 . . . 4.383151
log 4567 . . . 3.659631
0.723520 .·. 5.29078, quotient.

2. Divide 0.7438 by 12.9476.

OPERATION.

log 0.7438 . . . $\bar{1}.871456$
log 12.9476 . . . 1.112189
$\bar{2}.759267$.·. 0.057447, quotient.

Here, 1 taken from $\bar{1}$, gives $\bar{2}$ for a result. The subtraction, as in this case, is always to be performed in the algebraic sense.

3. Divide 37.149 by 523.76.

Ans. 0.0709274.

The operation of division, particularly when combined with that of multiplication, can often be simplified by using the principle of

THE ARITHMETICAL COMPLEMENT.

17. The Arithmetical Complement of a logarithm is the result obtained by subtracting it from 10. Thus, 8.130456 is the arithmetical complement of 1.869544. The arithmetical complement of a logarithm may be written out *by commencing at the left hand and subtracting each figure from* 9, *until the last significant figure is reached, which must be taken from* 10. The arithmetical complement is denoted by the symbol (a. c.).

Let a and b represent any two logarithms whatever, and $a - b$ their difference. Since we may add 10 to, and subtract it from, $a - b$, without altering its value, we have,

$$a - b = a + (10 - b) - 10. \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (10.)$$

But, $10 - b$ is, by definition, the arithmetical complement of b: hence, Equation (10) shows that the difference between two logarithms is equal to *the first*, plus *the arithmetical complement of the second*, minus 10.

Hence, to divide one number by another by means of the arithmetical complement, we have the following

RULE.

Find the logarithm of the dividend, and the arithmetical complement of the logarithm of the divisor, add them together, and diminish the sum by 10; *the number corresponding to the resulting logarithm will be the quotient required.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Divide 327.5 by 22.07.

OPERATION.

log 327.5 . . .	2.515211	
(a. c.) log 22.07 . . .	8.656198	
	1.171409	∴ 14.839, quotient.

2. Divide 37.149 by 523.76.

Ans. 0.0709273.

3. Multiply 358884 by 5672, and divide the product by 89721.

OPERATION.

log 358884	5.554954	
log 5672	3.753736	
(a. c.) log 89721	5.047106	
	4.355796	∴ 22688, result.

4. Solve the proportion,

$$3976 : 7952 :: 5903 : x.$$

OPERATION.

log 7952	3.900476	
log 5903	3.771073	
(a. c.) log 3976	6.400554	
	4.072103	∴ $x = 11806$

The operation of subtracting 10 is always performed mentally.

RAISING TO POWERS BY MEANS OF LOGARITHMS.

18. From the principle proved in Art. 7, we have the following

RULE.

Find the logarithm of the number, and multiply it by the exponent of the power; then find the number corresponding to the resulting logarithm, and it will be the power required.

EXAMPLES.

1. Find the 5th power of 9.

OPERATION.

$$\begin{array}{lrl} \log 9 \;\cdot\;\cdot\;\cdot & 0.954243 & \\ & 5 & \\ \hline & 4.771215 & \therefore\ 59049,\ \text{power.} \end{array}$$

2. Find the 7th power of 8. *Ans.* 2097152.

EXTRACTING ROOTS BY MEANS OF LOGARITHMS.

19. From the principle proved in Art. 8, we have the following

RULE.

Find the logarithm of the number, and divide it by the index of the root; then find the number corresponding to the resulting logarithm, and it will be the root required.

EXAMPLES.

1. Find the cube root of 4096.

The logarithm of 4096 is 3.612360, and one-third of this is 1.204120. The corresponding number is 16, which is the root sought.

When the characteristic is negative and not divisible by the index, add to it the smallest negative number that will make it divisible, and then prefix the same number, with a plus sign, to the mantissa.

2. Find the 4th root of .00000081.

The logarithm of .00000081 is $\bar{7}.908485$, which is equal to $\bar{8} + 1.908485$, and one-fourth of this is $\bar{2}.477121$.

The number corresponding to this logarithm is .03: hence, .03 is the root required.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

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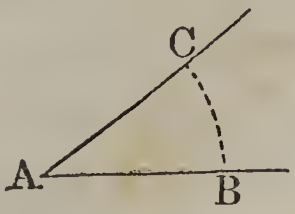
20 Plane Trigonometry is that branch of Mathematics which treats of the *solution* of plane triangles.

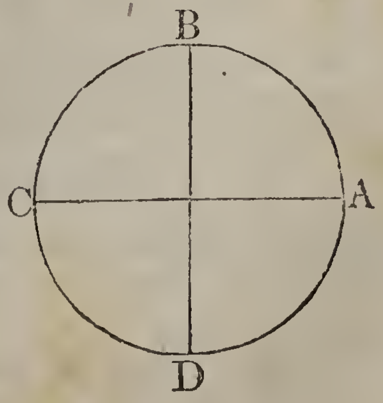
In every plane triangle there are six parts : *three sides* and *three angles.* When three of these parts are given, one being a side, the remaining parts may be found by computation. The operation of finding the unknown parts, is called the *solution* of the triangle.

21. A plane angle is measured by the arc of a circle included between its sides, the centre of the circle being at the vertex, and its radius being equal to 1.

Thus, if the vertex *A* be taken as a centre, and the radius *AB* be equal to 1, the intercepted arc *BC* ill measure the angle *A* (B. III., P. XVII., S.).



Let *ABCD* represent a circle whose radius is equal to 1, and *AC*, *BD*, two diameters perpendicular to each other. These diameters divide the circumference into four equal parts, called *quadrants ;* and because each of the angles at the centre is a right angle, it follows that a *right angle* is measured by *a quad-*



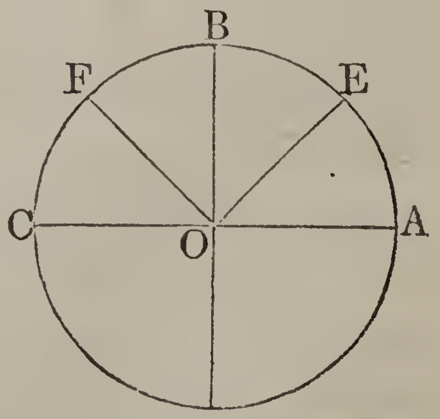
rant. An *acute angle* is measured by *an arc less than a quadrant*, and an *obtuse angle*, by *an arc greater than a quadrant.*

22. In Geometry, the unit of angular measure is a *right angle;* so in Trigonometry, *the primary unit is a quadrant*, which is the measure of a right angle.

For convenience, the quadrant is divided into 90 equal parts, each of which is called *a degree;* each degree into 60 equal parts, called *minutes;* and each minute into 60 equal parts, called *seconds.* Degrees, minutes, and seconds, are denoted by the symbols °, ′, ″. Thus, the expression 7° 22′ 33″, is read, 7 *degrees*, 22 *minutes*, and 33 *seconds.* Fractional parts of a second are expressed decimally.

A quadrant contains 324,000 seconds, and an arc of 7° 22′ 33″ contains 26553 seconds; hence, the angle measured by the latter arc, is the $\frac{26553}{324000}$th part of a right angle. In like manner, any angle may be expressed in terms of a right angle.

23. The *complement of an arc* is the difference between that arc and 90°. The *complement of an angle* is the difference between that angle and a right angle.



Thus, *EB* is the complement of *AE*, and *FB* is the complement of *AF*. In like manner, *EOB* is the complement of *AOE*, and *FOB* is the complement of *AOF*.

In a right-angled triangle, the acute angles are complements of each other.

24. The *supplement of an arc* is the difference between

that arc and 180°. The *supplement of an angle* is the difference between that angle and two right angles.

Thus, EC is the supplement of AE, and FC the supplement of AF. In like manner, EOC is the supplement of AOE, and FOC the supplement of AOF.

In any plane triangle, either angle is the supplement of the sum of the other two.

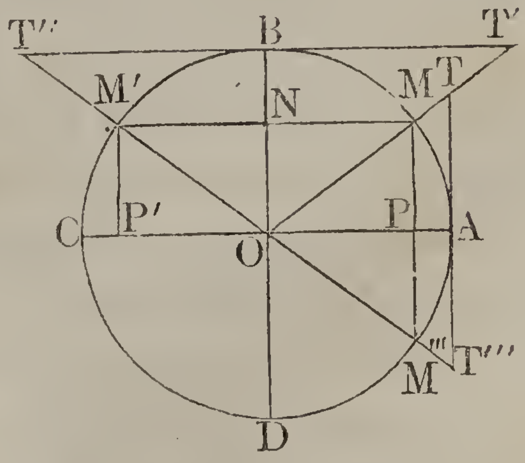
25. Instead of employing the arcs themselves, we usually employ certain *functions* of the arcs, as explained below. A *function* of a quantity is something which depends upon that quantity for its value.

The following functions are the only ones needed for solving triangles :

26. The *sine* of an arc is the distance of one extremity of the arc from the diameter, through the other extremity.

Thus, PM is the sine of AM, and $P'M'$ is the sine of AM'.

If AM is equal to $M'C$, AM and AM' will be supplements of each other ; and because MM' is parallel to AC, PM will be equal to $P'M'$ (B. I., P. XXIII.) : hence, *the sine of an arc is equal to the sine of its supplement.*



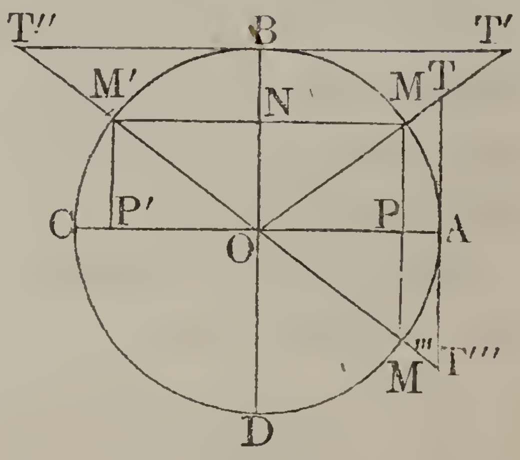
27. The *cosine* of an arc is the sine of the complement of the arc.

Thus, NM is the cosine of AM, and NM' is the cosine of AM'. These lines are respectively equal to OP and OP'.

It is evident, from the equal triangles of the figure, that *the cosine of an arc is equal to the cosine of its supplement.*

28. The *tangent* of an arc is the perpendicular to the radius at one extremity of the arc, limited by the prolongation of the diameter through the other extremity

Thus, AT is the tangent of the arc AM, and AT''' is the tangent of the arc AM'.



If AM is equal to $M'C$, AM and AM' will be supplements of each other. But AM''' and AM' are also supplements of each other: hence, the arc AM is equal to the arc AM''', and the corresponding angles, AOM and AOM''', are also equal. The right-angled triangles AOT and AOT''', have a common base AO, and the angles at the base equal; consequently, the remaining parts are respectively equal: hence, AT is equal to AT'''. But AT is the tangent of AM, and AT''' is the tangent of AM': hence, *the tangent of an arc is equal to the tangent of its supplement.*

It is to be observed that no account is taken of the algebraic signs of the cosines and tangents, the numerical values alone being referred to.

29. The *cotangent* of an arc is the tangent of its complement.

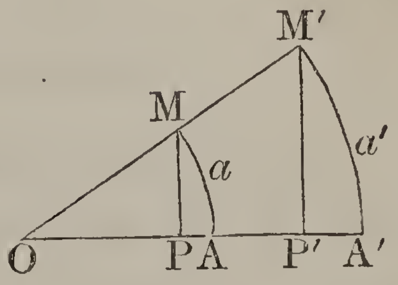
Thus, BT' is the cotangent of the arc AM, and BT'' is the cotangent of the arc AM'.

The sine, cosine, tangent, and cotangent of an arc, a, are, for convenience, written $\sin a$, $\cos a$, $\tan a$, and $\cot a$.

These functions of an arc have been defined on the supposition that the radius of the arc is equal to 1; in this case, they may also be considered as functions of the angle which the arc measures.

Thus, PM, NM, AT, and BT', are respectively the sine, cosine, tangent, and cotangent of the angle AOM, as well as of the arc AM.

30. It is often convenient to use some other radius than 1; in such case, the functions of the arc, to the radius 1, may be reduced to corresponding functions, to the radius R.



Let AOM represent any angle, AM an arc described from O as a centre with the radius 1, PM its sine; $A'M'$ an arc described from O as a centre, with any radius R, and $P'M'$ its sine. Then, because OPM and $OP'M'$ are similar triangles, we shall have,

$$OM : PM :: OM' : P'M', \quad \text{or,} \quad 1 : PM :: R : P'M';$$

whence,

$$PM = \frac{P'M'}{R}, \qquad \text{and,} \qquad P'M' = PM \times R;$$

and similarly for each of the other functions.

That is, *any function of an arc whose radius is* 1, *is equal to the corresponding function of an arc whose radius is* R, *divided by that radius.* Also, *any function of an arc whose radius is* R, *is equal to the corresponding function of an arc whose radius is* 1, *multiplied by the radius* R.

By making these changes in any formula, the formula will be rendered *homogeneous.*

TABLE OF NATURAL SINES.

31. A Natural Sine, Cosine, Tangent, or Cotangent, is the sine, cosine, tangent, or cotangent of an arc whose radius is 1.

A Table of Natural Sines is a table by means of which the natural sine, cosine, tangent, or cotangent of any arc, may be found.

Such a table might be used for all the purposes of trigonometrical computation, but it is found more convenient to employ a table of logarithmic sines, as explained in the next article.

TABLE OF LOGARITHMIC SINES.

32. A Logarithmic Sine, Cosine, Tangent, or Cotangent is the logarithm of the sine, cosine, tangent, or cotangent of an arc whose radius is 10,000,000,000.

A Table of Logarithmic Sines is a table from which the logarithmic sine, cosine, tangent, or cotangent of any arc may be found.

The logarithm of the tabular radius is 10.

Any *logarithmic* function of an arc may be found by multiplying the corresponding *natural* function by 10,000,000,000 (Art. 30), and then taking the logarithm of the result; or more simply, by taking the logarithm of the corresponding *natural* function, and then adding 10 to the result (Art. 5).

33. In the table appended, the logarithmic functions are given for every *minute* from 0° up to 90°. In addition, their rates of change for each *second*, are given in the column headed "D."

The method of computing the numbers in the column headed "D," will be understood from a single example. The logarithmic sines of 27° 34′, and of 27° 35′, are, respectively, 9.665375 and 9.665617. The difference between their mantissas is 242; this, divided by 60, the number of seconds in one minute, gives 4.03, which is the change in the mantissa for 1″, between the limits 27° 34′ and 27° 35′.

For the sine and cosine, there are separate columns of differences, which are written to the right of the respective columns; but for the tangent and cotangent, there is but a single column of differences, which is written between them. The logarithm of the tangent increases, just as fast as that of the cotangent decreases, and the reverse, their sum being always equal to 20. The reason of this is, that the product of the tangent and cotangent is always equal to the square of the radius; hence, the sum of their logarithms must always be equal to twice the logarithm of the radius, or 20.

The angle obtained by taking the degrees from the top of the page, and the minutes from any line on the left hand of the page, is the complement of that obtained by taking the degrees from the bottom of the page, and the minutes from the same line on the right hand of the page. But, by definition, the cosine and the cotangent of an arc are, respectively, the sine and the tangent of the complement of that arc (Arts. 26 and 28): hence, the columns designated *sine* and *tang*, at the top of the page, are designated *cosine* and *cotang* at the bottom.

USE OF THE TABLE.

To find the logarithmic functions of an arc which is expressed in degrees and minutes.

34. If the arc is less than 45°, look for the degrees at the top of the page, and for the minutes in the left hand column; then follow the corresponding horizontal line till you

come to the column designated at the top by *sine*, *cosine*, *tang*, or *cotang*, as the case may be; the number there found is the logarithm required. Thus,

log sin 19° 55′ . . . 9.532312
log tan 19° 55′ . . . 9.559097

If the angle is greater than 45°, look for the degrees at the bottom of the page, and for the minutes in the right hand column; then follow the corresponding horizontal line backwards till you come to the column designated at the bottom by *sine*, *cosine*, *tang*, or *cotang*, as the case may be; the number there found is the logarithm required. Thus,

log cos 52° 18′ . . . 9.786416
log tan 52° 18′ . . . 10.111884

To find the logarithmic functions of an arc which is expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds.

35. Find the logarithm corresponding to the degrees and minutes as before; then multiply the corresponding number taken from the column headed "D," by the number of seconds, and add the product to the preceding result, for the sine or tangent, and subtract it therefrom for the cosine or cotangent.

EXAMPLES.

1. Find the logarithmic sine of 40° 26′ 28″.

OPERATION.

log sin 40° 26′ 9.811952
Tabular difference 2.47
No. of seconds 28
Product . . . 69.16 to be added . . 69
log sin 40° 26′ 28″ 9.812021

The same rule is followed for decimal parts, as in Art. 12.

2. Find the logarithmic cosine of 53° 40′ 40″.

OPERATION.

log cos 53° 40′			9.772675
Tabular difference	2.86		
No. of seconds	40		
Product . . .	114.40	to be subtracted	114
log cos 53° 40′ 40″			9.772561

If the arc is greater than 90°, we find the required function of its supplement (Arts. 26 and 28).

3. Find the logarithmic tangent of 118° 18′ 25″.

OPERATION.

	180°		
Given arc	118° 18′ 25″		
Supplement	61° 41′ 35″		
log tan 61° 41′			10.268556
Tabular difference	5.04		
No. of seconds	35		
Product . . .	176.40	to be added .	176
log tan 118° 18′ 25″			10.268732

4. Find the logarithmic sine of 32° 18′ 35″.

Ans. 9.727945.

5. Find the logarithmic cosine of 95° 18′ 24″.

Ans. 8.966080.

6. Find the logarithmic cotangent of 126° 23′ 50″.

Ans. 10.132333.

To find the arc corresponding to any logarithmic function.

36. This is done by reversing the preceding rule: Look in the proper column of the table for the given logarithm; if it is found there, the degrees are to be taken from the top or bottom, and the minutes from the left or right hand column, as the case may be. If the given logarithm is not found in the table, then find the next less logarithm, and take from the table the corresponding degrees and minutes, and set them aside. Subtract the logarithm found in the table, from the given logarithm, and divide the remainder by the corresponding tabular difference. The quotient will be seconds, which must be *added* to the degrees and minutes set aside, in the case of a sine or tangent, and *subtracted*, in the case of a cosine or a cotangent.

EXAMPLES.

1. Find the arc corresponding to the logarithmic sine 9.422248.

OPERATION.

Given logarithm . . . 9.422248
Next less in table . . . 9.421857 . . . 15° 19′
Tabular difference 7.68) 391.00 (51″, to be added.
Hence, the required arc is 15° 19′ 51″.

2. Find the arc corresponding to the logarithmic cosine 9.427485.

OPERATION.

Given logarithm . . . 9.427485
Next less in table . . 9.427354 . . . 74° 29′.
Tabular difference 7.58) 131.00 (17″, to be subt.
Hence, the required arc is 74° 28′ 43″.

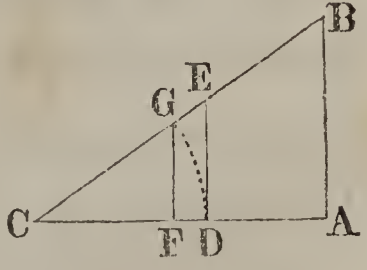
3. Find the arc corresponding to the logarithmic sine 9.880054. *Ans.* 49° 20′ 50″.

4. Find the arc corresponding to the logarithmic cotangent 10.008688. *Ans.* 44° 25′ 37″.

5. Find the arc corresponding to the logarithmic cosine 9.944599. *Ans.* 28° 19′ 45″.

SOLUTION OF RIGHT-ANGLED TRIANGLES.

37. In what follows, we shall designate the three angles of every triangle, by the capital letters A, B, and C, A denoting the right angle; and the sides lying opposite the angles, by the corresponding small letters a, b, and c. Since the order in which these letters are placed may be changed, it follows that whatever is proved with the letters placed in any given order, will be equally true when the letters are correspondingly placed in any other order.



Let CAB represent any triangle, right-angled at A. With C as a centre, and a radius CD, equal to 1, describe the arc DG, and draw GF and DE perpendicular to CA: then will FG be the sine of the angle C, CF will be its cosine, and DE its tangent.

Since the three triangles CFG, CDE, and CAB are similar (B. IV., P. XVIII.), we may write the proportions,

$$CB : CG :: AB : FG, \quad \text{or,} \quad a : 1 :: c : \sin C;$$

$$CB : CG :: CA : CF, \quad \text{or,} \quad a : 1 :: b : \cos C;$$

$$CA : CD :: AB : DE, \quad \text{or,} \quad b : 1 :: c : \tan C;$$

hence, we have (B. II., P. I.),

$$\left.\begin{array}{ll} c = a \sin C \quad . \; . \; . & (1.) \\ b = a \cos C \quad . \; . \; . & (2.) \\ c = b \tan C \quad . \; . \; . & (3.) \end{array}\right\} \therefore \left\{\begin{array}{ll} \sin C = \dfrac{c}{a}, \quad . \; . \; . & (4.) \\ \cos C = \dfrac{b}{a}, \quad . \; . \; . & (5.) \\ \tan C = \dfrac{c}{b}, \quad . \; . \; . & (6.) \end{array}\right.$$

Translating these formulas into ordinary language, we have the following

PRINCIPLES.

1. *The perpendicular of any right-angled triangle is equal to the hypothenuse into the sine of the angle at the base.*

2. *The base is equal to the hypothenuse into the cosine of the angle at the base.*

3. *The perpendicular is equal to the base into the tangent of the angle at the base.*

4. *The sine of the angle at the base is equal to the perpendicular divided by the hypothenuse.*

5. *The cosine of the angle at the base is equal to the base divided by the hypothenuse.*

6. *The tangent of the angle at the base is equal to the perpendicular divided by the base.*

Either side about the right angle may be regarded as the base; in which case, the other is to be regarded as the perpendicular. We see, then, that the above principles are sufficient for the solution of every case of right-angled triangles. When the table of logarithmic sines is used, in the solution, Formulas (1) to (6) must be made homogeneous, by substituting for sin C, cos C, and tan C, respectively,

$\frac{\sin C}{R}$, $\frac{\cos C}{R}$, and $\frac{\tan C}{R}$, R being equal to 10,000,000,000, as explained in Art. 30.

Making these changes, and reducing, we have,

$$c = \frac{a \sin C}{R} \quad . \; . \; . \quad (7.) \qquad \sin C = \frac{Rc}{a} \quad . \; . \; . \quad (10.)$$

$$b = \frac{a \cos C}{R} \quad . \; . \; . \quad (8.) \qquad \cos C = \frac{Rb}{a} \quad . \; . \quad (11.)$$

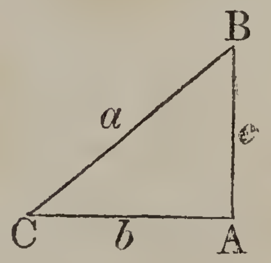
$$c = \frac{b \tan C}{R} \quad . \; . \; . \quad (9.) \qquad \tan C = \frac{Rc}{b} \quad . \; . \; . \quad (12.)$$

In applying these formulas, four cases may arise

CASE I.

Given the hypothenuse and one of the acute angles, to find the remaining parts.

38. The other acute angle may be found by subtracting the given one from 90° (Art. 23).



The sides about the right angle may be found by Formulas (7) and (8).

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $a = 749$, and $C = 47° \; 31' \; 10''$; required B, b, and c.

OPERATION.

$$B = 90° - 47° \; 03' \; 10'' = 42° \; 56' \; 50''.$$

Applying logarithms to Formula (7), remembering that the logarithm of R is equal to 10, we have,

$$\log c = \log a + \log \sin C - 10 \; ;$$

log a (749) 2.874482

log sin C (47° 03′ 10″) . 9.864501

log c . . . . 2.738983 ∴ $c = 548.255$.

Applying logarithms to Formula (8), we have,

$$\log b = \log a + \log \cos C - 10;$$

log a (749) 2.874481
log cos C (47° 03′ 10″) . $\underline{9.833354}$
log b . . . . $\underline{2.707835}$ ∴ $b = 510.31$

Ans. $B = 42° 56′ 50″$, $b = 510.31$, and $c = 548.255$

2. Given $a = 439$, and $B = 27° 38′ 50″$, to find C, b, and c.

OPERATION.

$$C = 90° - 27° 38′ 50″ = 62° 21′ 10″;$$

log a . (439) 2.642465
log sin C (62° 21′ 10″) . $\underline{9.947346}$
log c . . . . 2.589811 ∴ $c = 388.875$;

log a . (439) 2.642465
log cos C (62° 21′ 10″) . $\underline{9.666543}$
log b . . . . 2.309008 ∴ $b = 203.708$.

Ans. $C = 62° 21′ 10″$, $b = 203.708$, and $c = 388.875$.

3. Given $a = 125.7$ yds., and $B = 75° 12′$, to find the other parts.

Ans. $C = 14° 48′$, $b = 121.53$ yds., and $c = 32.11$ yds.

4. Given $a = 325$ ft., and $C = 27° 34′$, to find the other parts.

Ans. $B = 62° 26′$, $c = 150.4$ ft., and $b = 288.1$ ft.

CASE II.

Given one of the sides about the right angle and one of the acute angles, to find the remaining parts.

39. The other acute angle may be found by subtracting the given one from 90°.

The hypothenuse may be found by Formula (7), and the unknown side about the right angle, by Formula (8).

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $c = 56.293$, and $C = 54° 27' 39''$, to find B, a, and b.

OPERATION.

$$B = 90° - 54° 27' 39'' = 35° 32' 21''.$$

Applying logarithms to Formula (7), we have,

$$\log c = \log a + \log \sin C - 10 ; \quad \text{whence,}$$

$$\log a = \log c + 10 - \log \sin C = \log c + (\text{a. c.}) \log \sin C ;$$

$\log c$ (56.293) . . . 1.750454

(a. c.) $\log \sin C$ (54° 27′ 39″) . 0.089527

$\log a$ . . . . 1.839981 ∴ $a = 69.18$.

Applying logarithms to Formula (8), we have,

$$\log b = \log a + \log \cos C - 10 ;$$

$\log a$ (69.18) 1.839981

$\log \cos C$ (54° 27′ 39″) . . 9.764370

$\log b$ . . . . 1.604351 ∴ $b = 40.2114$.

Ans. $B = 35° 32' 21''$, $a = 69.18$, and $b = 40.2114$.

2. Given $c = 358$, and $B = 28° 47'$, to find C, a, and b.

OPERATION.

$$C = 90° - 28° 47' = 61° 13'.$$

We have, as before,

$$\log a = \log c + (\text{a. c.}) \log \sin C,$$

and, $$\log b = \log a + \log \cos C - 10;$$

$$\begin{array}{llll}
\log c & (358) \quad \cdot \; \cdot \; \cdot & 2.553883 & \\
(\text{a. c.}) \log \sin C & (61° 13') \quad \cdot \; \cdot \; \cdot & \underline{0.057274} & \\
\log a & \cdot \; \cdot \; \cdot \; \cdot \; \cdot \; \cdot \; \cdot & \underline{2.611157} & \therefore \; a = 408.466; \\
 & & & \\
\log a & (313.776) \quad \cdot \; \cdot & 2.611157 & \\
\log \cos C & (61° 13') \quad \cdot \; \cdot & \underline{9.682595} & \\
\log b & \cdot \; \cdot \; \cdot \; \cdot \; \cdot \; \cdot \; \cdot & \underline{2.293752} & \therefore \; b = 196.676.
\end{array}$$

Ans. $C = 61° 13'$, $a = 408.466$, and $b = 196.676$.

3. Given $b = 152.67$ yds., and $C = 50° 18' 32''$, to find the other parts.

Ans. $B = 39° 41' 28''$, $c = 183.95$, and $a = 239.05$.

4. Given $c = 379.628$, and $C = 39° 26' 16''$, to find B, a, and b.

Ans. $B = 50° 33' 44''$, $a = 597.613$, and $b = 461.55$.

CASE III.

Given the two sides about the right angle, to find the remaining parts.

40. The angle at the base may be found by Formula (12), and the solution may be completed as in Case II.

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $b = 26$, and $c = 15$, to find C, B, and a.

OPERATION.

Applying logarithms to Formula (12), we have,

$$\log \tan C = \log c + 10 - \log b = \log c + \text{(a. c.)} \log b;$$

$$\begin{array}{rl} \log c \quad (15) \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot & 1.176091 \\ \text{(a. c.)} \log b \quad (26) \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot & \underline{8.585027} \\ \log \tan C \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot & \underline{9.761118} \quad \therefore C = 29^\circ\, 58'\, 54''; \end{array}$$

$$B = 90^\circ - C = 60^\circ\, 01'\, 06''.$$

As in Case II., $\log a = \log c + \text{(a. c.)} \log \sin C$;

$$\begin{array}{rl} \log a \quad \cdot \cdot \quad (15) \quad \cdot \cdot & 1.176091 \\ \text{(a. c.)} \log \sin C \quad (29^\circ\, 58'\, 54'') & \underline{0.301271} \\ \log a \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot & \underline{1.477362} \quad \therefore a = 30.017. \end{array}$$

Ans. $C = 29^\circ\, 58'\, 54''$, $B = 60^\circ\, 01'\, 06''$, and $a = 30.017$.

2. Given $b = 1052$ yds., and $c = 347.21$ yds., to find B, C, and a.

$B = 71^\circ\, 44'\, 05''$, $C = 18^\circ\, 15'\, 55''$, and $a = 1108.05$ yds.

3. Given $b = 122.416$, and $c = 118.297$, to find B, C, and a.

$B = 45^\circ\, 58'\, 50''$, $C = 44^\circ\, 1'\, 10''$, and $a = 170.235$.

4. Given $b = 103$, and $c = 101$, to find B, C, and a.

$B = 45^\circ\, 33'\, 42''$, $C = 44^\circ\, 26'\, 18''$, and $a = 144.256$.

CASE IV.

Given the hypothenuse and either side about the right angle, to find the remaining parts.

41. The angle at the base may be found by one of Formulas (10) and (11), and the remaining side may then be found by one of Formulas (7) and (8).

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $a = 2391.76$, and $b = 385.7$, to find B, C, and c.

OPERATION.

Applying logarithms to Formula (11), we have,

$$\log \cos C = \log b + 10 - \log a = \log b + (\text{a. c.}) \log a;$$

$\log b$ (385.7) . . . 2.586250
(a. c.) $\log a$ (2391.76) . . 6.621282
$\log \cos C$ . . . 9.207532 $\therefore\ C = 80° \ 43' \ 11''$;

$$B = 90° - 80° \ 43' \ 11'' = 9° \ 16' \ 49''.$$

From Formula (7), we have,

$$\log c = \log a + \log \sin C - 10;$$

$\log a$ (2391.76) . 3.378718
$\log \sin C$ (80° 43′ 11″) 9.994278
$\log c$ . . . . 3.372996 $\therefore\ c = 2360.45$.

Ans. $B = 9° \ 16' \ 49''$, $C = 80° \ 43' \ 11''$, and $c = 2360.45$.

2. Given $a = 127.174$ yds., and $c = 125.7$ yds., to find B, C, and b.

OPERATION.

From Formula (10), we have,

$$\log \sin C = \log c + 10 - \log a = \log c + (\text{a. c.}) \log a\,;$$

$$\begin{array}{rll} \log c \quad (125.7) & \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot & 2.099335 \\ (\text{a. c.}) \log a \quad (127.174) & \cdot\ \cdot & \underline{7.895602} \\ \log \sin c & \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot & \underline{\underline{9.994937}} \quad \therefore\ C = 81^\circ\ 16'\ 6''\,; \end{array}$$

$$B = 90^\circ - 81^\circ\ 16'\ 6'' = 8^\circ\ 43'\ 54''.$$

From Formula (8), we have,

$$\log b = \log a + \log \cos C - 10\,;$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} \log a \quad (127.174) & \cdot & 2.104398 \\ \log \cos C \quad (81^\circ\ 16'\ 6'') & \cdot & \underline{9.181292} \\ \log b & \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot & \underline{1.285690} \quad \therefore\ b = 19.3. \end{array}$$

Ans. $B = 8^\circ\ 43'\ 54''$, $C = 81^\circ\ 16'\ 6''$, and $b = 19.3$ yds.

3. Given $a = 100$, and $b = 60$, to find B, C, and c.

Ans. $B = 36^\circ\ 52'\ 11''$, $C = 53^\circ\ 7'\ 49''$, and $c = 80$.

4. Given $a = 19.209$, and $c = 15$, to find B, C, and b.

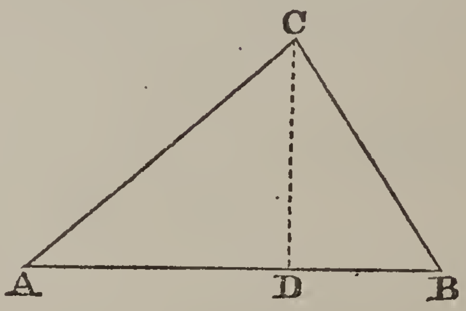
Ans. $B = 38^\circ\ 39'\ 30''$, $C = 51^\circ\ 20'\ 30''$, $b = 12$.

SOLUTION OF OBLIQUE-ANGLED TRIANGLES.

42. In the solution of oblique-angled triangles, *four* cases may arise. We shall discuss these cases in order.

CASE I.

Given one side and two angles, to determine the remaining parts.



43. Let ABC represent any oblique-angled triangle. From the vertex C, draw CD perpendicular to the base, forming two right-angled triangles ACD and BCD. Assume the notation of the figure.

From Formula (1), we have,

$$CD = b \sin A, \qquad \text{and} \qquad CD = a \sin B;$$

Equating these two values, we have,

$$b \sin A = a \sin B;$$

whence (B. II., P. II.),

$$a : b :: \sin A : \sin B. \quad . \quad . \quad (13.)$$

Since a and b are any two sides, and A and B the angles lying opposite to them, we have the following principle:

The sides of a plane triangle are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.

It is to be observed that Formula (13) is true for any value of the radius. Hence, to solve a triangle, when a side and two angles are given:

First find the third angle, by subtracting the sum of the given angles from 180°; then find each of the required sides by means of the principle just demonstrated.

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $B = 58° 07'$, $C = 22° 37'$, and $a = 408$, to find A, b, and c.

OPERATION.

B . . . . 58° 07′

C . . . . $\underline{22° 37'}$

A . . . 180° − 80° 44′ = 99° 16′

To find b, write the proportion,

$$\sin A : \sin B :: a : b;$$

that is, *the sine of the angle opposite the given side, is to the sine of the angle opposite the required side, as the given side is to the required side.*

Applying logarithms, and reducing, we have,

$$\log b = \log a + \log \sin B + (\text{a. c.}) \log \sin A - 10;$$

log a . . (408) 2.610660

log sin B (58° 07′) . . . 9.928972

(a. c.) log sin A (99° 16′) . . . $\underline{0.005705}$

log b . . . . 2.545337 ∴ $b = 351.024$.

In like manner,

$$\log c = \log a + \log \sin C + (\text{a. c.}) \log \sin A - 10;$$

log a . . (408) 2.610660

log sin C (22° 37′) . . . 9.584968

(a. c.) log sin A (99° 16′) . . . $\underline{0.005705}$

log c . . . . 2.201333 ∴ $c = 158.976$.

Ans. $A = 99° 16'$, $b = 351.024$, and $c = 158.976$.

2. Given $A = 38° 25'$, $B = 57° 42'$, and $c = 400$, to find C, a, and b.

Ans. $C = 83° 53'$, $a = 249.974$, $b = 340.04$.

3. Given $A = 15° 19' 51''$, $C = 72° 44' 05''$, and $c = 250.4$ yds, to find B, a, and b.

Ans. $B = 91° 56' 04''$, $a = 69.328$ yds., $b = 262.066$ yds.

4. Given $B = 51° 15' 35''$, $C = 37° 21' 25''$, and $a = 305.296$ ft., to find A, b, and c.

Ans. $A = 91° 23'$, $b = 238.1978$ ft., $c = 185.3$ ft.

CASE II.

Given two sides and an angle opposite one of them, to find the remaining parts.

44. The solution, in this case, is commenced by finding a second angle by means of Formula (13), after which we may proceed as in Case I.; or, the solution may be completed by a continued application of Formula (13).

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $A = 22° 37'$, $b = 216$, and $a = 117$, to find B, C, and c.

From Formula (13), we have,

$$a : b :: \sin A : \sin B;$$

that is, *the side opposite the given angle, is to the side opposite the required angle, as the sine of the given angle is to the sine of the required angle.*

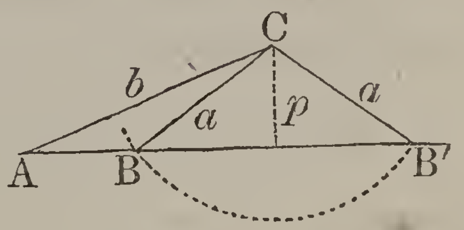
Whence, by the application of logarithms,

$$\log \sin B = \log b + \log \sin A + (\text{a. c.}) \log a - 10\ ;$$

$\log b$ · ·	(216) · ·	2.334454	
$\log \sin A$	(22° 37′) · ·	9.584968	
(a. c.) $\log a$ · ·	(117) · ·	7.931814	
$\log \sin B$ · · · ·		9.851236	$\therefore B = 45^\circ\, 13'\, 55''$,
		and	$B' = 134^\circ\, 46'\, 05''$.

Hence, we find two values of B, which are supplements of each other, because the sine of any angle is equal to the sine of its supplement. This would seem to indicate that the problem admits of two solutions. It now remains to determine under what conditions there will be *two solutions*, *one solution*, or *no solution*.

There may be two cases: the given angle may be *acute*, or it may be *obtuse*.



First Case. Let ABC represent the triangle, in which the angle A, and the sides a and b are given. From C let fall a perpendicular upon AB, prolonged if necessary, and denote its length by p. We shall have, from Formula (1), Art. 37,

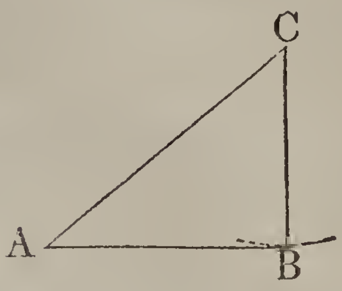
$$p = b \sin A\ ;$$

from which the value of p may be computed.

If a is intermediate in value between p and b, there will be *two solutions*. For, if with C as a centre, and a as a radius, an arc be described, it will cut the line AB in two points, B and B', each of which being joined with C, will give a triangle which will conform to the conditions of the problem.

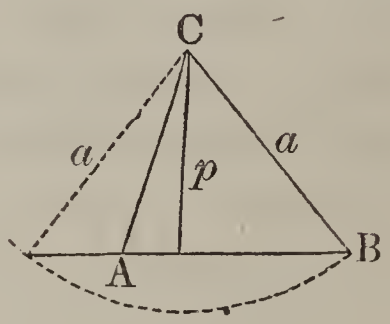
In this case, the angles B' and B, of the two triangles $AB'C$ and ABC, will be supplements of each other.

If $a = p$, there will be but *one solution*. For, in this case, the arc will be tangent to AB, the two points B and B' will unite, and there will be but a single triangle formed.



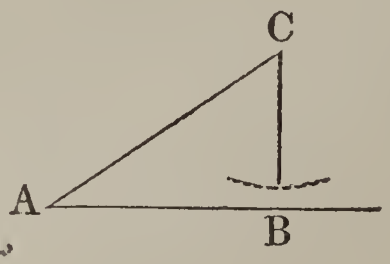
In this case, the angle ABC will be equal to 90°.

If a is greater than both p and b, there will also be but one solution. For, although the arc cuts AB in two points, and consequently gives two triangles, only one of them conforms to the conditions of the problem.

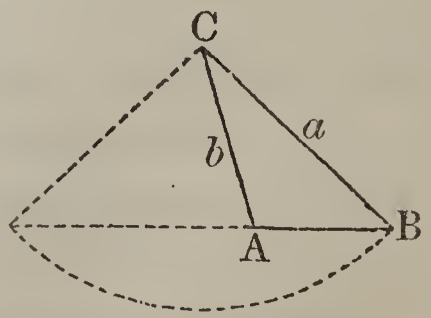


In this case, the angle ABC will be less than A, and consequently acute.

If $a < p$, there will be *no solution*. For, the arc can neither cut AB, nor be tangent to it.



Second Case. When the given angle A is obtuse, the angle ABC will be acute; the side a will be greater than b, and there will be but *one solution.*



In the example under consideration, there are two solutions, the first corresponding to $B = 45° 13' 55''$, and the second to $B' = 134° 46' 05''$.

In the first case, we have,

$$\begin{array}{llll} A \;\ldots\ldots\ldots & & 22^\circ\ 37' & \\ B \;\ldots\ldots\ldots & & \underline{45^\circ\ 13'\ 55''} & \\ C \;\ldots\ldots & 180^\circ - & \underline{67^\circ\ 50'\ 55''} & = 112^\circ\ 09'\ 05''. \end{array}$$

As in Case I., we have,

$$\log c = \log b + \log \sin C + (\text{a. c.}) \log \sin B - 10;$$

$$\begin{array}{llll} \log b \;\ldots & (216) \;\ldots & 2.334454 & \\ \log \sin C & (112^\circ\ 09'\ 05'') \;\cdot & 9.966700 & \\ (\text{a. c.}) \log \sin B & (\ 45^\circ\ 13'\ 55'') \;\cdot & \underline{0.148764} & \\ \log c \;\ldots\ldots\ldots & & \underline{2.449918} & \therefore\ c = 281.785. \end{array}$$

Ans. $B = 45^\circ\, 13'\, 55''$, $C = 112^\circ\ 09'\ 05''$, and $c = 281.785$.

In the second case, we have,

$$\begin{array}{llll} A \;\ldots\ldots\ldots & & 22^\circ\ 37' & \\ B' \;\ldots\ldots\ldots & & \underline{134^\circ\ 46'\ 05''} & \\ C \;\ldots\ldots & 180^\circ - & \underline{157^\circ\ 23'\ 05''} & = 22^\circ\ 36'\ 55''; \end{array}$$

and as before,

$$\begin{array}{llll} \log b \;\ldots & (216) \;\ldots & 2.334454 & \\ \log \sin C & (22^\circ\ 36'\ 55'') \;\cdot & 9.584943 & \\ (\text{a. c.}) \log \sin B & (134^\circ\ 46'\ 05'') \;\cdot & \underline{0.148764} & \\ \log c \;\ldots\ldots\ldots & & \underline{2.068161} & \therefore\ c = 116.993. \end{array}$$

Ans. $B' = 134^\circ\ 46'\ 05''$, $C = 22^\circ\ 36'\ 55''$, and $c = 116.993$.

2. Given $A = 32^\circ$, $a = 40$, and $b = 50$, to find B, C, and c.

$$\textit{Ans.}\begin{cases} B = \ \ 41^\circ\ 28'\ 59'', & C = 106^\circ\ 31'\ 01'', \quad c = 72.368. \\ B = 138^\circ\ 31'\ 01'', & C = \ \ \ 9^\circ\ 28'\ 59'', \quad c = 12.436. \end{cases}$$

3. Given $A = 18° 52' 13''$, $a = 27.465$ yds., and $b = 13.189$ yds., to find B, C, and c.

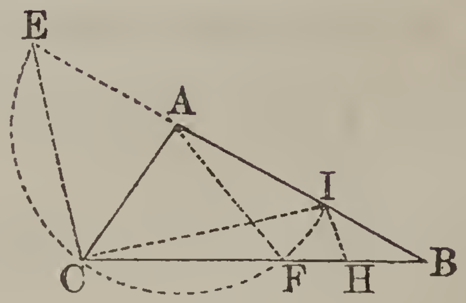
Ans. $B = 8° 56' 05''$, $C = 152° 11' 42''$, $c = 39.611$ yds.

4. Given $A = 32° 15' 26''$, $b = 176.21$ ft., and $a = 94.047$ ft., to find B, C, and c.

Ans. $B = 90°$, $C = 57° 44' 34''$, $c = 149.014$ ft.

CASE III.

Given two sides and their included angle, to find the remaining parts.



45. Let ABC represent any plane triangle, AB and AC any two sides, and A their included angle. With A as a centre, and AC, the shorter of the two sides, as a radius, describe a semicircle meeting AB in I, and the prolongation of AB in E. Draw CI and EC, and through I draw IH parallel to EC.

Because ECI is an angle inscribed in a semicircle, it is a right angle (B. III.. P. XVIII., C. 2); and consequently, both CE and IH are perpendicular to CI. The angle EAC being external to the triangle ABC, is equal to the sum of the opposite interior angles, that is, equal to C plus B; the angle EAC being also external to the isosceles triangle AIC, it is equal to twice the angle AIC: hence, twice the angle AIC is equal to C plus B, or,

$$AIC = \tfrac{1}{2}(C + B).$$

The angle ICB is equal to AIC diminished by the angle IBC (B. I., P. XXV., C. 6); that is,

$$ICH = \tfrac{1}{2}(C + B) - B = \tfrac{1}{2}(C - B).$$

From the two right-angled triangles ICE and ICH, we have (Formula 3, Art. 37),

$$EC = IC \ \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(C + B), \quad \text{and} \quad IH = IC \ \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(C - B);$$

hence, from the preceding equations, we have, after omitting the equal factor IC (B. II., P. VII.),

$$EC : IH :: \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(C + B) : \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(C - B).$$

The triangles ECB and IHB being similar, their homologous sides are proportional; and because EB is equal to $AB + AC$, and IB to $AB - AC$, we shall have the proportion,

$$EC : IH :: AB + AC : AB - AC.$$

Combining the preceding proportions, and substituting for AB and AC their representatives c and b, we have,

$$c + b : c - b :: \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(C+B) : \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(C-B) \quad . \quad . \quad (14.)$$

Hence, we have the following principle:

In any plane triangle, the sum of the sides including either angle, is to their difference, as the tangent of half the sum of the two other angles, is to the tangent of half their difference.

The half sum of the angles may be found by subtracting the given angle from 180°, and dividing the remainder by 2; the half difference may be found by means of the principle just demonstrated. Knowing the half sum and the half difference, the greater angle is found by adding the half difference to the half sum, and the less angle is found by subtracting the half difference from the half sum. Then the solution is completed as in Case I.

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $c = 540$, $b = 450$, and $A = 80°$, to find B, C, and a.

OPERATION.

$c + b = 990$; $c - b = 90$; $\frac{1}{2}(C+B) = \frac{1}{2}(180° - 80°) = 50°$.

Applying logarithms to Formula (14), we have,

$$\log \sin \tfrac{1}{2}(C - B) = \log (c - b) + \log \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(C + B) + (\text{a. c.}) \log (c + b) - 10 ;$$

$$\begin{array}{lrr}
\log (c - b) \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot & (90) & 1.954243 \\
\log \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(C + B) & (50°) & 10.076187 \\
(\text{a. c.}) \log (c + b) \quad \cdot \quad \cdot & (990) & \underline{7.004365} \\
\log \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(C - B) & & \underline{9.034795}
\end{array} \quad \therefore \ \tfrac{1}{2}(C-B) = 6° \, 11';$$

$C = 50° + 6° \, 11' = 56° \, 11'$; $B = 50° - 6° \, 11' = 43° \, 49'$.

From Formula (13), we have,

$$\log a = \log c + \log \sin A + (\text{a. c.}) \log \sin C - 10 ;$$

$$\begin{array}{lrr}
\log c \quad \cdot \quad \cdot & (540) \quad \cdot \quad \cdot & 2.732394 \\
\log \sin A \quad \cdot & (80°) \quad \cdot \quad \cdot & 9.993351 \\
(\text{a. c.}) \log \sin C & (56° \, 11') \quad \cdot & \underline{0.080492} \\
\log a \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot & \cdot \quad \cdot & \underline{2.806237}
\end{array} \quad \therefore \ a = 640.082.$$

Ans. $B = 43° \, 49'$, $C = 56° \, 11'$, $a = 640.082$.

2. Given $c = 1686$ yds., $b = 960$ yds., and $A = 128° 04'$, to find B, C, and a.

Ans. $B = 18° 21' 21''$, $C = 33° 34' 39''$, $a = 2400$ yds.

3. Given $a = 18.739$ yds., $b = 7.642$ yds., and $C = 45° 18' 28''$, to find A, B, and c.

Ans. $A = 112° 34' 13''$, $B = 22° 07' 19''$, $c = 14.426$ yds.

4. Given $a = 464.7$ yds, $b = 289.3$ yds., and $C = 87° 03' 48''$, to find A, B, and c.

Ans. $A = 60° 13' 39''$, $B = 32° 42' 33''$, $c = 534.66$ yds.

5. Given $a = 16.9584$ ft., $b = 11.9613$ ft., and $C = 60° 43' 36''$, to find A, B, and c.

Ans. $A = 76° 04' 10''$, $B = 43° 12' 14''$, $c = 15.22$ ft.

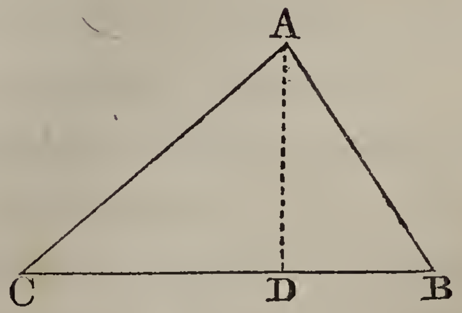
6. Given $a = 3754$, $b = 3277.628$, and $C = 57° 53' 17''$, to find A, B, and c.

Ans. $A = 68° 02' 25''$, $B = 54° 04' 18''$, $c = 3428.512$.

CASE IV.

Given the three sides of a triangle, to find the remaining parts.[*]

46. Let ABC represent any plane triangle, of which BC is the longest side. Draw AD perpendicular to the base, dividing it into two segments BD and BD.



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[*] The angles may be found by Formula (A) or (B), Lemma. Pages 109, and 110, Mensuration.

From the right-angled triangles BAD and CAD, we have,

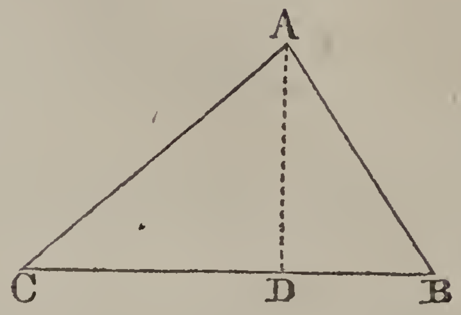
$$\overline{AD}^2 = \overline{AB}^2 - \overline{BD}^2, \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{AD}^2 = \overline{AC}^2 - \overline{DC}^2;$$

Equating these values of $\overline{AD}^2$, we have,

$$\overline{AB}^2 - \overline{BD}^2 = \overline{AC}^2 - \overline{DC}^2;$$

whence, by transposition,

$$\overline{AC}^2 - \overline{AB}^2 = \overline{DC}^2 - \overline{BD}^2.$$



Factoring each member, we have,

$$(AC + AB)\,(AC - AB) = (DC + BD)\,(DC - BD).$$

Converting this equation into a proportion (B. II., P. II.), we have,

$$DC + BD \;:\; AC + AB \;::\; AC - AB \;:\; DC - BD;$$

or, denoting the segments by s and s', and the sides of the triangle by a, b, and c,

$$s + s' \;:\; b + c \;::\; b - c \;:\; s - s'; \qquad (15.)$$

that is, if in any plane triangle, a line be drawn from the vertex of the vertical angle perpendicular to the base, dividing it into two segments; then,

The sum of the two segments, or the whole base, is to the sum of the two other sides, as the difference of these sides is to the difference of the segments.

The half difference added to the half sum, gives the greater, and the half difference subtracted from the half sum gives the less segment. We shall then have two right-angled triangles, in each of which we know the hypothenuse and the base; hence, the angles of these triangles may be found, and consequently, those of the given triangle.

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $a = 40$, $b = 34$, and $c = 25$, to find A, B, and C.

OPERATION.

Applying logarithms to Formula (15), we have,

$$\log(s - s') = \log(b + c) + \log(b - c) + (\text{a. c.})\log(s + s') - 10;$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
\log(b + c) \cdot & (59) \cdot \cdot & 1.770852 \\
\log(b - c) \cdot & (\ \ 9) \cdot \cdot & 0.954243 \\
(\text{a. c.})\log(s + s') \cdot & (40) \cdot \cdot & \underline{8.397940} \\
\log(s - s') \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot & & \underline{1.123035} \quad \therefore \quad s - s' = 13.275.
\end{array}$$

$$s = \tfrac{1}{2}(s + s') + \tfrac{1}{2}(s - s') = 26.6375$$

$$s' = \tfrac{1}{2}(s + s') - \tfrac{1}{2}(s - s') = 13.3625$$

From Formula (11), we find,

$$\log\cos C = \log s + (\text{a. c.})\log b \quad \therefore \quad C = 38^\circ\ 25'\ 20'', \quad \text{and}$$

$$\log\cos B = \log s' + (\text{a. c.})\log c \quad \therefore \quad B = \underline{57^\circ\ 41'\ 25''}$$

$$\underline{96^\circ\ 06'\ 45''}$$

$$A = 180^\circ - 96^\circ\ 06'\ 45'' = 83^\circ\ 53'\ 15''.$$

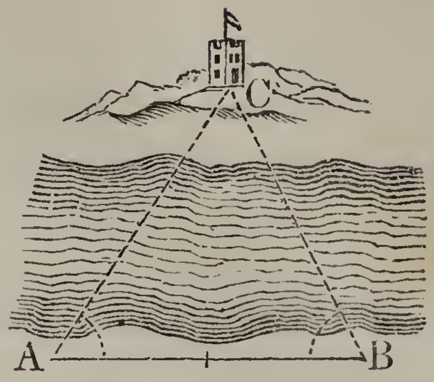
2. Given $a = 6$, $b = 5$, and $c = 4$, to find A, B, and C.

Ans. $A = 82^\circ\ 49'\ 09''$, $B = 55^\circ\ 46'\ 16''$, $C = 41^\circ\ 24'\ 35''$.

3. Given $a = 71.2$ yds., $b = 64.8$ yds., and $c = 37.4$ yds., to find A, B, and C.

Ans. $A = 83^\circ\ 44'\ 32''$, $B = 64^\circ\ 46'\ 56''$, $C = 31^\circ\ 28'\ 30''$.

PROBLEMS.

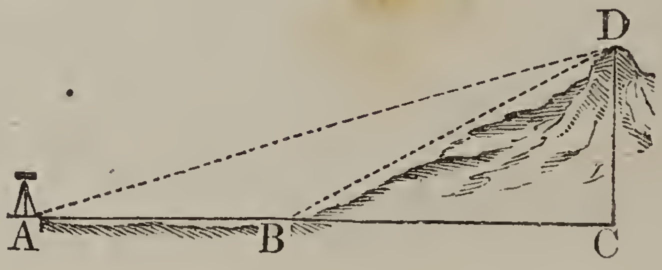


1. Knowing the distance *AB*, equal to 600 yards, and the angles $BAC = 57° 35'$, $ABC = 64° 51'$, find the two distances *AC* and *BC*.

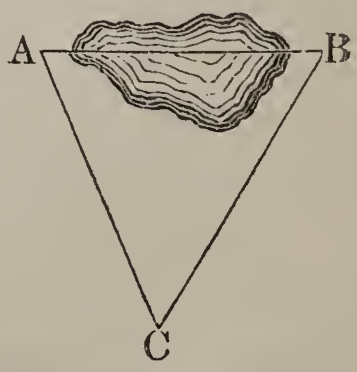
Ans. $AC = 643.49$ yds., $BC = 600.11$ yds.

2. At what horizontal distance from a column, 200 feet high, will it subtend an angle of $31° 17' 12''$?

Ans. 329.114 ft.



3. Required the height of a hill *D* above a horizontal plane *AB*, the distance between *A* and *B* being equal to 975 yards, and the angles of elevation at *A* and *B* being respectively $15° 36'$ and $27° 29'$. *Ans.* $DC = 587.61$ yds.



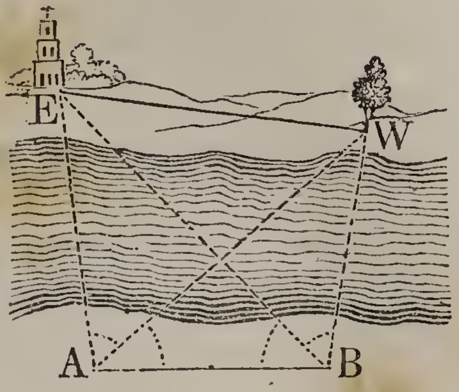
4. The distances *AC* and *BC* are found by measurement to be, respectively, 588 feet and 672 feet, and their included angle $55° 40'$. Required the distance *AB*.

Ans. 592.967 ft.

5. Being on a horizontal plane, and wanting to ascertain the height of a tower, standing on the top of an inaccessible hill, there were measured, the angle of elevation of the top of the hill 40°, and of the top of the tower 51°; then measuring in a direct line 180 feet farther from the hill, the

angle of elevation of the top of the tower was 33° 45′; required the height of the tower. *Ans.* 83.998 ft.

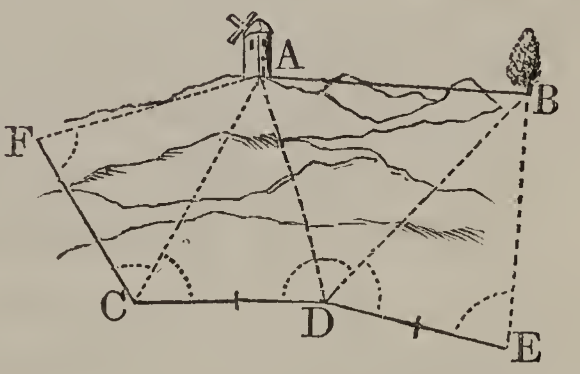
6. Wanting to know the horizontal distance between two inaccessible objects E and W, the following measurements were made :



$$\text{viz}:\begin{cases} AB = 536 \text{ yards} \\ BAW = 40^\circ\ 16' \\ WAE = 57^\circ\ 40' \\ ABE = 42^\circ\ 22' \\ EBW = 71^\circ\ 07'. \end{cases}$$

Required the distance EW. *Ans.* 939.634 yds.

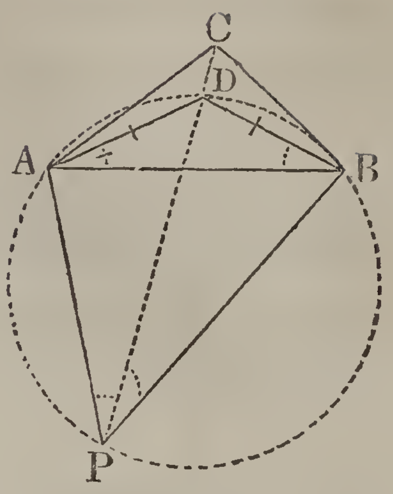
7. Wanting to know the horizontal distance between two inaccessible objects A and B, and not finding any station from which both of them could be seen, two points C and D, were chosen at a distance from each other equal to 200 yards; from the former of these points, A could be seen, and from the latter, B; and at each of the points C and D, a staff was set up. From C, a distance CF was measured, not in the direction DC, equal to 200 yards, and from D, a distance DE, equal to 200 yards, and the following angles taken :



$AFC = 83^\circ\ 00'$, $BDE = 54^\circ\ 30'$, $ACD = 53^\circ\ 30'$,

$BDC = 156^\circ\ 25'$, $ACF = 54^\circ\ 31'$, $BED = 88^\circ\ 30'$.

Required the distance AB. *Ans.* 345.467 yds.



8. The distances AB, AC, and BC, between the points A, B, and C, are known; viz.: $AB = 800$ yds., $AC = 600$ yds., and $BC = 400$ yds. From a fourth point P, the angles APC and BPC are measured; viz.:

$$APC = 33° 45',$$

and

$$BPC = 22° 30'.$$

Required the distances AP, BP, and CP.

$$Ans. \begin{cases} AP = 710.193 \text{ yds.} \\ BP = 934.291 \text{ yds.} \\ CP = 1042.522 \text{ yds.} \end{cases}$$

This problem is used in locating the position of buoys in maritime surveying, as follows. Three points A, B, and C, on shore are known in position. The surveyor stationed at a buoy P, measures the angles APC and BPC. The distances AP, BP, and CP, are then found as follows:

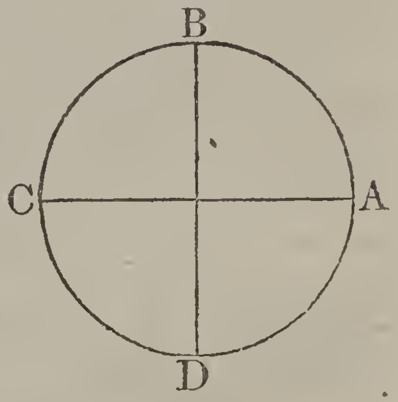
Suppose the circumference of a circle to be described through the points A, B, and P. Draw CP, cutting the circumference in D, and draw the lines DB and DA.

The angles CPB and DAB, being inscribed in the same segment, are equal (B. III., P. XVIII., C. 1); for a like reason, the angles CPA and DBA are equal: hence, in the triangle ADB, we know two angles and one side; we may, therefore, find the side DB. In the triangle ACB, we know the three sides, and we may compute the angle B. Subtracting from this the angle DBA, we have the angle DBC. Now, in the triangle DBC, we have two sides and their included angle, and we can find the angle DCB. Finally, in the triangle CPB, we have two angles and one side, from which data we can find CP and BP. In like manner, we can find AP.

ANALYTICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

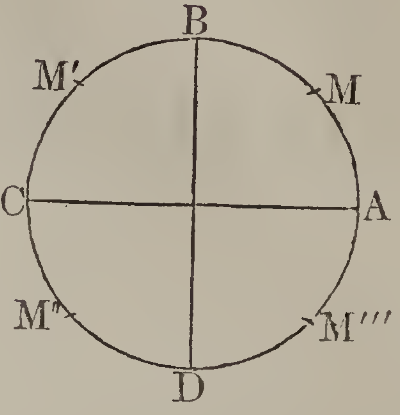
47. Analytical Trigonometry is that branch of Mathematics which treats of the general properties and relations of trigonometrical functions.

DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES.



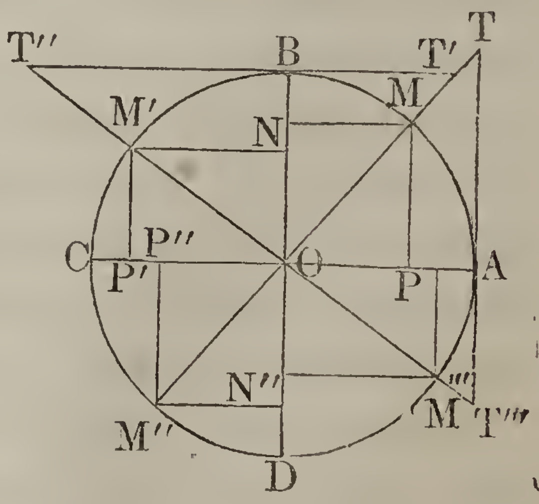
48. Let $ABCD$ represent a circle whose radius is 1, and suppose its circumference to be divided into four equal parts, by the diameters AC and BD, drawn perpendicular to each other. The horizontal diameter AC, is called the *initial diameter ;* the vertical diameter BD, is called the *secondary diameter ;* the point A, from which arcs are usually reckoned, is called the *origin of arcs*, and the point B, 90° distant, is called the *secondary origin.* Arcs estimated from A, around towards B, that is, in a direction contrary to that of the motion of the hands of a watch, are considered *positive ;* consequently, those reckoned in a contrary direction must be regarded as *negative.*

The arc AB, is called the *first quadrant ;* the arc BC, the *second quadrant ;* the arc CD, the *third quadrant ;* and the arc CA, the *fourth quadrant.* The point at which an arcs terminates, is called its *extremity*, and an arc is said to be in that quadrant in which its extremity is situated. Thus, the arc AM is in the *first quadrant*, the arc AM' in the *second*, the arc AM'' in the *third*, and the arc AM''' in the *fourth*.



49. The *complement* of an arc has been defined to be the difference between that arc and 90° (Art. 23); geometrically considered, the *complement* of an arc is *the arc included between the extremity of the arc and the secondary origin.* Thus, MB is the complement of AM; $M'B$, the complement of AM'; $M''B$, the complement of AM'', and so on. When the arc is greater than a quadrant, the complement is negative, according to the conventional principle agreed upon (Art. 48).

The *supplement* of an arc has been defined to be the difference between that arc and 180° (Art. 24); geometrically considered, it is *the arc included between the extremity of the arc and the left hand extremity of the initial diameter.* Thus, MC is the supplement of AM, and $M''C$ the supplement of AM''. The supplement is negative, when the arc is greater than two quadrants.



50. *The sine of an arc is the distance from the initial diameter to the extremity of the arc.* Thus, PM is the sine of AM, and $P''M''$ is the sine of the arc AM''. The term *distance*, is used in the sense of *shortest* or *perpendicular distance.*

51. *The cosine of an arc is the distance from the secondary diameter to the extremity of the arc*: thus, NM is the cosine of AM, and NM' is the cosine of AM'.

The cosine may be measured on the initial diameter: thus, OP is equal to the cosine of AM, and OP' to the cosine of AM'.

52. *The versed-sine of an arc is the distance from the sine to the origin of arcs*: thus, PA is the versed-sine of AM, and $P'A$ is the versed-sine of AM'.

53. *The co-versed-sine of an arc is the distance from the cosine to the secondary origin*: thus, NB is the co-versed-sine of AM, and $N''B$ is the co-versed-sine of AM''.

54. *The tangent of an arc is that part of a perpendicular to the initial diameter, at the origin of arcs, included between the origin and the prolongation of the diameter through the extremity of the arc*: thus, AT is the tangent of AM, or of AM'', and AT'' is the tangent of AM', or of AM'''.

55. *The cotangent of an arc is that part of a perpendicular to the secondary diameter, at the secondary origin, included between the secondary origin and the prolongation of the diameter through the extremity of the arc*: thus, BT' is the cotangent of AM, or of AM'', and BT'' is the cotangent of AM', or of AM'''.

56. *The secant of an arc is the distance from the centre of the arc to the extremity of the tangent*: thus, OT is the secant of AM, or of AM'', and OT''' is the secant of AM', or of AM'''.

57. *The cosecant of an arc is the distance from the*

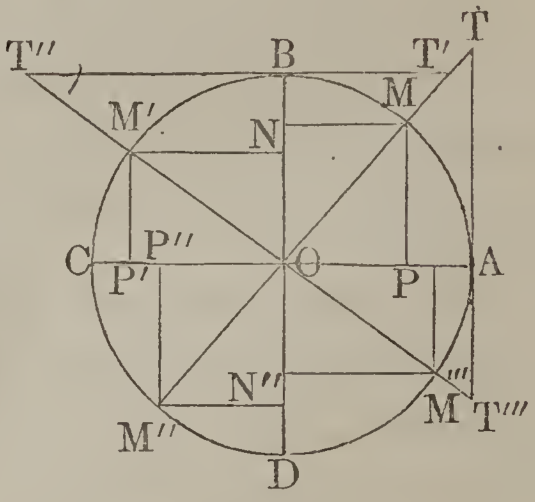
centre of the arc to the extremity of the cotangent : thus, OT' is the cosecant of AM, or of AM'', and OT'' is the cosecant of AM', or of AM'''.

The term *co*, in combination, is equivalent to *complement of ;* thus, the *cosine* of an arc is the same as the *sine of the complement of* that arc, the *cotangent* is the same as the *tangent of the complement*, and so on.

The eight *trigonometrical functions* above defined are also called *circular functions.*

RULES FOR DETERMINING THE ALGEBRAIC SIGNS OF CIRCULAR FUNCTIONS.

58. *All distances estimated upwards are regarded as positive ; consequently, all distances estimated downwards must be considered negative.*



Thus, AT, PM, NB, $P'M'$, are positive, and AT''', $P'''M'''$, $P''M''$, &c., are negative.

All distances estimated towards the right are regarded as positive ; consequently, all distances estimated towards the left must be considered negative.

Thus, NM, BT', PA, &c., are positive, and $N'M'$, BT'', &c., are negative.

All distances estimated from the centre in a direction totowards the extremity of the arc are regarded as positive ; consequently, all distances estimated in a direction from the second extremity of the arc must be considered negative.

Thus, OT, regarded as the secant of AM, is estimated in a direction towards M, and is positive ; but OT, regarded as the secant of AM'', is estimated in a direction from M'', and is negative.

These conventional rules, enable us at once to give the proper sign to any function of an arc in any quadrant.

59. In accordance with the above rules, and the definitions of the circular functions, we have the following principles:

The sine is positive in the first and second quadrants, and negative in the third and fourth.

The cosine is positive in the first and fourth quadrants, and negative in the second and third.

The versed-sine and the co-versed-sine are always positive.

The tangent and cotangent are positive in the first and third quadrants, and negative in the second and fourth.

The secant is positive in the first and fourth quadrants, and negative in the second and third.

The cosecant is positive in the first and second quadrants, and negative in the third and fourth.

LIMITING VALUES OF THE CIRCULAR FUNCTIONS.

60. The limiting values of the circular functions are those values which they have at the beginning and end of the different quadrants. Their numerical values are discovered by following them as the arc increases from 0° around to 360°, and so on around through 450°, 540°, &c. The signs of these values are determined by the principle, that *the sign of a varying magnitude up to the limit, is the sign at the limit.* For illustration, let us examine the limiting values of the sine and tangent.

If we suppose the arc to be 0, the sine will be 0; as the arc increases, the sine increases until the arc becomes equal to 90°, when the sine becomes equal to $+1$, which is its greatest possible value; as the arc increases from 90°, the sine goes on diminishing until the arc becomes equal to 180°, when the sine becomes equal to $+0$; as the arc increases from 180°, the sine becomes negative, and goes on increasing numerically, but *decreasing algebraically*, until the arc becomes equal to 270°, when the sine becomes equal to -1, which is its least *algebraical* value; as the arc increases from 270°, the sine goes on decreasing numerically, but *increasing algebraically*, until the arc becomes 360°, when the sine becomes equal to -0. It is -0, for this value of the arc, in accordance with the principle of limits.

The tangent is 0 when the arc is 0, and increases till the arc becomes 90°, when the tangent is $+\infty$; in passing through 90°, the tangent changes from $+\infty$ to $-\infty$, and as the arc increases the tangent decreases, numerically, but increases algebraically, till the arc becomes equal to 180°, when the tangent becomes equal to -0; from 180° to 270°, the tangent is again positive, and at 270° it becomes equal to $+\infty$; from 270° to 360°, the tangent is again negative, and at 360° it becomes equal to -0.

If we still suppose the arc to increase after reaching 360°, the functions will again go through the same changes, that is, the functions of an arc are the same as the functions that are increased by 360°, 720°, &c.

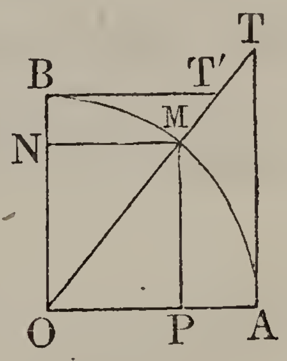
By discussing the limiting values of all the circular functions we are enabled to form the following table:

TABLE I.

Arc = 0.	Arc = 90°.	Arc = 180°.	Arc = 270°.	Arc = 360°.
sin = 0	sin = 1	sin = 0	sin = −1	sin = −0
cos = 1	cos = 0	cos = −1	cos = −0	cos = 1
v-sin = 0	v-sin = 1	v-sin = 2	v-sin = 1	v-sin = 0
co-v-sin = 1	co-v-sin = 0	co-v-sin = 1	co-v-sin = 2	c-v-sin = 1
tan = 0	tan = ∞	tan = −0	tan = ∞	tan = −0
cot = ∞	cot = 0	cot = $-\infty$	cot = 0	cot = $-\infty$
sec = 1	sec = ∞	sec = −1	sec = $-\infty$	sec = 1
cosec = ∞	cosec = 1	cosec = ∞	cosec = −1	cosec = $-\infty$

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CIRCULAR FUNCTIONS OF ANY ARC.

61. Let AM represent any arc denoted by a. Draw the lines as represented in the figure. Then we shall have, by definition



$OM = OA = 1$; $PM = ON = \sin a$;
$NM = OP = \cos a$; $PA = \text{ver-sin } a$;
$NB = \text{co-ver-sin } a$; $AT = \tan a$;
$BT' = \cot a$; $OT = \sec a$; and $OT' = \text{cosec } a$.

From the right-angled triangle OPM, we have,

$$\overline{PM}^2 + \overline{OP}^2 = \overline{OM}^2, \quad \text{or,} \quad \sin^2 a + \cos^2 a = 1. \quad . \quad (1.)$$

The symbols $\sin^2 a$, $\cos^2 a$, &c., denote the square of the sine of a, the square of the cosine of a, &c.

From Formula (1) we have, by transposition,

$$\sin^2 a = 1 - \cos^2 a \quad . \quad (2); \quad \text{and} \quad \cos^2 a = 1 - \sin^2 a. \quad . \quad (3.)$$

We have, from the figure,

$$PA = OA - OP,$$

or, $$\text{ver-sin } a = 1 - \cos a. \quad . \quad . \quad (4.)$$

and, $$NB = OB - ON,$$

or, $$\text{co-ver-sin } a = 1 - \sin a. \quad . \quad . \quad (5.)$$

From the similar triangles OAT and OPM, we have,

$OP : PM :: OA : AT$, or, $\cos a : \sin a :: 1 : \tan a$;

whence, $$\tan a = \frac{\sin a}{\cos a}. \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (6.)$$

From the similar triangles ONM and OBT'', we have,

$ON : NM :: OB : BT'$, or, $\sin a : \cos a :: 1 : \cot a$;

whence, $$\cot a = \frac{\cos a}{\sin a}. \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (7.)$$

Multiplying (6) and (7), member by member, we have,

$$\tan a \cot a = 1; \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (8.)$$

whence, by division,

$$\tan a = \frac{1}{\cot a}; \quad . \quad (9.) \quad \text{and} \quad \cot a = \frac{1}{\tan a}. \quad . \quad (10.)$$

From the similar triangles OPM and OAT, we have,

$OP : OM :: OA : OT$, or, $\cos a : 1 :: 1 : \sec a$;

whence, $$\sec a = \frac{1}{\cos a}. \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (11.)$$

From the similar triangles ONM and OBT', we have,

$ON : OM :: OB : OT'$, or, $\sin a : 1 :: 1 : \text{co-sec}\, a$;

whence, $$\text{co-sec}\, a = \frac{1}{\sin a} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (12.)$$

From the right-angled triangle OAT, we have,

$$\overline{OT}^2 = \overline{OA}^2 + \overline{AT}^2; \quad \text{or,} \quad \sec^2 a = 1 + \tan^2 a. \quad . \quad (13.)$$

From the right-angled triangle OBT', we have,

$$\overline{OT'}^2 = \overline{OB}^2 + \overline{BT'}^2; \quad \text{or,} \quad \text{co-sec}^2 a = 1 + \cot^2 a. \quad . \quad (14.)$$

It is to be observed that Formulas (5), (7), (12), and (14), may be deduced from Formulas (4), (6), (11), and (13), by substituting $90° - a$, for a, and then making the proper reductions.

Collecting the preceding Formulas, we have the following table :

TABLE II.

(1.) $\sin^2 a + \cos^2 a = 1.$

(2.) $\sin^2 a = 1 - \cos^2 a.$

(3.) $\cos^2 a = 1 - \sin^2 a.$

(4.) $\text{ver-sin}\, a = 1 - \cos a.$

(5.) $\text{co-ver-sin}\, a = 1 - \sin a.$

(6.) $\tan a = \frac{\sin a}{\cos a}.$

(7.) $\cot a = \frac{\cos a}{\sin a}.$

(8.) $\tan a \cot a = 1.$

(9.) $\tan a = \frac{1}{\cot a}.$

(10.) $\cot a = \frac{1}{\tan a}.$

(11.) $\sec a = \frac{1}{\cos a}.$

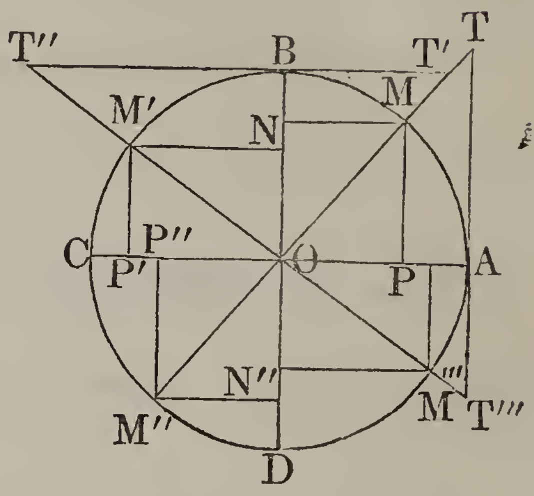
(12.) $\text{cosec}\, a = \frac{1}{\sin a}.$

(13.) $\sec^2 a = 1 + \tan^2 a.$

(14.) $\text{cosec}^2 a = 1 + \cot^2 a.$

FUNCTIONS OF NEGATIVE ARCS.

62. Let AM''', estimated from A towards D, be numerically equal to AM; then, if we denote the arc AM by a, the arc AM''' will be denoted by $-a$ (Art. 48).



All the functions of AM''', will be the same as those of ABM'''; that is, the functions of $-a$ are the same as the functions of $360° - a$.

From an inspection of the figure, we shall discover the following relations, viz.:

$$\begin{array}{llll}
\sin(-a) = -\sin a; & \cos(-a) = \cos a; \\
\tan(-a) = -\tan a; & \cot(-a) = -\cot a; \\
\sec(-a) = \sec a; & \text{cosec}(-a) = -\text{cosec}\, a.
\end{array}$$

FUNCTIONS OF ARCS FORMED BY ADDING AN ARC TO, OR SUBTRACTING IT FROM ANY NUMBER OF QUADRANTS.

63. Let a denote any arc less than 90°. From what has preceded, we know that,

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\sin(90° - a) = \cos a; & \cos(90° - a) = \sin a. \\
\tan(90° - a) = \cot a; & \cot(90° - a) = \tan a. \\
\sec(90° - a) = \text{cosec}\, a; & \text{cosec}(90° - a) = \sec a.
\end{array}$$

Now, suppose that $BM' = a$, then will $AM' = 90° + a$. We see from the figure that,

$$NM' = \sin a, \qquad P'M' = \cos a, \qquad BT'' = \tan a,$$

$$AT''' = \cot a, \qquad OT'' = \sec a, \qquad OT''' = \operatorname{cosec} a,$$

without reference to their signs.

By a simple inspection of the figure, observing the rule for signs, we deduce the following relations:

$$\sin(90^\circ + a) = \cos a, \qquad \cos(90^\circ + a) = -\sin a,$$

$$\tan(90^\circ + a) = -\operatorname{cotan} a, \qquad \cot(90^\circ + a) = -\tan a,$$

$$\sec(90^\circ + a) = -\operatorname{cosec} a, \qquad \operatorname{cosec}(90^\circ + a) = \sec a.$$

Again, suppose

$$M'C = AM = a; \quad \text{then will} \quad AM' = 180^\circ - a.$$

We see from the figure that,

$$P'M' = \sin a, \qquad OP' = \cos a, \qquad AT''' = \tan a,$$

$$BT'' = \cot a, \qquad OT'' = \sec a, \qquad OT''' = \operatorname{cosec} a,$$

without reference to their signs: hence, we have, as before, the following relations:

$$\sin(180^\circ - a) = \sin a, \qquad \cos(180^\circ - a) = -\cos a,$$

$$\tan(180^\circ - a) = -\tan a, \qquad \cot(180^\circ - a) = -\cot a,$$

$$\sec(180^\circ - a) = -\sec a, \qquad \operatorname{cosec}(180 - a) = \operatorname{cosec} a.$$

By a similar process, we may discuss the remaining arcs in question. Collecting the results, we have the following table:

TABLE III.

Arc $= 90° + a.$		Arc $= 270° - a.$	
$\sin = \cos a,$	$\cos = -\sin a,$	$\sin = -\cos a,$	$\cos = -\sin a,$
$\tan = -\cot a,$	$\cot = -\tan a,$	$\tan = \cot a,$	$\cot = \tan a,$
$\sec = -\mathrm{cosec}\, a,$	$\mathrm{cosec} = \sec a.$	$\sec = -\mathrm{cosec}\, a,$	$\mathrm{cosec} = -\sec a.$
Arc $= 180° - a.$		Arc $= 270° + a.$	
$\sin = \sin a,$	$\cos = -\cos a,$	$\sin = -\cos a,$	$\cos = \sin a,$
$\tan = -\tan a,$	$\cot = -\cot a,$	$\tan = -\cot a,$	$\cot = -\tan a,$
$\sec = -\sec a,$	$\mathrm{cosec} = \mathrm{cosec}\, a.$	$\sec = \mathrm{cosec}\, a,$	$\mathrm{cosec} = -\sec a.$
Arc $= 180° + a.$		Arc $= 360° - a.$	
$\sin = -\sin a,$	$\cos = -\cos a,$	$\sin = -\sin a,$	$\cos = \cos a,$
$\tan = \tan a,$	$\cot = \cot a,$	$\tan = -\tan a,$	$\cot = -\cot a,$
$\sec = -\sec a,$	$\mathrm{cosec} = -\mathrm{cosec}\, a.$	$\sec = \sec a,$	$\mathrm{cosec} = -\mathrm{cosec}\, a.$

It will be observed that, when the arc is added to, or subtracted from, an *even* number of quadrants, the name of the function is the *same* in both columns; and when the arc is added to, or subtracted from, an *odd* number of quadrants, the names of the functions in the two columns are *contrary:* in all cases, the algebraic sign is determined by the rules already given (Art. 58).

By means of this table, we may find the functions of any arc in terms of the functions of an arc less than 90° Thus,

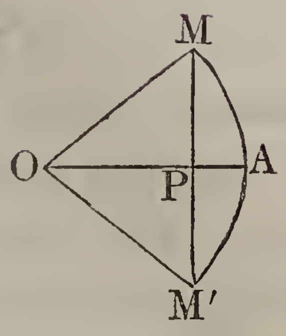
$$\sin 115° = \sin(\ 90° + 25°) = \cos 25°,$$

$$\sin 284° = \sin(270° + 14°) = -\cos 14°,$$

$$\sin 400° = \sin(360° + 40°) = \sin 40°,$$

$$\tan 210° = \tan(180° + 30°) = \tan 30°.$$

PARTICULAR VALUES OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS.



64. Let MAM' be any arc, denoted by $2a$, $M'M$ its chord, and OA a radius drawn perpendicular to $M'M$: then will $PM = PM'$, and $AM = AM'$ (B. III., P. VI.). But PM is the sine of AM, or, $PM = \sin a$: hence,

$$\sin a = \tfrac{1}{2}M'M;$$

that is, *the sine of an arc is equal to one half the chord of twice the arc.*

Let $M'AM = 60°$; then will $AM = 30°$, and $M'M$ will equal the radius, or 1: hence, we have,

$$\sin 30° = \tfrac{1}{2};$$

that is, *the sine of* 30° *is equal to half the radius.*

Also,

$$\cos 30° = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 30°} = \tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{3};$$

hence,

$$\tan 30° = \frac{\sin 30°}{\cos 30°} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

Again, let $M'AM = 90°$: then will $AM = 45°$, and $M'M = \sqrt{2}$ (B. V., P. III.): hence, we have,

$$\sin 45° = \tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{2};$$

Also,

$$\cos 45° = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 45°} = \tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{2};$$

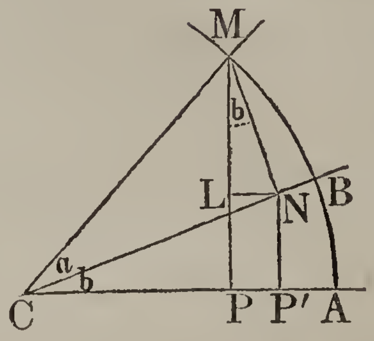
hence,

$$\tan 45° = \frac{\sin 45°}{\cos 45°} = 1.$$

Many other numerical values might be deduced.

FORMULAS EXPRESSING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CIRCULAR FUNCTIONS OF DIFFERENT ARCS.

65. Let AB and BM represent two arcs, having the common radius 1; denote the first by b, and the second by a. From M draw MP, perpendicular to CA, and MN perpendicular to CB; from N draw NP' perpendicular to CA, and NL parallel to AC.



Then, by definition, we shall have,

$$PM = \sin(a+b), \quad NM = \sin a, \quad \text{and} \quad CN = \cos a.$$

From the figure, we have,

$$PM = PL + LM. \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad (1.)$$

From the right-angled triangle $CP'N$ (Art. 37), we have,

$$P'N = CN \sin b;$$

or, since $P'N = PL$, $\quad PL = \cos a \sin b.$

Since the triangle MLN is similar to $CP'N$, the angle LMN is equal to the angle $P'CN$; hence, from the right-angled triangle MLN, we have,

$$LM = MN \cos b = \sin a \cos b;$$

Substituting the values of PM, PL, and LM, in Equation (1), we have,

$$\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b; \quad \cdot \quad (A.)$$

that is, *the sine of the sum of two arcs, is equal to the sine of the first into the cosine of the second, plus the cosine of the first into the sine of the second.*

Since the above formula is true for any values of a and b, we may substitute $-b$, for b; whence,

$$\sin(a-b) = \sin a \cos(-b) + \cos a \sin(-b);$$

but (Art. 62),

$$\cos(-b) = \cos b, \quad \text{and,} \quad \sin(-b) = -\sin b;$$

hence,

$$\sin(a-b) = \sin a \cos b - \cos a \sin b; \quad \cdot \quad (\text{B.})$$

that is, *the sine of the difference of two arcs, is equal to the sine of the first into the cosine of the second, minus the cosine of the first into the sine of the second.*

If, in Formula (B), we substitute $(90° - a)$, for a, we have,

$$\sin(90°-a-b) = \sin(90°-a)\cos b - \cos(90°-a)\sin b; \quad \cdot \quad (2.)$$

but (Art. 63),

$$\sin(90°-a-b) = \sin[90°-(a+b)] = \cos(a+b),$$

and,

$$\sin(90°-a) = \cos a, \qquad \cos(90°-a) = \sin a;$$

hence, by substitution in Equation (2), we have,

$$\cos(a+b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b; \quad \cdot \quad (\text{C.})$$

that is, *the cosine of the sum of two arcs, is equal to the rectangle of their cosines, minus the rectangle of their sines.*

If, in Formula (C), we substitute $-b$, for b, we find,

$$\cos(a-b) = \cos a \cos(-b) - \sin a \sin(-b),$$

or,

$$\cos(a-b) = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b; \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad (\text{D.})$$

that is, *the cosine of the difference of two arcs, is equal to the rectangle of their cosines, plus the rectangle of their sines.*

If we divide Formula (A) by Formula (C), member by member, we have,

$$\frac{\sin(a+b)}{\cos(a+b)} = \frac{\sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b}{\cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b}.$$

Dividing both terms of the second member by $\cos a \cos b$, recollecting that the sine divided by the cosine is equal to the tangent, we find,

$$\tan(a+b) = \frac{\tan a + \tan b}{1 - \tan a \tan b}; \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (\text{E.})$$

that is, *the tangent of the sum of two arcs, is equal to the sum of their tangents, divided by* 1 *minus the rectangle of their tangents*

If, in Formula (E), we substitute $-b$, for b, recollecting that $\tan(-b) = -\tan b$, we have,

$$\tan(a-b) = \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{1 + \tan a \tan b}; \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (\text{F.})$$

that is, *the tangent of the difference of two arcs, is equal to the difference of their tangents, divided by* 1 *plus the rectangle of their tangents.*

In like manner, dividing Formula (C) by Formula (A), member by member, and reducing, we have,

$$\cot(a+b) = \frac{\cot a \cot b - 1}{\cot a + \cot b}; \quad . \quad . \quad (\text{G.})$$

and thence, by the substitution of $-b$, for b,

$$\cot(a-b) = \frac{\cot a \cot b + 1}{\cot b - \cot a}; \quad \cdots \quad (\mathfrak{H}.)$$

FUNCTIONS OF DOUBLE ARCS AND HALF ARCS.

66. If, in Formulas ($\mathfrak{A}$), ($\mathfrak{C}$), ($\mathfrak{E}$), and ($\mathfrak{G}$), we make $a = b$, we find,

$$\sin 2a = 2 \sin a \cos a; \quad \cdots \quad (\mathfrak{A}'.)$$

$$\cos 2a = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a; \quad \cdots \quad (\mathfrak{C}'.)$$

$$\tan 2a = \frac{2 \tan a}{1 - \tan^2 a}; \quad \cdots \quad (\mathfrak{E}'.)$$

$$\cot 2a = \frac{\cot^2 a - 1}{2 \cot a}. \quad \cdots \quad (\mathfrak{G}'.)$$

Substituting in ($\mathfrak{C}'$), for $\cos^2 a$, its value, $1 - \sin^2 a$; and afterwards for $\sin^2 a$, its value, $1 - \cos^2 a$, we have,

$$\cos 2a = 1 - 2 \sin^2 a,$$

$$\cos 2a = 2 \cos^2 a - 1;$$

whence, by solving these equations,

$$\sin a = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 2a}{2}}; \quad \cdots \quad (1.)$$

$$\cos a = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 2a}{2}}. \quad \cdots \quad (2.)$$

We also have, from the same equations,

$$1 - \cos 2a = 2 \sin^2 a; \quad \cdots \quad (3.)$$

$$1 + \cos 2a = 2 \cos^2 a. \quad \cdots \quad (4.)$$

Dividing Equation ($\mathfrak{A}'$), first by Equation (4), and then by Equation (3), member by member, we have,

$$\frac{\sin 2a}{1+\cos 2a} = \tan a; \quad \cdots\cdots \quad (5.)$$

$$\frac{\sin 2a}{1-\cos 2a} = \cot a. \quad \cdots\cdots \quad (6.)$$

Substituting $\frac{1}{2}a$, for a, in Equations (1), (2), (5), and (6), we have,

$$\sin \tfrac{1}{2}a = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos a}{2}}; \quad \cdots \quad (\mathfrak{A}''.)$$

$$\cos \tfrac{1}{2}a = \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos a}{2}}; \quad \cdots \quad (\mathfrak{C}''.)$$

$$\tan \tfrac{1}{2}a = \frac{\sin a}{1+\cos a}; \quad \cdots \quad (\mathfrak{E}'')$$

$$\cot \tfrac{1}{2}a = \frac{\sin a}{1-\cos a}. \quad \cdots \quad (\mathfrak{G}''.)$$

Taking the reciprocals of both members of the last two formulas, we have also,

$$\cot \tfrac{1}{2}a = \frac{1+\cos a}{\sin a}, \qquad \text{and,} \qquad \tan \tfrac{1}{2}a = \frac{1-\cos a}{\sin a}.$$

ADDITIONAL FORMULAS.

67. If Formulas ($\mathfrak{A}$) and ($\mathfrak{B}$) be first added, member to member, and then subtracted, and the same operations be performed upon ($\mathfrak{C}$) and ($\mathfrak{D}$), we shall obtain,

$$\sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b) = 2\sin a \cos b;$$

$$\sin(a+b) - \sin(a-b) = 2\cos a \sin b;$$

$$\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b) = 2\cos a \cos b;$$

$$\cos(a-b) - \cos(a+b) = 2\sin a \sin b.$$

If in these we make,

$$a+b=p, \qquad \text{and} \qquad a-b=q,$$

whence,

$$a = \tfrac{1}{2}(p+q), \qquad b = \tfrac{1}{2}(p-q);$$

and then substitute in the above formulas, we obtain,

$$\sin p + \sin q = 2\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(p+q)\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(p-q) \quad . \quad (\text{K.})$$

$$\sin p - \sin q = 2\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(p+q)\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(p-q) \quad . \quad (\text{L.})$$

$$\cos p + \cos q = 2\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(p+q)\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(p-q) \quad . \quad (\text{M.})$$

$$\cos q - \cos p = 2\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(p+q)\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(p-q) \quad . \quad (\text{N.})$$

From Formulas (L) and (K), by division, we obtain,

$$\frac{\sin p - \sin q}{\sin p + \sin q} = \frac{\cos\frac{1}{2}(p+q)\sin\frac{1}{2}(p-q)}{\sin\frac{1}{2}(p+q)\cos\frac{1}{2}(p-q)} = \frac{\tan\frac{1}{2}(p-q)}{\tan\frac{1}{2}(p+q)} \quad . \quad (1.)$$

That is, *the sum of the sines of two arcs is to their difference, as the tangent of one half the sum of the arcs is to the tangent of one half their difference.*

Also, in like manner, we obtain,

$$\frac{\sin p + \sin q}{\cos p + \cos q} = \frac{\sin \tfrac{1}{2}(p+q) \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(p-q)}{\cos \tfrac{1}{2}(p+q) \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(p-q)} = \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(p+q) \quad . \quad (2.)$$

$$\frac{\sin p - \sin q}{\cos p + \cos q} = \frac{\sin \tfrac{1}{2}(p-q) \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(p+q)}{\cos \tfrac{1}{2}(p+q) \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(p-q)} = \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(p-q) \quad . \quad (3.)$$

$$\frac{\sin p + \sin q}{\sin (p+q)} = \frac{\sin \tfrac{1}{2}(p+q) \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(p-q)}{\sin \tfrac{1}{2}(p+q) \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(p+q)} = \frac{\cos \tfrac{1}{2}(p-q)}{\cos \tfrac{1}{2}(p+q)} \quad . \quad (4.)$$

$$\frac{\sin p - \sin q}{\sin (p+q)} = \frac{\sin \tfrac{1}{2}(p-q) \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(p+q)}{\sin \tfrac{1}{2}(p+q) \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(p+q)} = \frac{\sin \tfrac{1}{2}(p-q)}{\sin \tfrac{1}{2}(p+q)} \quad . \quad (5.)$$

$$\frac{\sin (p-q)}{\sin p - \sin q} = \frac{\sin \tfrac{1}{2}(p-q) \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(p-q)}{\sin \tfrac{1}{2}(p-q) \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(p+q)} = \frac{\cos \tfrac{1}{2}(p-q)}{\cos \tfrac{1}{2}(p+q)} \quad . \quad (6.)$$

all of which give proportions analogous to that deduced from Formula (1).

Since the second members of (6) and (4) are the same, we have,

$$\frac{\sin p - \sin q}{\sin (p-q)} = \frac{\sin (p+q)}{\sin p + \sin q} \; ; \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (7.)$$

That is, *the sine of the difference of two arcs is to the difference of the sines as the sum of the sines to the sine of the sum.*

All of the preceding formulas may be made homogeneous in terms of R, R being any radius, as explained in Art. 30; or, we may simply introduce R, as a factor, into each term as many times as may be necessary to render all of its terms of the same degree.

METHOD OF COMPUTING A TABLE OF NATURAL SINES.

68. Since the length of the semi-circumference of a circle whose radius is 1, is equal to the number 3.14159265 . . . , if we divide this number by 10800, the number of minutes in 180°, the quotient, .0002908882 . . . , will be the length of the arc of *one minute;* and since this arc is so small that it does not differ materially from its sine or tangent, this may be placed in the table as *the sine of one minute.*

Formula (3) of Table II., gives,

$$\cos 1' = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 1'} = .9999999577 \quad . \quad . \quad (1.)$$

Having thus determined, to a near degree of approximation, the sine and cosine of one minute, we take the first formula of Art. 67, and put it under the form,

$$\sin (a + b) = 2 \sin a \cos b - \sin (a - b),$$

and make in this, $b = 1'$, and then in succession,

$$a = 1', \qquad a = 2', \qquad a = 3', \qquad a = 4', \qquad \&c.,$$

and obtain,

$$\sin 2' = 2 \sin 1' \cos 1' - \sin 0 = .0005817764 \ldots$$

$$\sin 3' = 2 \sin 2' \cos 1' - \sin 1' = .0008726646 \ldots$$

$$\sin 4' = 2 \sin 3' \cos 1' - \sin 2' = .0011635526 \ldots$$

$$\sin 5' = \qquad \&c.,$$

thus obtaining the sine of every number of degrees and minutes from 1′ to 45°.

The cosines of the corresponding arcs may be computed by means of Equation (1).

Having found the sines and cosines of arcs less than 45°, those of the arcs between 45° and 90°, may be deduced, by considering that the sine of an arc is equal to the cosine of its complement, and the cosine equal to the sine of the complement. Thus,

$$\sin 50^\circ = \sin (90^\circ - 40^\circ) = \cos 40^\circ, \qquad \cos 50^\circ = \sin 40^\circ,$$

in which the second members are known from the previous computations.

To find the tangent of any arc, divide its sine by its cosine. To find the cotangent, take the reciprocal of the corresponding tangent.

As the accuracy of the calculation of the sine of any arc, by the above method, depends upon the accuracy of each previous calculation, it would be well to verify the work, by calculating the sines of the degrees separately (after having found the sines of one and two degrees), by the last proportion of Art. 67. Thus,

$$\sin 1^\circ : \sin 2^\circ - \sin 1^\circ :: \sin 2^\circ + \sin 1^\circ : \sin 3^\circ;$$

$$\sin 2^\circ : \sin 3^\circ - \sin 1^\circ :: \sin 3^\circ + \sin 1^\circ : \sin 4^\circ; \text{ \&c.}$$

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

69. Spherical Trigonometry is that branch of Mathematics which treats of the solution of spherical triangles.

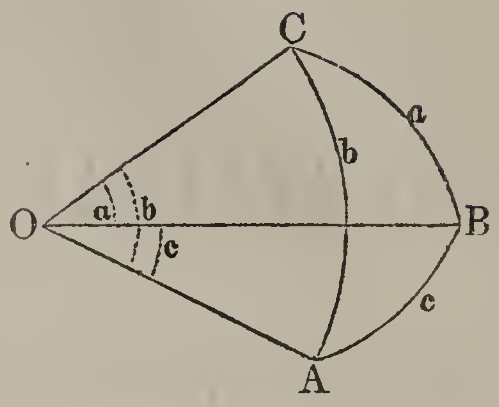
In every spherical triangle there are six parts: three sides and three angles. In general, any three of these parts being given, the remaining parts may be found.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

70. For the purpose of deducing the formulas required in the solution of spherical triangles, we shall suppose the triangles to be situated on spheres whose radii are equal to 1. The formulas thus deduced may be rendered applicable to triangles lying on any sphere, by making them homogeneous in terms of the radius of that sphere, as explained in Art. 30. The only cases considered will be those in which each of the sides and angles is less than 180°.

Any angle of a spherical triangle is the same as the diedral angle included by the planes of its sides, and its measure is equal to that of the angle included between two right lines, one in each plane, and both perpendicular to their common intersection at the same point (B. VI., D. 4).

The radius of the sphere being equal to 1, each side of the triangle will measure the angle, at the centre, subtended by it. Thus, in the triangle ABC, the angle at A is the same as that included between the planes AOC and AOB; and the side a is the measure of the plane angle BOC, O being the centre of the sphere, and OB the radius, equal to 1.

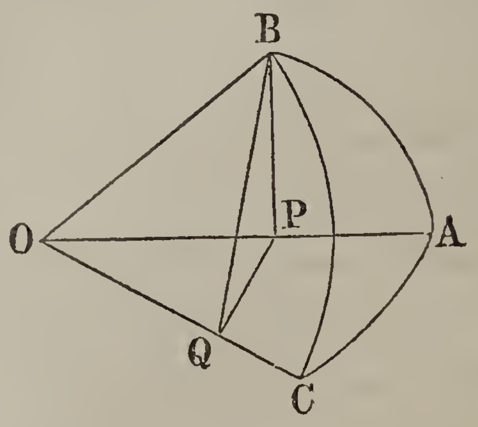


71. Spherical triangles, like plane triangles, are divided into two classes, *right-angled spherical triangles*, and *oblique-angled spherical triangles.* Each class will be considered in turn.

We shall, as before, denote the angles by the capital letters A, B, and C, and the opposite sides by the small letters a, b, and c.

FORMULAS USED IN SOLVING RIGHT-ANGLED SPHERICAL TRIANGLES.

72. Let CAB be a spherical triangle, right-angled at A, and let O be the centre of the sphere on which it is situated. Denote the angles of the triangle by the letters A, B, and C, and the opposite sides by the letters a, b, and c, recollecting that B and C may change places, provided that b and c change places at the same time.



Draw OA, OB, and OC, each of which will be equal to 1. From B, draw BP perpendicular to OA, and from P draw PQ perpendicular to OC; then join the points Q and B, by the line QB. The line QB will be perpendicular to OC (B. VI., P. VI.), and the angle PQB

will be equal to the inclination of the planes OCB and OCA; that is, it will be equal to the angle C.

We have, from the figure,

$$PB = \sin c, \quad OP = \cos c, \quad QB = \sin a, \quad OQ = \cos a.$$

From the right-angled triangles OQP and QPB, we have,

$$OQ = OP \cos AOC; \quad \text{or,} \quad \cos a = \cos c \cos b \quad . \quad (1.)$$

$$PB = QB \sin PQB; \quad \text{or,} \quad \sin c = \sin a \sin C \quad . \quad (2.)$$

If we multiply both terms of the fraction $\frac{QP}{QB}$, by OQ, we shall have,

$$\frac{QP}{QB} = \frac{OQ}{QB} \times \frac{QP}{OQ}; \quad \text{or,} \quad \cos C = \tan (90° - a) \tan b. \quad (3.)$$

If we multiply both terms of the fraction $\frac{QP}{OP}$, by PB, we have,

$$\frac{QP}{OP} = \frac{PB}{OP} \times \frac{QP}{PB}; \quad \text{or,} \quad \sin b = \tan c \tan (90° - C). \quad (4.)$$

If, in (2), we change c and C, into b and B, we have,

$$\sin b = \sin a \sin B \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (5.)$$

If, in (3), we change b and C, into c and B, we have,

$$\cos B = \tan (90° - a) \tan c \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (6.)$$

If, in (4), we change b, c, and C, into c, b, and B, we have,

$$\sin c = \tan b \tan (90° - B) \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (7.)$$

Multiplying (4) by (7), member by member, we have,

$$\sin b \ \sin c = \tan b \ \tan c \ \tan(90° - B) \tan(90° - C).$$

Dividing both members by $\tan b \tan c$, we have,

$$\cos b \ \cos c = \tan(90° - B) \tan(90° - C) ;$$

and substituting for $\cos b \cos c$, its value, $\cos a$, taken from (1), we have,

$$\cos a = \tan(90° - B) \tan(90° - C) \quad . \quad . \quad (8.)$$

Formula (6) may be written under the form,

$$\cos B = \frac{\cos a \ \sin c}{\sin a \ \cos c} .$$

Substituting for $\cos a$, its value, $\cos b \cos c$, taken from (1), and reducing, we have,

$$\cos B = \frac{\cos b \ \sin c}{\sin a} .$$

Again, substituting for $\sin c$, its value, $\sin a \sin C$, taken from (2), and reducing, we have,

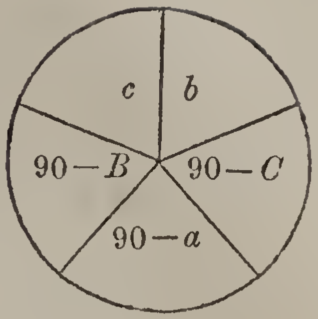
$$\cos B = \cos b \ \sin C \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (9.)$$

Changing B, b, and C, in (9), into C, c, and B, we have,

$$\cos C = \cos c \ \sin B \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (10.)$$

These ten formulas are sufficient for the solution of any right-angled spherical triangle whatever.

NAPIER'S CIRCULAR PARTS.



73. *The two sides about the right angle, the complements of their opposite angles, and the complement of the hypothenuse*, are called Napier's Circular Parts.

If these parts be arranged in their order, as shown in the figure, we see that each part is adjacent to two of the others, and that it is separated from each of two remaining parts by an intervening part. If any part be taken as a *middle part*, those which are adjacent to it are called *adjacent parts*, and those which are separated from it, are called *opposite parts.* Thus, $90° - B$, and $90° - C$, are *adjacent parts* to $90° - a$; and c and b are *opposite parts ;* and so on, for each of the other parts.

74. Formulas (1), (2), (5), (9), and (10), of Art. 72, may be written as follows:

$$\sin\,(90° - a) = \cos b \, \cos c \quad \cdots \quad (1.)$$

$$\sin c = \cos\,(90° - a)\,\cos\,(90° - C) \quad (2.)$$

$$\sin b = \cos\,(90° - a)\,\cos\,(90° - B) \quad (3.)$$

$$\sin\,(90° - B) = \cos b \, \cos\,(90° - C) \quad \cdots \quad (4.)$$

$$\sin\,(90° - C) = \cos c \, \cos\,(90° - B) \quad \cdots \quad (5.)$$

Comparing these formulas with the figure, we see that,

The sine of the middle part is equal to the rectangle of the cosines of the opposite parts.

Formulas (8), (7), (4), (6), and (3), of Art. 72, may be written as follows:

$$\sin(90^\circ - a) = \tan(90^\circ - B)\,(\tan 90^\circ - C) \quad \cdot \quad (6.)$$

$$\sin c = \tan b \ \tan(90^\circ - B) \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \quad (7.)$$

$$\sin b = \tan c \ \tan(90^\circ - C) \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \quad (8.)$$

$$\sin(90^\circ - B) = \tan(90^\circ - a) \ \tan c \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \quad (9.)$$

$$\sin(90^\circ - C) = \tan(90^\circ - a) \ \tan b \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \quad (10.)$$

Comparing these formulas with the figure, we see that,

The sine of the middle part is equal to the rectangle of the tangents of the adjacent parts.

These two rules are called Napier's rules for Circular Parts, and they are sufficient to solve any right-angled spherical triangle.

75. In applying Napier's rules for circular parts, the part sought will be determined by its sine. Now, the same sine corresponds to two different arcs, supplements of each other; it is, therefore, necessary to discover such relations between the given and required parts, as will serve to point out which of the two arcs is to be taken.

Two parts of a spherical triangle are said to be of *the same species*, when they are both less than 90°, or both greater than 90°; and of *different species*, when one is less and the other greater than 90°.

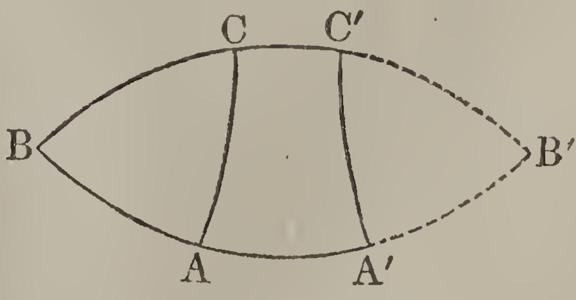
From Formulas (9) and (10), Art. 72, we have,

$$\sin C = \frac{\cos B}{\cos b}, \quad \text{and} \quad \sin B = \frac{\cos C}{\cos c};$$

since the angles B and C are both less than 180°, their sines must always be positive : hence, cos B must have the same sign as cos b, and the cos C must have the same sign as cos c. This can only be the case when B is of the same species as b, and C of the same species as c ; that is, *the sides about the right angle are always of the same species as their opposite angles.*

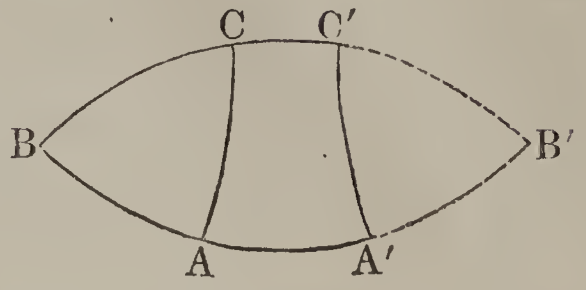
From Formula (1), we see that when a is less than 90°, or when cos a is positive, the cosines of b and c will have the same sign ; that is, b and c will be of the *same species.* When a is greater than 90°, or when cos a is negative, the cosines of b and c will be contrary ; that is, b and c will be of *different species :* hence, *when the hypothenuse is less than* 90°, *the two sides about the right angle, and consequently the two oblique angles, will be of the same species ; when the hypothenuse is greater than* 90°, *the two sides about the right angle, and consequently the two oblique angles, will be of different species.*

These two principles enable us to determine the nature of the part sought, in every case, except when an oblique angle and the opposite side are given, to find the remaining parts. In this case, there may be *two solutions*, *one solution*, or *no solution at all.*



Let BAC be a right-angled triangle, in which B and b are given. Prolong the sides BA and BC till they meet in B'. Take $B'A' = BA$, $B'C' = BC$, and join A' and C' by the arc of a great circle : then, because the triangles BAC and $B'A'C'$ have two sides and the included angle of the one, equal to two sides and the included angle of the other, each to each, the remaining parts will be equal, each to each ;

that is, $A'C' = AC$, and the angle A' equal to the angle A: hence, the two triangles BAC, $B'A'C'$, are right-angled; they have also one oblique angle and the opposite side, in each, equal.



Now, if b differs *more* from 90° than B, there will evidently be *two solutions*, the sides including the given angle, in the one case, being supplements of those which include the given angle, in the other case.

If $b = B$, the triangle will be bi-rectangular, and there will be but a *single solution.*

If b differs less from 90° than B, the triangle cannot be constructed, that is, there will be *no solution.*

SOLUTION OF RIGHT-ANGLED SPHERICAL TRIANGLES.

76. In a right-angled spherical triangle, the right angle is always known. If any two of the other parts are given, the remaining parts may be found by Napier's rules for circular parts. Six cases may arise. There may be given,

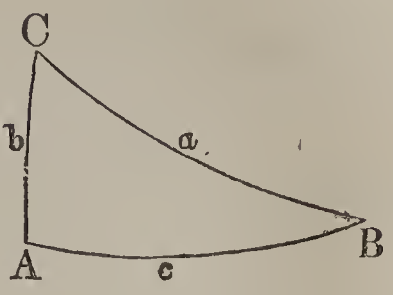
I. The hypothenuse and one side.
II. The hypothenuse and one oblique angle.
III. The two sides about the right angle.
IV. One side and its adjacent angle.
V. One side and its opposite angle.
VI. The two oblique angles.

In any one of these cases, we select that part which is either adjacent to, or separated from, each of the other given parts, and calling it the middle part, we employ that one of Napier's rules which is applicable. Having determined a third part, the other two may then be found in a similar manner.

It is to be observed, that the formulas employed are to be rendered homogeneous, in terms of R, as explained in Art. 30. The method of proceeding will be readily understood from a few examples.

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $a = 105° 17' 29''$, and $b = 38° 47' 11''$, to find c, B, and C.



Since $a > 90°$, b and c must be of different species, that is, $c > 90°$; for the same reason, $C > 90°$.

OPERATION.

From Formula (10), Art. 74, we have,

$$\log \cos C = \log \cot a + \log \tan b - 10;$$

log cot a $(105° 17' 29'')$ 9.436811
log tan b $(\ 38° 47' 11'')$ $\underline{9.905055}$
log cos C . . . . . 9.341866 $\therefore\ C = 102° 41' 33''$.

From Formula (2), Art. 74, we have,

$$\log \sin c = \log \sin a + \log \sin C - 10;$$

log sin a $(105° 17' 29'')$ 9.984346
log sin C $(102° 41' 33'')$ $\underline{9.989256}$
log sin c . . . . . 9.973602 $\therefore\ c = 109° 46' 32''$.

From Formula (4), we have,

$$\log \cos B = \log \sin C + \log \cos b - 10;$$

log sin C $(102° 41' 33'')$ 9.989256
log cos b $(\ 38° 47' 11'')$ $\underline{9.891808}$
log cos B . . . . . 9.881064 $\therefore\ B = 40° 29' 50''$.

Ans. $c = 109° 46' 32''$, $B = 40° 29' 50''$, $C = 102° 41' 33''$.

2. Given $b = 51° 30'$, and $B = 58° 35'$, to find a, c, and C.

Because $b < B$, there are two solutions.

OPERATION.

From Formula (7), we have,

$$\log \sin c = \log \tan b + \log \cot B - 10;$$

$$\begin{array}{llll}
\log \tan b & (51° 30') \cdot & 10.099395 & \\
\log \cot B & (58° 35') \cdot & \underline{9.785900} & \\
\quad \log \sin c & \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot & \underline{9.885295} & \therefore\ c = \ \ 50° 09' 51'', \\
 & & & \text{and}\ \ c = 129° 50' 09''.
\end{array}$$

From Formula (1), we have,

$$\log \cos a = \log \cos b + \log \cos c - 10;$$

$$\begin{array}{llll}
\log \cos b & (51° 30') \cdot\ \cdot & 9.794150 & \\
\log \cos c & (50° 09' 51'') & \underline{9.806580} & \\
\quad \log \cos a & \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot & \underline{9.600730} & \therefore\ a = \ \ 66° 29' 54'', \\
 & & & \text{and}\ \ a = 113° 30' 06''.
\end{array}$$

From Formula (10), we have,

$$\log \cos C = \log \tan b + \log \cot a - 10;$$

$$\begin{array}{llll}
\log \tan b & (51° 30') \cdot & 10.099395 & \\
\log \cot a & (66° 29' 54'') & \underline{9.638336} & \\
\quad \log \cos C & \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot & \underline{9.737731} & \therefore\ C = \ \ 56° 51' 38'', \\
 & & & \text{and}\ \ C = 123° 08' 22''.
\end{array}$$

In a similar manner, all other cases may be solved.

3. Given $a = 86° 51'$, and $B = 18° 03' 32''$, to find b, c, and C.

Ans. $b = 18° 01' 50''$, $c = 86° 41' 14''$, $C = 88° 58' 25''$.

4. Given $b = 155° 27' 54''$, and $c = 29° 46' 08''$, to find a, B, and C.

Ans. $a = 142° 09' 13''$, $B = 137° 24' 21''$, $C = 54° 01' 16''$.

5. Given $c = 73° 41' 35''$, and $B = 99° 17' 33''$, to find a, b, and C.

Ans. $a = 92° 42' 17''$, $b = 99° 40' 30''$, $C = 73° 54' 47''$.

6. Given $b = 115° 20'$, and $B = 91° 01' 47''$, to find a, c, and C.

$$a = \begin{cases} 64° 41' 11'', \\ 115° 18' 49'', \end{cases} \quad c = \begin{cases} 177° 49' 27'', \\ 2° 10' 33'', \end{cases} \quad C = \begin{cases} 177° 35' 36''. \\ 2° 24' 24''. \end{cases}$$

7. Given $B = 47° 13' 43''$, and $C = 126° 40' 24''$, to find a, b, and c.

Ans. $a = 133° 32' 26'$, $b = 32° 08' 56''$, $c = 144° 27' 03''$.

In certain cases, it may be necessary to find but a single part. This may be effected, either by one of the formulas given in Art. 74, or by a slight transformation of one of them.

Thus, let a and B be given, to find C. Regarding $90° - a$, as a middle part, we have,

$$\cos a = \cot B \cot C;$$

whence,

$$\cot C = \frac{\cos a}{\cot B};$$

and, by the application of logarithms,

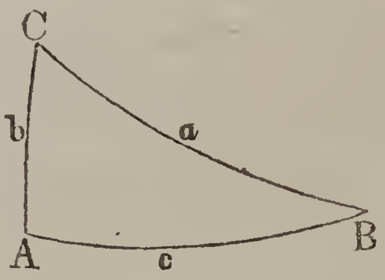
$$\log \cot C = \log \cos a + (\text{a. c.}) \log \cot B;$$

from which C may be found. In like manner, other cases may be treated.

QUADRANTAL SPHERICAL TRIANGLES.

77. A QUADRANTAL SPHERICAL TRIANGLE is one in which one side is equal to 90°. To solve such a triangle, we pass to its polar triangle, by subtracting each side and each angle from 180° (B. IX., P. VI.). The resulting polar triangle will be right-angled, and may be solved by the rules already given. The polar triangle of any quadrantal triangle being solved, the parts of the given triangle may be found by subtracting each part of the polar triangle from 180°.

EXAMPLE.



Let $A'B'C'$ be a quadrantal triangle, in which $B'C' = 90°$, $B' = 75° 42'$, and $c' = 18° 37'$.

Passing to the polar triangle, we have,

$$A = 90°, \quad b = 104° 18', \quad \text{and} \quad C = 161° 23'.$$

Solving this triangle by previous rules, we find,

$$a = 76° 25' 11'', \qquad c = 161° 55' 20'', \qquad B = 94° 31' 21'';$$

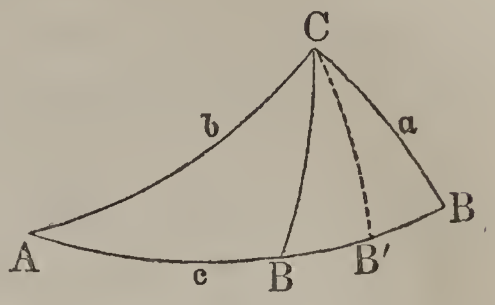
hence, the required parts of the given quadrantal triangle are,

$$A' = 103° 34' 49'', \qquad C' = 18° 04' 40'', \qquad b' = 85° 28' 39''.$$

In a similar manner, other quadrantal triangles may be solved.

FORMULAS USED IN SOLVING OBLIQUE-ANGLED SPHERICAL TRIANGLES.

78. Let ABC represent an oblique-angled spherical triangle. From either vertex, C, draw the arc of a great circle CB', perpendicular to the opposite side. The two triangles ACB' and BCB' will be right-angled at B'.



From the triangle ACB', we have Formula (2), Art. 74,

$$\sin CB' = \sin A \sin b.$$

From the triangle BCB', we have,

$$\sin CB' = \sin B \sin a.$$

Equating these values of $\sin CB'$, we have,

$$\sin A \sin b = \sin B \sin a;$$

from which results the proportion,

$$\sin a : \sin b :: \sin A : \sin B \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (1.)$$

In like manner, we may deduce,

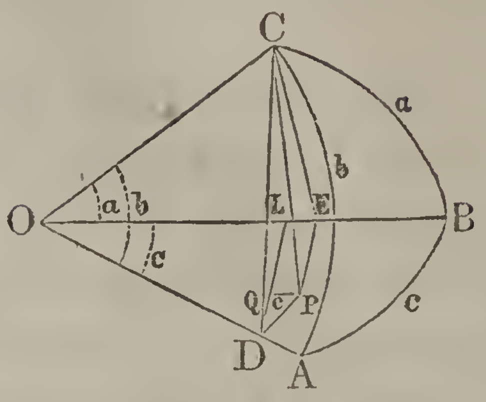
$$\sin a : \sin c :: \sin A : \sin C \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (2.)$$

$$\sin b : \sin c :: \sin B : \sin C \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (3.)$$

That is, in any spherical triangle, *the sines of the sides are proportional to the sines of their opposite angles.*

Had the perpendicular fallen on the prolongation of AB, the same relation would have been found.

79. Let ABC represent any spherical triangle, and O the centre of the sphere on which it is situated. Draw the radii OA, OB, and OC; from C draw CP perpendicular to the plane AOB; from P, the foot of this perpendicular, draw PD and PE respectively perpendicular to OA and OB; join CD and CE, these lines will be respectively perpendicular to OA and OB (B. VI., P. VI.), and the angles CDP and CEP will be equal to the angles A and B respectively. Draw DL and PQ, the one perpendicular, and the other parallel to OB. We then have,



$$OE = \cos a, \qquad DC = \sin b, \qquad OD = \cos b.$$

We have from the figure,

$$OE = OL + QP \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad (1.)$$

In the right-angled triangle OLD,

$$OL = OD \cos DOL = \cos b \cos c.$$

The right-angled triangle PQD has its sides respectively perpendicular to those of OLD; it is, therefore, similar to it, and the angle QDP is equal to c, and we have,

$$QP = PD \sin QDP = PD \sin c \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad (2.)$$

The right-angled triangle CPD gives,

$$PD = CD \cos CDP = \sin b \cos A;$$

substituting this value in (2), we have,

$$QP = \sin b \sin c \cos A;$$

and now substituting these values of OE, OL, and QP, in (1), we have,

$$\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A \quad . \quad . \quad (3.)$$

In the same way, we may deduce,

$$\cos b = \cos a \cos c + \sin a \sin c \cos B \quad . \quad . \quad (4.)$$

$$\cos c = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b \cos C \quad . \quad . \quad (5.)$$

That is, *the cosine of either side of a spherical triangle is equal to the rectangle of the cosines of the other two sides plus the rectangle of the sines of these sides into the cosine of their included angle.*

80. If we represent the angles of the polar triangle of ABC, by A', B', and C', and the sides by a', b', and c', we have (B. IX., P. VI.),

$$a = 180° - A', \quad b = 180° - B', \quad c = 180° - C',$$

$$A = 180° - a', \quad B = 180° - b', \quad C = 180° - c'.$$

Substituting these values in Equation (3), of the preceding article, and recollecting that,

$$\cos (180° - A') = - \cos A', \quad \sin (180° - B') = \sin B', \ \&c.,$$

we have,

$$- \cos A' = \cos B' \cos C' - \sin B' \sin C' \cos a' ;$$

or, changing the signs and omitting the primes (since the preceding result is true for any triangle),

$$\cos A = \sin B \sin C \cos a - \cos B \cos C \quad . \quad (1.)$$

In the same way, we may deduce,

$$\cos B = \sin A \sin C \cos b - \cos A \cos C \quad . \quad (2.)$$

$$\cos C = \sin A \sin B \cos c - \cos A \cos B \quad . \quad (3.)$$

That is, *the cosine of either angle of a spherical triangle is equal to the rectangle of the sines of the other two angles into the cosine of their included side, minus the rectangle of the cosines of these angles.*

81. From Equation (3), Art. 79, we deduce,

$$\cos A = \frac{\cos a - \cos b \cos c}{\sin b \sin c} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (1.)$$

If we add this equation, member by member, to the number 1, and recollect that $1 + \cos A$, in the first member, is equal to $2 \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}A$ (Art. 66), and reduce, we have,

$$2 \cos^2 \tfrac{1}{2}A = \frac{\sin b \sin c + \cos a - \cos b \cos c}{\sin b \sin c};$$

or, Formula (ⓒ), Art. 66,

$$2 \cos^2 \tfrac{1}{2}A = \frac{\cos a - \cos (b + c)}{\sin b \sin c} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (2.)$$

And since, Formula (N), Art. 67,

$$\cos a - \cos (b + c) = 2 \sin \tfrac{1}{2}(a + b + c) \sin \tfrac{1}{2}(b + c - a),$$

Equation (2) becomes, after dividing both members by 2,

$$\cos^2 \tfrac{1}{2}A = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(a + b + c) \sin \frac{1}{2}(b + c - a)}{\sin b \sin c}.$$

If, in this we make,

$\frac{1}{2}(a+b+c) = \frac{1}{2}s$; whence, $\frac{1}{2}(b+c-a) = \frac{1}{2}s - a$,

and extract the square root of both members, we have,

$$\cos\tfrac{1}{2}A = \sqrt{\frac{\sin\frac{1}{2}s\ \sin(\frac{1}{2}s - a)}{\sin b\ \sin c}} \quad . \ . \ . \ . \quad (3.)$$

That is, *the cosine of one-half of either angle of a spherical triangle, is equal to the square root of the sine of one-half of the sum of the three sides, into the sine of one-half this sum minus the side opposite the angle, divided by the rectangle of the sines of the adjacent sides.*

If we subtract Equation (1), of the preceding article, member by member, from the number 1, and recollect that,

$$1 - \cos A = 2\sin^2\tfrac{1}{2}A,$$

we find, after reduction,

$$\sin\tfrac{1}{2}A = \sqrt{\frac{\sin(\frac{1}{2}s - b)\ \sin(\frac{1}{2}s - c)}{\sin b\ \sin c}} \quad . \ . \ . \quad (4.)$$

Dividing the preceding value of $\sin\frac{1}{2}A$, by $\cos\frac{1}{2}A$, we obtain,

$$\tan\tfrac{1}{2}A = \sqrt{\frac{\sin(\frac{1}{2}s - b)\ \sin(\frac{1}{2}s - c)}{\sin\frac{1}{2}s\ \sin(\frac{1}{2}s - a)}} \quad . \ . \ . \quad (5.)$$

82. If the angles and sides of the polar triangle of ABC be represented as in Art. 80, we have,

$$A = 180° - a', \qquad b = 180° - B', \qquad c = 180° - C',$$

$$\tfrac{1}{2}s = 270° - \tfrac{1}{2}(A' + B' + C'), \qquad \tfrac{1}{2}s - a = 90° - \tfrac{1}{2}(B' + C' - A').$$

Substituting these values in (3), Art. 81, and reducing by the aid of the formulas in Table III., Art. 63, we find,

$$\sin \tfrac{1}{2}a' = \sqrt{\frac{-\cos \frac{1}{2}(A'+B'+C') \ \cos \frac{1}{2}(B'+C'-A')}{\sin B' \ \sin C'}}$$

Placing

$$\tfrac{1}{2}(A'+B'+C') = \tfrac{1}{2}S; \quad \text{whence,} \quad \tfrac{1}{2}(B'+C'-A') = \tfrac{1}{2}S - A'.$$

Substituting and omitting the primes, we have,

$$\sin \tfrac{1}{2}a = \sqrt{\frac{-\cos \frac{1}{2}S \ \cos(\frac{1}{2}S - A)}{\sin B \ \sin C}} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (1.)$$

In a similar way, we may deduce from (4), Art. 81.

$$\cos \tfrac{1}{2}a = \sqrt{\frac{\cos(\frac{1}{2}S - B) \ \cos(\frac{1}{2}S - C)}{\sin B \ \sin C}} \quad . \quad . \quad (2.)$$

and thence,

$$\tan \tfrac{1}{2}a = \sqrt{\frac{-\cos \frac{1}{2}S \ \cos(\frac{1}{2}S - A)}{\cos(\frac{1}{2}S - B) \ \cos(\frac{1}{2}S - C)}} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (3.)$$

83. From Equation (1), Art. 80, we have,

$$\cos A + \cos B \cos C = \sin B \sin C \cos a = \sin C \frac{\sin A}{\sin a} \sin b \cos a; \quad (1.)$$

since, from Proportion (1), Art. 78, we have,

$$\sin B = \frac{\sin A}{\sin a} \sin b.$$

Also, from Equation (2), Art. 80, we have,

$$\cos B + \cos A \cos C = \sin A \sin C \cos b = \sin C \frac{\sin A}{\sin a} \sin a \cos b. \quad (2.)$$

Adding (1) and (2), and dividing by $\sin C$, we obtain,

$$(\cos A + \cos B)\,\frac{1 + \cos C}{\sin C} = \frac{\sin A}{\sin a}\sin(a+b). \quad (3.)$$

The proportion, $\sin A : \sin B :: \sin a : \sin b$,

taken first by composition, and then by division, gives,

$$\sin A + \sin B = \frac{\sin A}{\sin a}(\sin a + \sin b) \;\cdot\;\cdot\;\cdot \quad (4.)$$

$$\sin A - \sin B = \frac{\sin A}{\sin a}(\sin a - \sin b) \;\cdot\;\cdot\;\cdot \quad (5.)$$

Dividing (4) and (5), in succession, by (3), we obtain,

$$\frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\cos A + \cos B} \times \frac{\sin C}{1 + \cos C} = \frac{\sin a + \sin b}{\sin(a+b)} \;\cdot\;\cdot \quad (6.)$$

$$\frac{\sin A - \sin B}{\cos A + \cos B} \times \frac{\sin C}{1 + \cos C} = \frac{\sin a - \sin b}{\sin(a+b)} \;\cdot\;\cdot \quad (7.)$$

But, by Formulas (2) and (4), Art. 67, and Formula ($\mathfrak{E}''$), Art. 66, Equation (6) becomes,

$$\tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A+B) = \cot \tfrac{1}{2}C\,\frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}(a-b)}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(a+b)}\,; \;\cdot\;\cdot \quad (8.)$$

and, by the similar Formulas (3) and (5), of Art. 67, Equation (7) becomes,

$$\tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A-B) = \cot \tfrac{1}{2}C\,\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(a-b)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(a+b)} \cdot \;\cdot\;\cdot \quad (9.)$$

These last two formulas give the proportions known as *the first set of Napier's Analogies.*

$$\cos \tfrac{1}{2}(a+b) : \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(a-b) :: \cot \tfrac{1}{2}C : \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A+B). \quad (10.)$$

$$\sin \tfrac{1}{2}(a+b) : \sin \tfrac{1}{2}(a-b) :: \cot \tfrac{1}{2}C : \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A-B). \quad (11.)$$

If in these we substitute the values of a, b, C, A, and B, in terms of the corresponding parts of the polar triangle, as expressed in Art. 80, we obtain,

$$\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(A+B) : \cos\tfrac{1}{2}(A-B) :: \tan\tfrac{1}{2}c : \tan\tfrac{1}{2}(a+b). \quad (12.)$$

$$\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(A+B) : \sin\tfrac{1}{2}(A-B) :: \tan\tfrac{1}{2}c : \tan\tfrac{1}{2}(a-b). \quad (13.)$$

the second set of Napier's Analogies.

In applying logarithms to any of the preceding formulas, they must be made homogeneous, in terms of R, as explained in Art. 30.

SOLUTION OF OBLIQUE-ANGLED SPHERICAL TRIANGLES.

84. In the solution of oblique-angled triangles six different cases may arise: viz., there may be given,

I. Two sides and an angle opposite one of them.
II. Two angles and a side opposite one of them.
III. Two sides and their included angle.
IV. Two angles and their included side.
V. The three sides.
VI. The three angles.

CASE I.

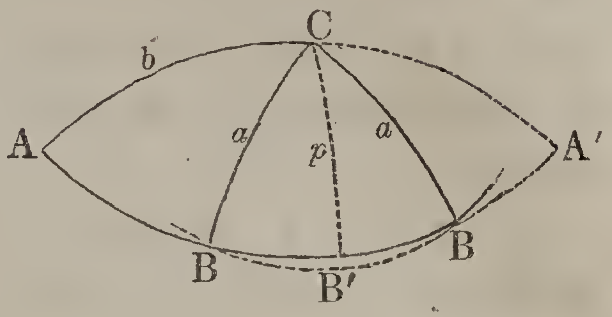
Given two sides and an angle opposite one of them.

85. The solution, in this case, is commenced by finding the angle opposite the second given side, for which purpose Formula (1), Art. 78, is employed.

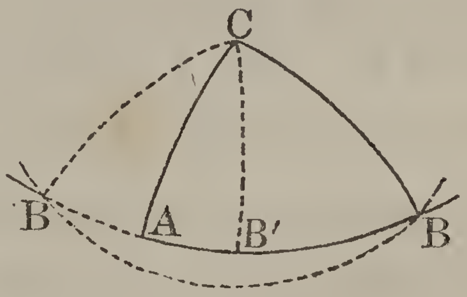
As this angle is found by means of its sine, and because the same sine corresponds to two different arcs, there would seem to be two different solutions. To ascertain when there are *two solutions*, when *one solution*, and when *no solution* at all, it becomes necessary to examine the relations which may exist between the given parts. Two cases may arise, viz., the given angle may be *acute*, or it may be *obtuse*.

We shall consider each case separately (B. IX., P. XIX., Gen. Scholium).

First Case. Let A be the given angle, and let a and b be the given sides. Prolong the arcs AC and AB till they meet at A', forming the lune AA'; and from C, draw the arc CB' perpendicular to ABA'. From C, as a pole, and with the arc a, describe the arc of a small circle BB. If this circle cuts ABA', in two points between A and A', there will be *two solutions;* for if C be joined with each point of intersection by the arc of a great circle, we shall have two triangles ABC, both of which will conform to the conditions of the problem.



If only one point of intersection lies between A and A', or if the small circle is tangent to ABA', there will be but *one solution.*



If there is no point of intersection, or if there are points of intersection which do not lie between A and A', there will be *no solution.*

From Formula (2), Art. 72, we have,

$$\sin CB' = \sin b \, \sin A,$$

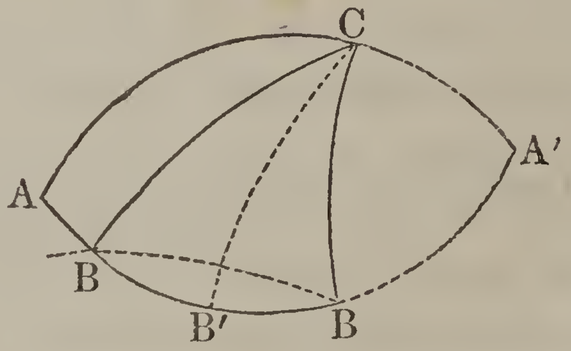
from which the perpendicular, which will be less than 90°, will be found. Denote its value by p. By inspection of the figure, we find the following relations:

1. *When* a *is greater than* p, *and at the same time less than both* b *and* $180^\circ - b$, *there will be two solutions.*

2. *When* a *is greater than* p, *and intermediate in value between* b *and* $180^\circ - b$; *or, when* a *is equal to* p, *there will be but one solution.*

If $a = b$, and is also less than $180^\circ - b$, one of the points of intersection will be at A, and there will be but one solution.

3. *When* a *is greater than* p, *and at the same time greater than both* b *and* $180^\circ - b$; *or, when* a *is less than* p, *there will be no solution.*



Second Case. Adopt the same construction as before. In this case, the perpendicular will be greater than 90°, and greater also than any other arc CA, CB, CA', that can be drawn from C to ABA'. By a course of reasoning entirely analogous to that in the preceding case, we have the following principles:

4. *When* a *is less than* p, *and at the same time greater than both* b *and* $180^\circ - b$, *there will be two solutions.*

5. *When* a *is less than* p, *and intermediate in value between* b *and* $180^\circ - b$; *or, when* a *is equal to* p, *there will be but one solution.*

6. *When* a *is less than* p, *and at the same time less than both* b *and* $180^\circ - b$; *or, when* a *is greater than* p, *there will be no solution.*

Having found the angle or angles opposite the second side, the solution may be completed by means of Napier's Analogies.

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $a = 43° 27' 36''$, $b = 82° 58' 17''$, and $A = 29° 32' 29''$, to find B, C, and c.

We see at a glance, that $a > p$, since p cannot exceed A; we see further, that a is less than both b and $180° - b$; hence, from the first condition there will be two solutions.

Applying logarithms to Formula (1), Art. 78, we have,

$$\log \sin B = \log \sin b + \log \sin A + \text{(a. c.)} \log \sin a - 10;$$

$\log \sin b$	$(82° 58' 17'')$	9.996724
$\log \sin A$	$(29° 32' 29'')$	9.692893
(a. c.) $\log \sin a$	$(43° 27' 36'')$	0.162508
$\log \sin B$		9.852125

$$\therefore \quad B = 45° 21' 01'', \quad \text{and} \quad B = 134° 38' 59''.$$

From the first of Napier's Analogies (10), Art. 83, we find,

$$\log \cot \tfrac{1}{2}C = \log \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(a + b) + \log \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A+B) + \text{(a. c.)} \log \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(a - b) - 10.$$

Taking the first value of B, we have,

$$\tfrac{1}{2}(A + B) = 37° 26' 45'';$$

also,

$$\tfrac{1}{2}(a + b) = 63° 12' 56''; \quad \text{and,} \quad \tfrac{1}{2}(a - b) = 19° 45' 20''$$

$\log \cos \frac{1}{2}(a + b)$	$(63° 12' 56'')$	9.653825
$\log \tan \frac{1}{2}(A + B)$	$(37° 26' 45'')$	9.884130
(a. c.) $\log \cos \frac{1}{2}(a - b)$	$(19° 45' 20'')$	0.026344
$\log \cot \frac{1}{2}C$		9.564299

$$\therefore \quad \tfrac{1}{2}C = 69° 51' 45'', \quad \text{and} \quad C = 139° 43' 30''.$$

The side c may be found by means of Formula (12), Art. 83, or by means of Formula (2), Art. 78.

Applying logarithms to the proportion,

$$\sin A : \sin C :: \sin a : \sin c, \quad \text{we have,}$$

$$\log \sin c = \log \sin a + \log \sin C + (\text{a. c.}) \log \sin A - 10;$$

$\log \sin a$	$(43° 27' 36'')$	9.837492
$\log \sin C$	$(139° 43' 30'')$	9.810539
(a. c.) $\log \sin A$	$(29° 32' 29'')$	0.307107
$\log \sin c$		9.955138 $\therefore c = 115° 35' 48''$.

We take the greater value of c, because the angle C, being greater than the angle B, requires that the side c should be greater than the side b. By using the second value of B, we may find, in a similar manner,

$$C = 32° 20' 28'', \quad \text{and} \quad c = 48° 16' 18''.$$

2. Given $a = 97° 35'$, $b = 27° 08' 22''$, and $A = 40° 51' 18''$, to find B, C, and c.

Ans. $B = 17° 31' 09''$, $C = 144° 48' 10''$, $c = 119° 08' 25''$.

3. Given $a = 115° 20' 10''$, $b = 57° 30' 06''$, and $A = 126° 37' 30''$, to find B, C, and c.

Ans. $B = 48° 29' 48''$, $C = 61° 40' 16''$, $c = 82° 34' 04''$.

CASE II.

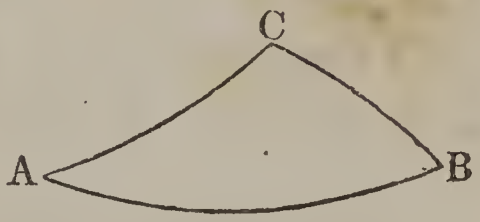
Given two angles and a side opposite one of them.

86. The solution, in this case, is commenced by finding the side opposite the second given angle, by means of Formula (1), Art. 78. The solution is completed as in Case I.

Since the second side is found by means of its sine, there may be two solutions. To investigate this case, we pass to the polar triangle, by substituting for each part its supplement. In this triangle, there will be given two sides and an angle opposite one; it may therefore be discussed as in the preceding case. When the polar triangle has *two solutions*, *one solution*, or *no solution*, the given triangle will, in like manner, have *two solutions*, *one solution*, or *no solution.*

The conditions may be written out from those of the preceding case, by simply changing *angles* into *sides*, and the reverse; and *greater* into *less*, and the reverse.

Let the given parts be A, B, and a, and let p be an arc computed from the equation,



$$\sin p = \sin a \ \sin B.$$

There will be two cases: a *may be greater than* 90°; or, a *may be less than* 90°.

In the first case,

1. *When* A *is less than* p, *and at the same time greater than both* B *and* $180° - B$, *there will be two solutions.*

2. *When* A *is less than* p, *and intermediate in value between* B *and* $180° - B$*; or, when* A *is equal to* p, *there will be but one solution.*

3. *When* A *is less than* p, *and at the same time less than both* B *and* $180° - B$*; or, when* A *is greater than* p, *there will be no solution.*

In the second case,

4. *When* A *is greater than* p, *and at the same less than both* B *and* $180° - B$, *there will be two solutions.*

5. *When* A *is greater than* p, *and intermediate in value between* B *and* $180° - B$; *or, when* A *is equal to* p, *there will be but one solution.*

6. *When* A *is greater than* p, *and at the same time greater than both* B *and* $180° - B$; *or, when* A *is less than* p, *there will be no solution.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $A = 95° 16'$, $B = 80° 42' 10''$, and $a = 57° 38'$, to find a, b, and C.

Computing p, from the formula,

$$\log \sin p = \log \sin B + \log \sin a - 10 ;$$

we have, $$p = 56° 27' 52''.$$

The smaller value of p is taken, because a is less than 90°.

Because $A > p$, and intermediate between $80° 42' 10''$ and $99° 17' 50''$, there will, from the fifth condition, be but a single solution.

Applying logarithms to Proportion (1), Art. 78, we have,

$$\log \sin b = \log \sin B + \log \sin a + (\text{a. c.}) \log \sin A - 10 ;$$

$\log \sin B$	$(80° 42' 10'')$	9.994257
$\log \sin a$	$(57° 38')$	9.926671
(a. c.) $\log \sin A$	$(95° 16')$	0.001837
$\log \sin b$	. . . .	9.922765 $\therefore\ b = 56° 49' 57''$.

We take the smaller value of b, for the reason that A, being greater than B, requires that a should be greater than b.

Applying logarithms to Proportion (12), Art. 83, we have,

$$\log \tan \tfrac{1}{2}c = \log \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(A+B) + \log \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(a+b) + (\text{a. c.}) \log \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(A-B) - 10\,;$$

we have,

$$\tfrac{1}{2}(A+B) = 87^\circ\, 59'\, 05'', \qquad \tfrac{1}{2}(a+b) = 57^\circ\, 13'\, 58'',$$

and,

$$\tfrac{1}{2}(A-B) = 7^\circ\, 16'\, 55''.$$

$$\begin{array}{rlr}
\log \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(A+B) & (87^\circ\, 59'\, 05'') & 8.546124 \\
\log \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(a+b) & (57^\circ\, 13'\, 58'') & 10.191352 \\
(\text{a. c.}) \log \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(A-B) & (\;7^\circ\, 16'\, 55'') & \underline{0.003517} \\
\log \tan \tfrac{1}{2}c & \cdots\cdots\cdots & \underline{8.740993}
\end{array}$$

$$\therefore \quad \tfrac{1}{2}c = 3^\circ\, 09'\, 09'', \quad \text{and} \quad c = 6^\circ\, 18'\, 18''.$$

Applying logarithms to the proportion,

$$\sin a \;:\; \sin c \;::\; \sin A \;:\; \sin C,$$

we have,

$$\log \sin C = \log \sin c + \log \sin A + (\text{a. c.}) \log \sin a - 10\,;$$

$$\begin{array}{rlr}
\log \sin c & (6^\circ\, 18'\, 18'') & 9.040685 \\
\log \sin A & (95^\circ\, 16') & 9.998163 \\
(\text{a. c.}) \log \sin a & (57^\circ\, 38') & \underline{0.073329} \\
\log \sin C & \cdots\cdots & \underline{9.112177}
\end{array} \quad \therefore\; C = 7^\circ\, 26'\, 21''.$$

The smaller value of C is taken, for the same reason as before.

2. Given $A = 50^\circ\, 12'$, $B = 58^\circ\, 08'$, and $a = 62^\circ 42'$, to find b, c, and C.

$$b = \begin{cases} 79^\circ\, 12'\, 10'', \\ 100^\circ\, 47'\, 50'', \end{cases} \quad c = \begin{cases} 119^\circ\, 03'\, 26'', \\ 152^\circ\, 14'\, 18'', \end{cases} \quad C = \begin{cases} 130^\circ\, 54'\, 28'', \\ 156^\circ\, 15'\, 06''. \end{cases}$$

CASE III.

Given two sides and their included angle.

87. The remaining angles are found by means of Napier's Analogies, and the remaining side, as in the preceding cases.

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $a = 62° \, 38'$, $b = 10° \, 13' \, 19''$, and $C = 150° \, 24' \, 12''$, to find c, A, and B.

Applying logarithms to Proportions (10) and (11), Art. 83, we have,

$$\log \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A+B) = \log \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(a-b) + \log \cot \tfrac{1}{2}C + (\text{a. c.}) \log \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(a+b) - 10;$$

$$\log \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A-B) = \log \sin \tfrac{1}{2}(a-b) + \log \cot \tfrac{1}{2}C + (\text{a. c.}) \log \sin \tfrac{1}{2}(a+b) - 10;$$

we have,

$$\tfrac{1}{2}(a-b) = 26° \, 12' \, 20'', \qquad \tfrac{1}{2}C = 75° \, 12' \, 06'',$$

and,

$$\tfrac{1}{2}(a+b) = 36° \, 25' \, 39''.$$

$\log \cos \frac{1}{2}(a-b)$	$(26° \, 12' \, 20'')$	9.952897
$\log \cot \frac{1}{2}C$	$(75° \, 12' \, 06'')$	9.421901
(a. c.) $\log \cos \frac{1}{2}(a+b)$	$(36° \, 25' \, 39'')$	0.094415
$\log \tan \frac{1}{2}(A+B)$		9.469213

$$\therefore \quad \tfrac{1}{2}(A+B) = 16° \, 24' \, 51''.$$

$\log \sin \frac{1}{2}(a-b)$	$(26° \, 12' \, 20'')$	9.645022
$\log \cot \frac{1}{2}C$	$(75° \, 12' \, 06'')$	9.421901
(a. c.) $\log \sin \frac{1}{2}(a+b)$	$(36° \, 25' \, 39'')$	0.226356
$\log \tan \frac{1}{2}(A-B)$		9.293279

$$\therefore \quad \tfrac{1}{2}(A-B) = 11° \, 06' \, 53''.$$

The greater angle is equal to the half sum plus the half difference, and the less is equal to the half sum minus the half difference. Hence, we have,

$$A = 27° 31' 44'', \quad \text{and} \quad B = 5° 17' 58''.$$

Applying logarithms to the Proportion (13), Art. 83, we have,

$$\log \tan \tfrac{1}{2}c = \log \sin \tfrac{1}{2}(A + B) + \log \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(a - b) + (\text{a. c.}) \log \sin \tfrac{1}{2}(A - B) - 10;$$

$\log \sin \frac{1}{2}(A + B)$.	$(16° 24' 51'')$.	9.451139
$\log \tan \frac{1}{2}(a - b)$.	$(26° 12' 20'')$.	9.692125
(a. c.) $\log \sin \frac{1}{2}(A - B)$.	$(11° 06' 53'')$.	0.714952
$\log \tan \frac{1}{2}c$		9.858216

$$\therefore \tfrac{1}{2}c = 35° 48' 33'', \quad \text{and} \quad c = 71° 37' 06''.$$

2. Given $a = 68° 46' 02''$, $b = 37° 10'$, and $C = 39° 23' 23''$, to find c, A, and B.

Ans. $A = 120° 59' 47''$, $B = 33° 45' 03''$, $c = 43° 37' 38''$.

3. Given $a = 84° 14' 29''$, $b = 44° 13' 45''$, and $C = 36° 45' 28''$, to find A and B.

Ans. $A = 130° 05' 22''$, $B = 32° 26' 06''$.

CASE IV.

Given two angles and their included side.

88. The solution of this case is entirely analogous to that of Case III.

Applying logarithms to Proportions (12) and (13), Art. 83, and to Proportion (11), Art. 83, we have,

$$\log \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(a+b) = \log \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(A-B) + \log \tan \tfrac{1}{2}c + \text{(a. c.)} \log \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(A+B) - 10;$$

$$\log \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(a-b) = \log \sin \tfrac{1}{2}(A-B) + \log \tan \tfrac{1}{2}c + \text{(a. c.)} \log \sin \tfrac{1}{2}(A+B) - 10;$$

$$\log \cot \tfrac{1}{2}C = \log \sin \tfrac{1}{2}(a+b) + \log \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A-B) + \text{(a. c.)} \log \sin \tfrac{1}{2}(a-b) - 10;$$

The application of these formulas are sufficient for the solution of all cases.

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $A = 81° 38' 20''$, $B = 70° 09' 38''$, and $c = 59° 16' 22''$, to find C, a, and b.

Ans. $C = 64° 46' 24''$, $a = 70° 04' 17''$, $b = 63° 21' 27''$.

2. Given $A = 34° 15' 03''$, $B = 42° 15' 13''$, and $c = 76° 35' 36''$, to find C, a, and b.

Ans. $C = 121° 36' 12''$, $a = 40° 0' 10''$, $b = 50° 10' 30''$.

CASE V.

Given the three sides, to find the remaining parts.

89. The angles may be found by means of Formula (3), Art. 81; or, one angle being found by that formula, the other two may be found by means of Napier's Analogies.

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $a = 74° 23'$, $b = 35° 46' 14''$, and $c = 100° 39'$, to find A, B, and C.

Applying logarithms to Formula (3), Art. 81, we have,

$$\log\cos\tfrac{1}{2}A = 10 + \tfrac{1}{2}[\log\sin\tfrac{1}{2}s + \log\sin(\tfrac{1}{2}s - a) + \text{(a. c.)}\log\sin b + \text{(a. c.)}\log\sin c - 20];$$

or,

$$\log\cos\tfrac{1}{2}A = \tfrac{1}{2}[\log\sin\tfrac{1}{2}s + \log\sin(\tfrac{1}{2}s - a) + \text{(a. c.)}\log\sin b + \text{(a. c.)}\log\sin c],$$

we have,

$\frac{1}{2}s = 105° 24' 07''$, and $\frac{1}{2}s - a = 31° 01' 07''$.

$\log\sin\frac{1}{2}s$	$(105° 24' 07'')$	9.984116
$\log\sin(\frac{1}{2}s - a)$	$(31° 01' 07'')$	9.712074
(a. c.) $\log\sin b$	$(35° 46' 14'')$	0.233185
(a. c.) $\log\sin c$	$(100° 39')$	0.007546
		2)19.936921
$\log\cos\frac{1}{2}A$		9.968460

$\therefore\ \frac{1}{2}A = 21° 34' 23''$, and $A = 43° 08' 46''$.

Using the same formula as before, and substituting B for A, b for a, and a for b, and recollecting that $\frac{1}{2}s - b = 69° 37' 53''$, we have,

$\log\sin\frac{1}{2}s$	$(105° 24' 07'')$	9.984116
$\log\sin(\frac{1}{2}s - b)$	$(69° 37' 53'')$	9.971958
(a. c.) $\log\sin a$	$(74° 23')$	0.016336
(a. c.) $\log\sin c$	$(100° 39')$	0.007546
		2)19.979956
$\log\cos\frac{1}{2}B$		9.989978

$\therefore\ \frac{1}{2}B = 12° 15' 43''$, and $B = 24° 31' 26'$.

Using the same formula, substituting C for A, c for a, and a for c, recollecting that $\frac{1}{2}s - c = 4° 45' 07''$, we have,

$\log \sin \frac{1}{2}s$	$(105° \, 24' \, 07'')$	9.984116
$\log \sin (\frac{1}{2}s - c)$	$(4° \, 45' \, 07'')$	8.918250
(a. c.) $\log \sin a$	$(74° \, 23')$	0.016336
(a. c.) $\log \sin b$	$(35° \, 46' \, 14'')$	9.233185
		2)19.151887
$\log \cos \frac{1}{2}C$		9.575943

$$\therefore \quad \tfrac{1}{2}C = 67° \, 52' \, 25'', \quad \text{and} \quad C = 135° \, 44' \, 50''.$$

2. Given $a = 56° \, 40'$, $b = 83° \, 13'$, and $c = 114° \, 30'$.

Ans. $A = 48° \, 31' \, 18''$, $B = 62° \, 55' \, 44''$, $C = 125° \, 18' \, 56''$.

CASE VI.

The three angles being given, to find the sides.

90. The solution in this case is entirely analogous to the preceding one.

Applying logarithms to Formula (2), Art. 82, we have,

$$\log \cos \tfrac{1}{2}a = \tfrac{1}{2}[\log \cos (\tfrac{1}{2}S - B) + \log \cos (\tfrac{1}{2}S - C) + (\text{a. c.}) \log \sin B + (\text{a. c.}) \log \sin C].$$

In the same manner as before, we change the letters, to suit each case.

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $A = 48° \, 30'$, $B = 125° \, 20'$, and $C = 62° \, 54'$.

Ans. $a = 56° \, 39' \, 30''$, $b = 114° \, 29' \, 58''$, $c = 83° \, 12' \, 06''$.

2. Given $A = 109° \, 55' \, 42''$, $B = 116° \, 38' \, 33''$, and $C = 120° \, 43' \, 37''$, to find a, b, and c.

Ans. $a = 98° \, 21' \, 40''$, $b = 109° \, 50' \, 22''$, $c = 115° \, 13' \, 28''$.

MENSURATION.

91. MENSURATION is that branch of Mathematics which treats of the measurement of Geometrical Magnitudes.

92. The measurement of a quantity is the operation of finding how many times it contains another quantity of the same kind, taken as a standard. This standard is called the *unit of measure.*

93. The unit of measure for surfaces is a *square*, one of whose sides is the linear unit. The unit of measure for volumes is a *cube*, one of whose edges is the linear unit.

If the linear unit is *one foot*, the superficial unit is *one square foot*, and the unit of volume is *one cubic foot.* If the linear unit is *one yard*, the superficial unit is *one square yard*, and the unit of volume is *one cubic yard.*

94. In Mensuration, the term *product of two lines*, is used to denote the product obtained by multiplying the number of linear units in one line by the number of linear units in the other. The term *product of three lines*, is used to denote the continued product of the number of linear units in each of the three lines.

Thus, when we say that the area of a parallelogram is equal to the product of its base and altitude, we mean that the number of superficial units in the parallelogram is equal to the number of linear units in the base, multiplied by the number of linear units in the altitude. In like manner, the number of units of volume, in a rectangular parallelopipedon, is equal to the number of superficial units in its base multiplied by the number of linear units in its altitude, and so on.

MENSURATION OF PLANE FIGURES.

To find the area of a parallelogram.

95. From the principle demonstrated in Book IV., Prop. V., we have the following

RULE.

Multiply the base by the altitude; the product will be the area required.

EXAMPLES.

1. Find the area of a parallelogram, whose base is 12.25, and whose altitude is 8.5. *Ans.* 104.125.

2. What is the area of a square, whose side is 204.3 feet? *Ans.* 41738.49 sq. ft.

3. How many square yards are there in a rectangle, whose base is 66.3 feet, and altitude 33.3 feet? *Ans.* 245.31 sq. yd.

4. What is the area of a rectangular board, whose length is $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and breadth 9 inches? $9\frac{3}{8}$ sq. ft.

5. What is the number of square yards in a parallelogram, whose base is 37 feet, and altitude 5 feet 3 inches? *Ans.* $21\frac{7}{17}$.

To find the area of a plane triangle.

96. *First Case.* When the base and altitude are given.

From the principle demonstrated in Book X., Prop. VI., we may write the following

RULE.

Multiply the base by half the altitude; the product will be the area required.

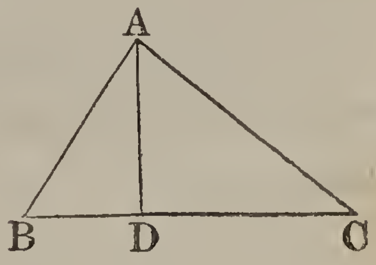
EXAMPLES.

1. Find the area of a triangle, whose base is 625, and altitude 520 feet. *Ans.* 162500 sq. ft.

2. Find the area of a triangle, in square yards, whose base is 40, and altitude 30 feet. *Ans.* $66\frac{2}{3}$.

3. Find the area of a triangle, in square yards, whose base is 49, and altitude $25\frac{1}{4}$ feet. *Ans.* 68.7361.

Second Case. When two sides and their included angle are given.



Let ABC represent a plane triangle, in which the side $AB = c$, $BC = a$, and the angle B, are given. From A draw AD perpendicular to BC; this will be the altitude of the triangle. From Formula (1), Art. 37, Plane Trigonometry, we have,

$$AD = c \sin B.$$

Denoting the area of the triangle by Q, and applying the rule last given, we have,

$$Q = \frac{ac \sin B}{2}; \quad \text{or,} \quad 2Q = ac \sin B.$$

Substituting for $\sin B$, $\frac{\sin B}{R}$ (Trig., Art. 30), and applying logarithms, we have,

$$\log (2Q) = \log a + \log c + \log \sin B - 10;$$

hence, we may write the following

RULE.

Add together the logarithms of the two sides and the logarithmic sine of their included angle; from this sum subtract 10; *the remainder will be the logarithm of double the area of the triangle. Find, from the table, the number answering to this logarithm, and divide it by* 2; *the quotient will be the required area.*

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the area of a triangle, in which two sides a and b, are respectively equal to 125.81, and 57.65, and whose included angle C, is 57° 25′?

Ans. $2Q = 6111.4$, and $Q = 3055.7$ *Ans.*

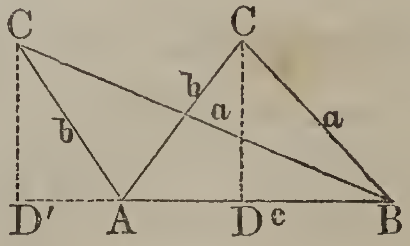
2. What is the area of a triangle, whose sides are 30 and 40, and their included angle 28° 57′? *Ans.* 290.427.

3. What is the number of square yards in a triangle, of which the sides are 25 feet and 21.25 feet, and their included angle 45°? *Ans.* 20.8694.

LEMMA.

To find half an angle, when the three sides of a plane triangle are given.

97. Let ABC be a plane triangle, the angles and sides being denoted as in the figure.



We have (B. IV., P. XII., XIII.),

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 \mp 2c \cdot AD. \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad (1.)$$

When the angle A is acute, we have (Art. 37),

$AD = b \cos A$; when obtuse, $AD' = b \cos CAD'$.

But as CAD' is the supplement of the obtuse angle A,

$$\cos CAD' = -\cos A, \qquad \text{and} \qquad AD' = -b \cos A.$$

Either of these values, being substituted for AD, in (1), gives,

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A;$$

whence,

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \quad . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \; . \quad (2.)$$

If we add 1 to both members, and recollect that $1 + \cos A = 2 \cos^2 \tfrac{1}{2}A$ (Art. 66), Equation (4), we have,

$$2 \cos^2 \tfrac{1}{2}A = \frac{2bc + b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$= \frac{(b + c)^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{(b + c + a)\ (b + c - a)}{2bc};$$

or,

$$\cos^2 \tfrac{1}{2}A = \frac{(b + c + a)\ (b + c - a)}{4bc} \quad . \; . \; . \; . \quad (3.)$$

If we put $b + c + a = s$, we have,

$$\frac{b + c + a}{2} = \tfrac{1}{2}s, \qquad \text{and,} \qquad \frac{b + c - a}{2} = \tfrac{1}{2}s - a;$$

Substituting in (3), and extracting the square root,

$$\cos \tfrac{1}{2}A = \sqrt{\frac{\tfrac{1}{2}s\ (\tfrac{1}{2}s - a)}{bc}}, \quad . \; . \; . \; . \quad (4.)$$

the plus sign, only, being used, since $\tfrac{1}{2}A < 90°$; hence,

The cosine of half of either angle of a plane triangle, is equal to the square root of half the sum of the three sides, into half that sum minus *the side opposite the angle, divided by the rectangle of the adjacent sides.*

By applying logarithms, we have, $\log \cos \tfrac{1}{2}A =$

$$\tfrac{1}{2}[\log \tfrac{1}{2}s + \log (\tfrac{1}{2}s - a) + (\text{a. c.}) \log b + (\text{a. c.}) \log c]. \quad \cdot \quad (A.)$$

If we subtract both members of Equation (2), from 1, and recollect that $1 - \cos A = 2\sin^2 \frac{1}{2}A$ (Art. 37), we have,

$$2\sin^2 \tfrac{1}{2}A = \frac{2bc - b^2 - c^2 + a^2}{2bc}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 - (b-c)^2}{2bc} = \frac{(a+b-c)\ (a-b+c)}{2bc} \quad (5.)$$

Placing, as before, $a + b + c = s$, we have,

$$\frac{a+b-c}{2} = \tfrac{1}{2}s - c, \quad \text{and,} \quad \frac{a-b+c}{2bc} = \tfrac{1}{2}s - b.$$

Substituting in (5), and reducing, we have,

hence,

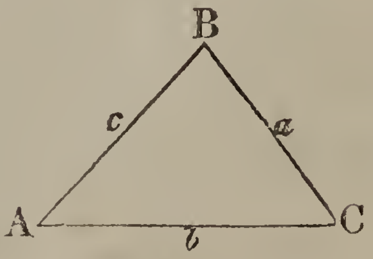
$$\sin \tfrac{1}{2}A = \sqrt{\frac{(\frac{1}{2}s - b)\ (\frac{1}{2}s - c)}{bc}} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (6.)$$

The sine of half an angle of a plane triangle, is equal to the square root of half the sum of the three sides, minus *one of the adjacent sides, into the half sum* minus *the other adjacent side, divided by the rectangle of the adjacent sides.*

Applying logarithms, we have,

$$\log \sin \tfrac{1}{2}A = \tfrac{1}{2}\left[\log(\tfrac{1}{2}s - b) + \log(\tfrac{1}{2}s - c) \right.$$
$$\left. + \text{(a. c.)} \log b + \text{(a. c.)} \log c\right]. \quad (B.)$$

Third Case. To find the area of a triangle, when the hree sides are given.



Let ABC represent a triangle whose sides a, b, and c are given. From the principle demonstrated in the last case, we have,

$$Q = \tfrac{1}{2}bc \ \sin A.$$

But, from Formula ($\triangle'$), Trig., Art. 66, we have,

$$\sin A = 2 \sin \tfrac{1}{2}A \cos \tfrac{1}{2}A;$$

whence,

$$Q = bc \sin \tfrac{1}{2}A \cos \tfrac{1}{2}A.$$

Substituting for $\sin \frac{1}{2}A$ and $\cos \frac{1}{2}A$, their values, taken from Lemma, and reducing, we have,

$$Q = \sqrt{\tfrac{1}{2}s\ (\tfrac{1}{2}s - a)\ (\tfrac{1}{2}s - b)\ (\tfrac{1}{2}s - c)};$$

hence, we may write the following

RULE.

Find half the sum of the three sides, and from it subtract each side separately. Find the continued product of the half sum and the three remainders, and extract its square root; the result will be the area required.

It is generally more convenient to employ logarithms; for this purpose, applying logarithms to the last equation, we have,

$$\log Q = \tfrac{1}{2}[\log \tfrac{1}{2}s + \log (\tfrac{1}{2}s - a) + \log (\tfrac{1}{2}s - b) + \log (\tfrac{1}{2}s - c)]$$

hence, we have the following

RULE.

Find the half sum and the three remainders as before, then find the half sum of their logarithms; the number corresponding to the resulting logarithm will be the area required.

EXAMPLES.

1. Find the area of a triangle, whose sides are 20, 30, and 40.

We have, $\frac{1}{2}s = 45$, $\frac{1}{2}s - a = 25$, $\frac{1}{2}s - b = 15$, $\frac{1}{2}s - c = 5$. By the first rule,

$$Q = \sqrt{45 \times 25 \times 15 \times 5} = 290.4737 \quad \textit{Ans.}$$

By the second rule,

$$\begin{array}{llr}
\log \tfrac{1}{2}s \quad \cdots & (45) \quad \cdots & 1.653213 \\
\log (\tfrac{1}{2}s - a) \quad \cdots & (25) \quad \cdots & 1.397940 \\
\log (\tfrac{1}{2}s - b) \quad \cdots & (15) \quad \cdots & 1.176091 \\
\log (\tfrac{1}{2}s - c) \quad \cdots & (\ 5) \quad \cdots & \underline{0.698970} \\
 & & 2\,\underline{)4.926214} \\
\log Q \quad \cdots & \cdots & 2.463107
\end{array}$$

$$\therefore \quad Q = 290{\cdot}4737 \quad \textit{Ans.}$$

2. How many square yards are there in a triangle, whose sides are 30, 40, and 50 feet? *Ans.* $66\frac{2}{3}$.

To find the area of a trapezoid.

98. From the principle demonstrated in Book IV., Prop. VII., we may write the following

RULE.

Find half the sum of the parallel sides, and multiply it by the altitude; the product will be the area required.

EXAMPLES.

1. In a trapezoid the parallel sides are 750 and 1225, and the perpendicular distance between them is 1540; what is the area? *Ans.* 1520750.

2. How many square feet are contained in a plank, whose length is 12 feet 6 inches, the breadth at the greater end 15 inches, and at the less end 11 inches? *Ans.* $13\frac{13}{24}$.

3. How many square yards are there in a trapezoid, whose parallel sides are 240 feet, 320 feet, and altitude 66 feet? *Ans.* $2053\frac{1}{3}$ sq. yd.

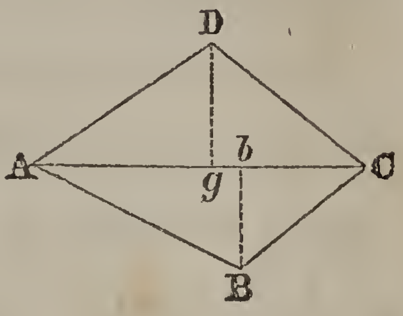
To find the area of any quadrilateral.

99. From what precedes, we deduce the following

RULE.

Join the vertices of two opposite angles by a diagonal; from each of the other vertices let fall perpendiculars upon this diagonal; multiply the diagonal by half of the sum of the perpendiculars, and the product will be the area required.

EXAMPLES.



1. What is the area of the quadrilateral $ABCD$, the diagonal AC being 42, and the perpendiculars Dg, Bb, equal to 18 and 16 feet? *Ans.* 714 sq. ft.

2. How many square yards of paving are there in the quadrilateral, whose diagonal is 65 feet, and the two perpendiculars let fall on it 28 and $33\frac{1}{2}$ feet? *Ans.* $222\frac{1}{12}$.

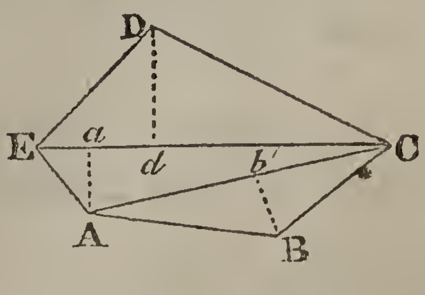
To find the area of any polygon.

100. From what precedes, we have the following

RULE.

Draw diagonals dividing the proposed polygon into trapezoids and triangles: then find the areas of these figures separately, and add them together for the area of the whole polygon.

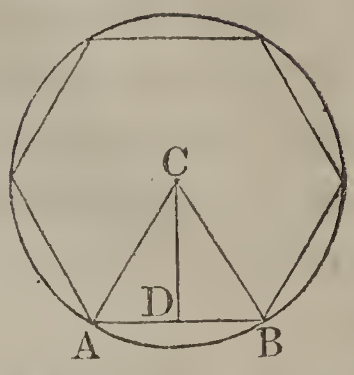
EXAMPLE.



1. Let it be required to determine the area of the polygon $ABCDE$, having five sides.

Let us suppose that we have measured the diagonals and perpendiculars, and found $AC = 36.21$, $EC = 39.11$, $Bb = 4$, $Dd = 7.26$, $Aa = 4.18$: required the area. *Ans.* 296.1292.

To find the area of a regular polygon.



101. Let AB, denoted by s, represent one side of a regular polygon, whose centre is C. Draw CA and CB, and from C draw CD perpendicular to AB. Then will CD be the apothem, and we shall have $AD = BD$.

Denote the number of sides of the polygon by n; then will the angle ACB, at the centre, be equal to $\frac{360°}{n}$, (B. V., Page 138, D. 2), and the angle ACD, which is half of ACB, will be equal to $\frac{180°}{n}$.

In the right-angled triangle ADC, we shall have, Formula (3), Art. 37, Trig.,

$$CD = \tfrac{1}{2}s \tan CAD.$$

But CAD, being the complement of ACD, we have,

$$\tan CAD = \cot ACD;$$

hence,
$$CD = \tfrac{1}{2}s \cot \frac{180°}{n},$$

a formula by means of which the apothem may be computed.

But the area is equal to the perimeter multiplied by half the apothem (Book V., Prop. VIII.): hence the following

RULE.

Find the apothem, by the preceding formula; multiply the perimeter by half the apothem; the product will be the area required.

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the area of a regular hexagon, each of whose sides is 20? We have,

$CD = 10 \times \cot 30°$; or, $\log CD = \log 10 + \log \cot 30° - 10.$

$\log \tfrac{1}{2}s$ . . . (10) . 1.000000

$\log \cot \frac{180°}{n}$. (30°) . 10.238561

$\log CD$ . . . . . . 1.238561 $\therefore$ $CD = 17.3205.$

The perimeter is equal to 120: hence, denoting the area by Q,

$$Q = \frac{120 \times 17.3205}{2} = 1039.23 \quad Ans.$$

2. What is the area of an octagon, one of whose sides is 20? *Ans.* 1931.36886.

The areas of some of the most important of the regular polygons have been computed by the preceding method, on the supposition that each side is equal to 1, and the results are given in the following

TABLE.

NAMES.	SIDES.	AREAS.	NAMES.	SIDES.	AREAS.
Triangle,	3	0.4330127	Octagon,	8	4.8284271
Square,	4	1.0000000	Nonagon,	9	6.1818242
Pentagon,	5	1.7204774	Decagon,	10	7.6942088
Hexagon	6	2.5980762	Undecagon,	11	9.3656399
Heptagon	7	3.6339124	Dodecagon,	12	11.1961524

The areas of similar polygons are to each other as the squares of their homologous sides (Book IV., Prop. XXVII.).

Denoting the area of a regular polygon whose side is s, by Q, and that of a similar polygon whose side is 1, by T, the tabular area, we have,

$$Q : T :: s^2 : 1^2; \quad \therefore \quad Q = Ts^2;$$

hence, the following

RULE.

Multiply the corresponding tabular area by the square of the given side; the product will be the area required.

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the area of a regular hexagon, each of whose sides is 20?

We have, $T = 2.5980762$, and $s^2 = 400$: hence,

$$Q = 2.5980762 \times 400 = 1039.23048 \quad Ans.$$

2. Find the area of a pentagon, whose side is 25.
Ans. 1075.298375.

3. Find the area of a decagon, whose side is 20.
Ans. 3077.68352.

To find the circumference of a circle, when the diameter is given.

102. From the principle demonstrated in Book V., Prop. XVI., we may write the following

RULE.

Multiply the given diameter by 3.1416 ; *the product will be the circumference required.*

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the circumference of a circle, whose diameter is 25 ?
Ans. 78.54.

2. If the diameter of the earth is 7921 miles, what is the circumference ?
Ans. 24884.6136.

To find the diameter of a circle, when the circumference is given.

103. From the preceding case, we may write the following

RULE.

Divide the given circumference by 3.1416 ; *the quotient will be the diameter required.*

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the diameter of a circle, whose circumference is 11652.1944 ?
Ans. 3709.

2. What is the diameter of a circle, whose circumference is 6850 ?
Ans. 2180.41.

To find the length of an arc containing any number of degrees.

104. The length of an arc of 1°, in a circle whose diameter is 1, is equal to the circumference, or 3.1416 divided by 360; that is, it is equal to 0.0087266: hence, the length of an arc of n degrees, will be, $n \times 0.0087266$. To find the length of an arc containing n degrees, when the diameter is d, we employ the principle demonstrated in Book V., Prop. XIII., C. 2: hence, we may write the following

RULE.

Multiply the number of degrees in the arc by .0087266, *and the product by the diameter of the circle; the result will be the length required.*

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the length of an arc of 30 degrees, the diameter being 18 feet? *Ans.* 4.712364 ft.

2. What is the length of an arc of 12° 10′, or $12\frac{1}{6}$°, the diameter being 20 feet? *Ans.* 2.123472 ft.

To find the area of a circle.

105. From the principle demonstrated in Book V., Prop. XV., we may write the following

RULE.

Multiply the square of the radius by 3.1416; *the product will be the area required.*

EXAMPLES.

1. Find the area of a circle, whose diameter is 10, and circumference 31.416. *Ans.* 78.54.

2. How many square yards in a circle whose diameter is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet? *Ans.* 1.069016.

3. What is the area of a circle whose circumference is 12 feet? *Ans.* 11.4595.

To find the area of a circular sector.

106. From the principle demonstrated in Book V., Prop. XIV., C. 1 and 2, we may write the following

RULE.

I. *Multiply half the arc by the radius ;* or,

II. *Find the area of the whole circle, by the last rule ; then write the proportion, as* 360 *is to the number of degrees in the sector, so is the area of the circle to the area of the sector.*

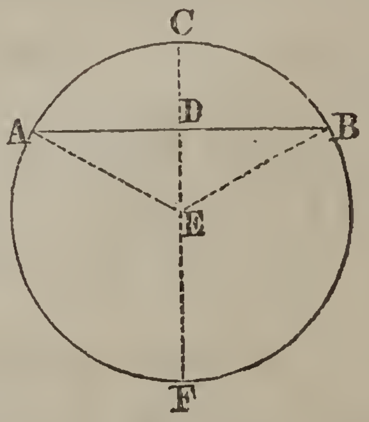
EXAMPLES.

1. Find the area of a circular sector, whose arc contains 18°, the diameter of the circle being 3 feet. 0.35343 sq. ft.

2. Find the area of a sector, whose arc is 20 feet, the radius being 10. *Ans.* 100.

3. Required the area of a sector, whose arc is 147° 29′, and radius 25 feet. *Ans.* 804.3986 sq. ft.

To find the area of a circular segment.



107. Let AB represent the chord corresponding to the two segments ACB and AFB. Draw AE and BE. The segment ACB is equal to the sector $EACB$, *minus* the triangle AEB. The segment AFB is equal to the sector $EAFB$, *plus* the triangle AEB. Hence, we have the following

RULE.

Find the area of the corresponding sector, and also of the triangle formed by the chord of the segment and the two extreme radii of the sector ; subtract the latter from the former when the segment is less than a semicircle, and take their sum when the segment is greater than a semicircle ; the result will be the area required.

EXAMPLES.

1. Find the area of a segment, whose chord is 12 and the radius 10.

Solving the triangle *AEB*, we find the angle *AEB* is equal to 73° 44′, the area of the sector *EACB* equal to 64.35, and the area of the triangle *AEB* equal to 48; hence, the segment *ACB* is equal to 16.35 *Ans.*

2. Find the area of a segment, whose height is 18, the diameter of the circle being 50. *Ans.* 636.4834.

3. Required the area of a segment, whose chord is 16, the diameter being 20. *Ans.* 44.764.

To find the area of a circular ring contained between the circumferences of two concentric circles.

108. Let R and r denote the radii of the two circles, R being greater than r. The area of the outer circle is $R^2 \times 3.1416$, and that of the inner circle is $r^2 \times 3.1416$; hence, the area of the ring is equal to $(R^2 - r^2) \times 3.1416$. Hence, the following

RULE.

Find the difference of the squares of the radii of the two circles, and multiply it by 3.1416; *the product will be the area required.*

EXAMPLES.

1. The diameters of two concentric circles being 10 and 6, required the area of the ring contained between their circumferences. *Ans.* 50.2656.

2. What is the area of the ring, when the diameters of the circles are 10 and 20? *Ans.* 235.62.

MENSURATION OF BROKEN AND CURVED SURFACES.

To find the area of the entire surface of a right prism.

109. From the principle demonstrated in Book VII., Prop. I., we may write the following

RULE.

Multiply the perimeter of the base by the altitude, the product will be the area of the convex surface; to this add the areas of the two bases; the result will be the area required.

EXAMPLES.

1. Find the surface of a cube, the length of each side being 20 feet. *Ans.* 2400 sq. ft.

2. Find the whole surface of a triangular prism, whose base is an equilateral triangle, having each of its sides equal to 18 inches, and altitude 20 feet. *Ans.* 91.949 sq. ft.

To find the area of the entire surface of a right pyramid.

110. From the principle demonstrated in Book VII., Prop. IV., we may write the following

RULE.

Multiply the perimeter of the base by half the slant height; the product will be the area of the convex surface; to this add the area of the base; the result will be the area required.

EXAMPLES.

1. Find the convex surface of a right triangular pyramid, the slant height being 20 feet, and each side of the base 3 feet. *Ans.* 90 sq. ft.

2. What is the entire surface of a right pyramid, whose slant height is 15 feet, and the base a pentagon, of which each side is 25 feet? *Ans.* 2012.798 sq. ft.

To find the area of the convex surface of a frustum of a right pyramid.

111. From the principle demonstrated in Book XII., Prop. IV., C., we may write the following

RULE.

Multiply the half sum of the perimeters of the two bases by the slant height; the product will be the area required.

EXAMPLES.

1. How many square feet are there in the convex surface of the frustum of a square pyramid, whose slant height is 10 feet, each side of the lower base 3 feet 4 inches, and each side of the upper base 2 feet 2 inches? *Ans.* 110 sq. ft.

2. What is the convex surface of the frustum of a heptagonal pyramid, whose slant height is 55 feet, each side of the lower base 8 feet, and each side of the upper base 4 feet? *Ans.* 2310 sq. ft.

112. Since a cylinder may be regarded as a prism whose base has an infinite number of sides, and a cone as a pyramid whose base has an infinite number of sides, the rules just given, may be applied to find the areas of the surfaces of right cylinders, cones, and frustums of cones, by simply changing the term *perimeter*, to circumference.

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the convex surface of a cylinder, the diameter of whose base is 20, and whose altitude 50? *Ans.* 3141.6.

2. What is the entire surface of a cylinder, the altitude being 20, and diameter of the base 2 feet? 131.9472 sq. ft.

3. Required the convex surface of a cone, whose slant height is 50 feet, and the diameter of its base 8½ feet. *Ans.* 667.59 sq. ft.

4. Required the entire surface of a cone, whose slant height is 36, and the diameter of its base 18 feet.

Ans. 1272.348 sq. ft.

5. Find the convex surface of the frustum of a cone, the slant height of the frustum being $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the circumferences of the bases 8.4 feet and 6 feet. *Ans.* 90 sq. ft.

6. Find the entire surface of the frustum of a cone, the slant height being 16 feet, and the radii of the bases 3 feet, and 2 feet. *Ans.* 292.1688 sq. ft.

To find the area of the surface of a sphere.

113. From the principle demonstrated in Book VIII., Prop. X., C. 1, we may write the following

RULE.

Find the area of one of its great circles, and multiply it by 4; *the product will be the area required.*

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the area of the surface of a sphere, whose radius is 16? *Ans.* 3216.9984.

2. What is the area of the surface of a sphere, whose radius is 27.25 *Ans.* 9331.3374.

To find the area of a zone.

114. From the principle demonstrated in Book VIII., Prop. X., C. 2, we may write the following

RULE.

Find the circumference of a great circle of the sphere, and multiply it by the altitude of the zone; the product will be the area required.

EXAMPLES.

1. The diameter of a sphere being 42 inches, what is the area of the surface of a zone whose altitude is 9 inches.
Ans. 1187.5248 sq. in.

2. If the diameter of a sphere is $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, what will be the surface of a zone whose altitude is 2 feet? 78.54 sq. ft.

To find the area of a spherical polygon.

115. From the principle demonstrated in Book IX., Prop. XIX., we may write the following

RULE.

From the sum of the angles of the polygon, subtract 180° *taken as many times as the polygon has sides, less two, and divide the remainder by* 90°*; the quotient will be the spherical excess. Find the area of a great circle of the sphere, and divide it by* 2*; the quotient will be the area of a tri-rectangular triangle. Multiply the area of the tri-rectangular triangle by the spherical excess, and the product will be the area required.*

This rule applies to the spherical triangle, as well as to any other spherical polygon.

EXAMPLES.

1. Required the area of a triangle described on a sphere, whose diameter is 30 feet, the angles being 140°, 92°, and 68°.
Ans. 471.24 sq. ft.

2. What is the area of a polygon of seven sides, described on a sphere whose diameter is 17 feet, the sum of the angles being 1080°?
Ans. 226.98.

3. What is the area of a regular polygon of eight sides, described on a sphere whose diameter is 30 yards, each angle of the polygon being 140°? *Ans.* 157.08 sq. yds.

MENSURATION OF VOLUMES.

To find the volume of a prism.

116. From the principle demonstrated in Book **VII.**, Prop. XIV., we may write the following

RULE.

Multiply the area of the base by the altitude; the product will be the volume required.

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the volume of a cube, whose side is 24 inches? *Ans.* 13824 cu. in.

2. How many cubic feet in a block of marble, of which the length is 3 feet 2 inches, breadth 2 feet 8 inches, and height or thickness 2 feet 6 inches? *Ans.* $21\frac{1}{9}$ cu. ft.

3. Required the volume of a triangular prism, whose height is 10 feet, and the three sides of its triangular base 3, 4, and 5 feet. *Ans.* 60.

To find the volume of a pyramid.

117. From the principle demonstrated in Book VII., Prop. XVII., we may write the following

RULE.

Multiply the area of the base by one-third of the altitude; the product will be the volume required.

EXAMPLES.

1. Required the volume of a square pyramid, each side of its base being 30, and the altitude 25. *Ans.* 7500.

2. Find the volume of a triangular pyramid, whose altitude is 30, and each side of the base 3 feet. 38.9711 cu. ft.

3. What is the volume of a pentagonal pyramid, its altitude being 12 feet, and each side of its base 2 feet.

Ans. 27.5276 cu. ft.

4. What is the volume of an hexagonal pyramid, whose altitude is 6.4 feet, and each side of its base 6 inches?

Ans. 1.38564 cu. ft.

To find the volume of a frustum of a pyramid.

118. From the principle demonstrated in Book VII., Prop., XVIII., C., we may write the following

RULE.

Find the sum of the upper base, the lower base, and a mean proportional between them; multiply the result by one-third of the altitude; the product will be the volume required.

EXAMPLES.

1. Find the number of cubic feet in a piece of timber, whose bases are squares, each side of the lower base being 15 inches, and each side of the upper base 6 inches, the altitude being 24 feet. *Ans.* 19.5.

2. Required the volume of a pentagonal frustum, whose altitude is 5 feet, each side of the lower base 18 inches, and each side of the upper base 6 inches. *Ans.* 9.31925 cu. ft.

119. Since cylinders and cones are limiting cases of prisms and pyramids, the three preceding rules are equally applicable to them.

EXAMPLES.

1. Required the volume of a cylinder whose altitude is 12 feet, and the diameter of its base 15 feet.

Ans. 2120.58 cu. ft.

2. Required the volume of a cylinder whose altitude is 20 feet, and the circumference of whose base is 5 feet 6 inches. *Ans.* 48.144 cu. ft

3. Required the volume of a cone whose altitude is 27 feet, and the diameter of the base 10 feet.

Ans. 706.86 cu. ft.

4. Required the volume of a cone whose altitude is $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the circumference of its base 9 feet.

Ans. 22.56 cu. ft.

5. Find the volume of the frustum of a cone, the altitude being 18, the diameter of the lower base 8, and that of the upper base 4. *Ans.* 527.7888.

6. What is the volume of the frustum of a cone, the altitude being 25, the circumference of the lower base 20, and that of the upper base 10 ? *Ans.* 464.216.

7. If a cask, which is composed of two equal conic frustums joined together at their larger bases, have its bung diameter 28 inches, the head diameter 20 inches, and the length 40 inches, how many gallons of wine will it contain, there being 231 cubic inches in a gallon ? *Ans.* 79.0613.

To find the volume of a sphere.

120. From the principle demonstrated in Book VIII., Prop. XIV., we may write the following

RULE.

Cube the diameter of the sphere, and multiply the result by $\frac{1}{6}\pi$, *that is, by* 0.5236 ; *the product will be the volume required.*

EXAMPLES.

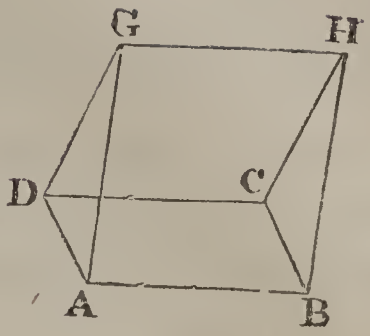
1. What is the volume of a sphere, whose diameter is 12 ? *Ans.* 904.7808.

2. What is the volume of the earth, if the mean diameter be taken equal to 7918.7 miles.

Ans. 259992792083 cu. miles.

To find the volume of a wedge.

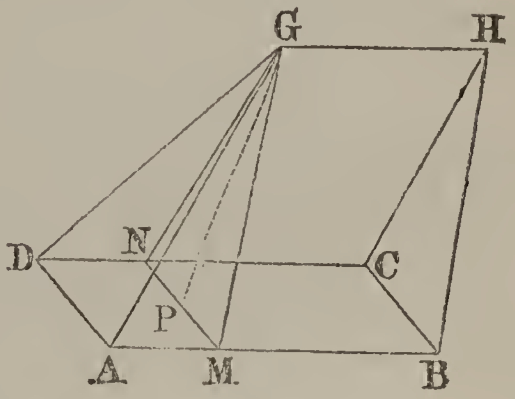
121. A WEDGE is a volume bounded by a rectangle $ABCD$, called the *back*, two trapezoids $ABHG$, $DCHG$, called *faces*, and two triangles ADG, CBH, called *ends*. The line GH, in which the faces meet, is called the *edge*. The two faces are equally inclined to the back, and so also are the two ends.



There are three cases: 1st, When the length of the edge is equal to the length of the back; 2d, When it is less; and 3d, When it is greater.

In the first case, the wedge is a right prism, whose base is the triangle ADG, and altitude GH or AB: hence, its volume is equal to ADG multiplied by AB.

In the second case, through H, the middle point of the edge, pass a plane HCB perpendicular to the back and intersecting it in the line BC parallel to AD. This plane will divide the wedge into two parts, one of which is represented by the figure.



Through G, draw the plane GNM parallel to HCB, and it will divide the part of the wedge represented by the figure into the right triangular prism $GNM - B$, and the quadrangular pyramid $ADNM - G$. Draw GP perpendicular to NM: it will also be perpendicular to the back of the wedge (B. VI., P. XVII.), and hence, will be equal to the altitude of the wedge.

Denote AB by L, the breadth AD by b, the edge GH by l, the altitude by h, and the volume by V; then,

$$AM = L - l, \quad MB = GH = l, \text{ and area } NGM = \tfrac{1}{2}bh: \text{ then}$$

$$\text{Prism} = \tfrac{1}{2}bhl; \quad \text{Pyramid} = b(L-l)\tfrac{1}{3}h = \tfrac{1}{3}bh(L-l), \text{ and}$$

$$V = \tfrac{1}{2}bhl + \tfrac{1}{3}bh(L-l) = \tfrac{1}{2}bhl + \tfrac{1}{3}bhL - \tfrac{1}{3}bhl = \tfrac{1}{6}bh(l+2L).$$

We can find a similar expression for the remaining part of the wedge, and by adding, the factor within the parenthesis becomes the entire length of the edge plus twice the length of the back.

In the third case, l is greater than L, and denotes the altitude of the prism; the volume of each part is equal to the difference of the prism and pyramid, and is of the same form as before. Hence, the following

Rule.—*Add twice the length of the back to the length of the edge; multiply the sum by the breadth of the back, and that result by one-sixth of the altitude; the final product will be the volume required.*

EXAMPLES.

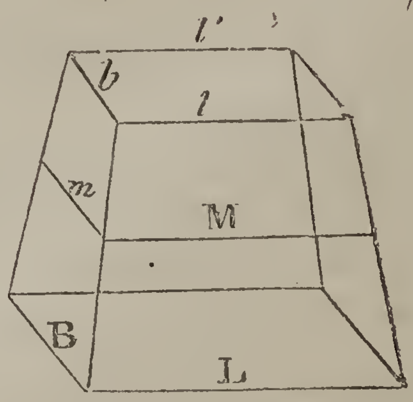
1. If the back of a wedge is 40 by 20 feet, the edge 35 feet, and the altitude 10 feet, what is the volume?
Ans. 3833.33 cu. ft.

2. What is the volume of a wedge, whose back is 18 feet by 9, edge 20 feet, and altitude 6 feet? 504 cu. ft.

To find the volume of a prismoid.

122. A Prismoid is a frustum of a wedge.

Let L and B denote the length and breadth of the lower base, l and b the length and breadth of the upper base, M and m the length and breadth of the section equidistant from the bases, and h the altitude of the prismoid.



Through the edges L and l', let a plane be passed, and it will divide the prismoid into two wedges, having for bases, the bases of the prismoid, and for edges the lines L and l'.

The volume of the prismoid, denoted by V, will be equal to the sum of the volumes of the two wedges; hence,

$$V = \tfrac{1}{6}Bh(l + 2L) + \tfrac{1}{6}bh(L + 2l);$$

or,

$$V = \tfrac{1}{6}h(2BL + 2bl + Bl + bL);$$

which may be written under the form,

$$V = \tfrac{1}{6}h[(BL + bl + Bl + bL) + BL + bl]. \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad (\mathfrak{A}.)$$

Because the auxiliary section is midway between the bases, we have,

$$2M = L + l, \qquad \text{and} \qquad 2m = B + b\,;$$

hence,

$$4Mm = (L + l)\ (B + b) = BL + bl + BL + bl.$$

Substituting in ($\mathfrak{A}$), we have,

$$V = \tfrac{1}{6}h(BL + bl + 4Mm).$$

But BL is the area of the lower base, or lower section, bl is the area of the upper base, or upper section, and Mm is the area of the middle section; hence, the following

RULE.

To find the volume of a prismoid, find the sum of the areas of the extreme sections and four times the middle section; multiply the result by one-sixth of the distance between the extreme sections; the result will be the volume required.

This rule is used in computing volumes of earth-work in railroad cutting and embankment, and is of very extensive application. It may be shown that the same rule holds for every one of the volumes heretofore discussed in this work. Thus, in a pyramid, we may regard the base as one extreme section, and the vertex (whose area is 0), as the other extreme; their sum is equal to the area of the base. The area of a section midway between between them is equal to one-fourth of the base: hence, four times the middle section is equal to the base. Multiplying the sum of these by one-sixth of the altitude, gives the same result as that already found. The application of the rule to the case of cylinders, frustums of cones, spheres, &c., is left as an exercise for the student.

EXAMPLES.

1. One of the bases of a rectangular prismoid is 25 feet by 20, the other 15 feet by 10, and the altitude 12 feet; required the volume. *Ans.* 3700 cu. ft.

2. What is the volume of a stick of hewn timber, whose ends are 30 inches by 27, and 24 inches by 18, its length being 24 feet? *Ans.* 102 cu. ft.

MENSURATION OF REGULAR POLYEDRONS.

123. A REGULAR POLYEDRON is a polyedron bounded by equal regular polygons.

The polyedral angles of any regular polyedron are all equal.

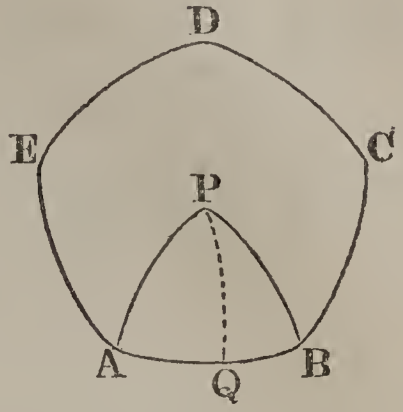
124. There are five regular polyedrons (Book VII., Page 208).

To find the diedral angle between the faces of a regular polyedron.

125. Let the vertex of any polyedral angle be taken as the centre of a sphere whose radius is 1: then will this sphere, by its intersections with the faces of the polyedral angle, determine a regular spherical polygon whose sides will be equal to the plane angles that bound the polyedral angle, and whose angles are equal to the diedral angles between the faces.

It only remains to deduce a formula for finding one angle of a regular spherical polygon, when the sides are given.

Let $ABCDE$ represent a regular spherical polygon, and let P be the pole of a small circle passing through its vertices. Suppose P to be connected with each of the vertices by arcs of great circles; there will thus be formed as many equal isosceles triangles as the polygon has sides, the vertical angle in each being equal to 360° divided by the number of sides. Through P draw PQ perpendicular to AB: then will AQ be equal to BQ. If we denote the number of sides by n, the angle APQ will be equal to $\frac{360^\circ}{2n}$, or $\frac{180^\circ}{n}$.



In the right-angled spherical triangle APQ, we know the base AQ, and the vertical angle APQ; hence, by Napier's rules for circular parts, we have,

$$\sin\,(90^\circ - APQ) = \cos\,(90^\circ - PAQ)\cos AQ;$$

or, by reduction, denoting the side AB by s, and the angle PAB, by A,

$$\cos\frac{180^\circ}{n} = \sin\tfrac{1}{2}A\,\cos\tfrac{1}{2}s;$$

whence,

$$\sin\tfrac{1}{2}A = \frac{\cos\dfrac{180^\circ}{n}}{\cos\tfrac{1}{2}s}.$$

EXAMPLES.

In the Tetraedron,

$$\frac{180^\circ}{n} = 60^\circ, \quad\text{and}\quad \tfrac{1}{2}s = 30^\circ \quad \therefore\ A = 70^\circ\,31'\,42''.$$

In the Hexaedron,

$$\frac{180^\circ}{n} = 60^\circ, \quad\text{and}\quad \tfrac{1}{2}s = 45^\circ \quad \therefore\ A = 90^\circ.$$

In the Octaedron,

$$\frac{180^\circ}{n} = 45^\circ, \quad \text{and} \quad \tfrac{1}{2}s = 30^\circ \quad \therefore \quad A = 109^\circ\, 28'\, 18''.$$

In the Dodecaedron,

$$\frac{180^\circ}{n} = 60^\circ, \quad \text{and} \quad \tfrac{1}{2}s = 54^\circ \quad \therefore \quad A = 116^\circ\, 33'\, 54''.$$

In the Icosaedron,

$$\frac{180^\circ}{n} = 36^\circ, \quad \text{and} \quad \tfrac{1}{2}s = 30^\circ \quad \therefore \quad A = 138^\circ\, 11'\, 23''.$$

To find the volume of a regular polyedron.

126. If planes be passed through the centre of the polyedron and each of the edges, they will divide the polyedron into as many equal right pyramids as the polyedron has faces. The common vertex of these pyramids will be at the centre of the polyedron, their bases will be the faces of the polyedron, and their lateral faces will bisect the diedral angles of the polyedron. The volume of each pyramid will be equal to its base into one-third of its altitude, and this multiplied by the number of faces, will be the volume of the polyedron.

It only remains to deduce a formula for finding the distance from the centre to one face of the polyedron.

Conceive a perpendicular to be drawn from the centre of the polyedron to one face; the foot of this perpendicular will be the centre of the face. From the foot of this perpendicular, draw a perpendicular to either side of the face in which it lies, and connect the point thus determined with the centre of the polyedron. There will thus be formed a right-angled triangle, whose base is the apothem of the face, whose angle at the base is half the diedral angle of the polyedron, and whose altitude is the required altitude of the pyramid, or in other words, the radius of the inscribed sphere.

Denoting the perpendicular by P, the base by b, and the diedral angle by A, we have Formula (3), Art. 37, Trig.,

$$P = b \tan \tfrac{1}{2}A\,;$$

but b is the apothem of one face; if, therefore, we denote the number of sides in that face by n, and the length of each side by s, we shall have (Art. 101, Mens.),

$$b = \tfrac{1}{2}s \cot \frac{180^\circ}{n}\,;$$

whence, by substitution,

$$P = \tfrac{1}{2}s \cot \frac{180^\circ}{n} \tan \tfrac{1}{2}A\,;$$

hence, the volume may be computed. The volumes of all the regular polyedrons have been computed on the supposition that their edges are each equal to 1, and the results are given in the following

TABLE.

NAMES.	NO. OF FACES.	VOLUMES.
Tetraedron,	4	0.1178513
Hexaedron,	6	1.0000000
Octaedron,	8	0.4714045
Dodecaedron,	12	7.6631189
Icosaedron,	20	2.1816950

From the principles demonstrated in Book VII., we may write the following

RULE.

To find the volume of any regular polyedron, multiply the cube of its edge by the corresponding tabular volume; the product will be the volume required.

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the volume of a tetraedron, whose edge is 15 ? *Ans.* 397.75.

2. What is the volume of a hexaedron, whose edge is 12 ? *Ans.* 1728.

3. What is the volume of a octaedron, whose edge is 20 ? *Ans.* 3771.236.

4. What is the volume of a dodecaedron, whose edge is 25 ? *Ans.* 119736.2328.

5. What is the volume of an icosaedron, whose edge is 20 ? *Ans.* 17453.56.

A TABLE

OF

LOGARITHMS OF NUMBERS

FROM 1 TO 10,000.

N.	Log.	N.	Log.	N.	Log.	N.	Log.
1	0·000000	26	1·414973	51	1·707570	76	1·880814
2	0·301030	27	1·431364	52	1·716003	77	1·886491
3	0·477121	28	1·447158	53	1·724276	78	1·892095
4	0·602060	29	1·462398	54	1·732394	79	1·897627
5	0·698970	30	1·477121	55	1·740363	80	1·903090
6	0·778151	31	1·491362	56	1·748188	81	1·908485
7	0·845098	32	1·505150	57	1·755875	82	1·913814
8	0·903090	33	1·518514	58	1·763428	83	1·919078
9	0·954243	34	1·531479	59	1·770852	84	1·924279
10	1·000000	35	1·544068	60	1·778151	85	1·929419
11	1·041393	36	1·556303	61	1·785330	86	1·934498
12	1·079181	37	1·568202	62	1·792392	87	1·939519
13	1·113943	38	1·579784	63	1·799341	88	1·944483
14	1·146128	39	1·591065	64	1·806181	89	1·949390
15	1·176091	40	1·602060	65	1·812913	90	1·954243
16	1·204120	41	1·612784	66	1·819544	91	1·959041
17	1·230449	42	1·623249	67	1·826075	92	1·963788
18	1·255273	43	1·633468	68	1·832509	93	1·968483
19	1·278754	44	1·643453	69	1·838849	94	1·973128
20	1·301030	45	1·653213	70	1·845098	95	1·977724
21	1·322219	46	1·662758	71	1·851258	96	1·982271
22	1·342423	47	1·672098	72	1·857333	97	1·986772
23	1·361728	48	1·681241	73	1·863323	98	1·991226
24	1·380211	49	1·690196	74	1·869232	99	1·995635
25	1·397940	50	1·698970	75	1·875061	100	2·000000

REMARK. In the following table, in the nine right hand columns of each page, where the first or leading figures change from 9's to 0's, points or dots are introduced instead of the 0's, to catch the eye, and to indicate that from thence the two figures of the Logarithm to be taken from the second column, stand in the next line below.

N.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D.
100	000000	0434	0868	1301	1734	2166	2598	3029	3461	3891	432
101	4321	4751	5181	5609	6038	6466	6894	7321	7748	8174	428
102	8600	9026	9451	9876	•300	•724	1147	1570	1993	2415	424
103	012837	3259	3680	4100	4521	4940	5360	5779	6197	6616	419
104	7033	7451	7868	8284	8700	9116	9532	9947	•361	•775	416
105	021189	1603	2016	2428	2841	3252	3664	4075	4486	4896	412
106	5306	5715	6125	6533	6942	7350	7757	8164	8571	8978	408
107	9384	9789	•195	•600	1004	1408	1812	2216	2619	3021	404
108	033424	3826	4227	4628	5029	5430	5830	6230	6629	7028	400
109	7426	7825	8223	8620	9017	9414	9811	•207	•602	•998	396
110	041393	1787	2182	2576	2969	3362	3755	4148	4540	4932	393
111	5323	5714	6105	6495	6885	7275	7664	8053	8442	8830	389
112	9218	9606	9993	•380	•766	1153	1538	1924	2309	2694	386
113	053078	3463	3846	4230	4613	4996	5378	5760	6142	5524	382
114	6905	7286	7666	8046	8426	8805	9185	9563	9942	•320	379
115	060698	1075	1452	1829	2206	2582	2958	3333	3709	4083	376
116	4458	4832	5206	5580	5953	6326	6699	7071	7443	7815	372
117	8186	8557	8928	9298	9668	••38	•407	•776	1145	1514	369
118	071882	2250	2617	2985	3352	3718	4085	4451	4816	5182	366
119	5547	5912	6276	6640	7004	7368	7731	8094	8457	8819	363
120	079181	9543	9904	•266	•626	•987	1347	1707	2067	2426	360
121	082785	3144	3503	3861	4219	4576	4934	5291	5647	6004	357
122	6360	6716	7071	7426	7781	8136	8490	8845	9198	9552	355
123	9905	•258	•611	•963	1315	1667	2018	2370	2721	3071	351
124	093422	3772	4122	4471	4820	5169	5518	5866	6215	6562	349
125	6910	7257	7604	7951	8298	8644	8990	9335	9681	••26	346
126	100371	0715	1059	1403	1747	2091	2434	2777	3119	3462	343
127	3804	4146	4487	4828	5169	5510	5851	6191	6531	6871	340
128	7210	7549	7888	8227	8565	8903	9241	9579	9916	•253	338
129	110590	0926	1263	1599	1934	2270	2605	2940	3275	3609	335
130	113943	4277	4611	4944	5278	5611	5943	6276	6608	6940	333
131	7271	7603	7934	8265	8595	8926	9256	9586	9915	•245	330
132	120574	0903	1231	1560	1888	2216	2544	2871	3198	3525	328
133	3852	4178	4504	4830	5156	5481	5806	6131	6456	6781	325
134	7105	7429	7753	8076	8399	8722	9045	9368	9690	••12	323
135	130334	0655	0977	1298	1619	1939	2260	2580	2900	3219	321
136	3539	3858	4177	4496	4814	5133	5451	5769	6086	6403	318
137	6721	7037	7354	7671	7987	8303	8618	8934	9249	9564	315
138	9879	•194	•508	•822	1136	1450	1763	2076	2389	2702	314
139	143015	3327	3639	3951	4263	4574	4885	5196	5507	5818	311
140	146128	6438	6748	7058	7367	7676	7985	8294	8603	8911	309
141	9219	9527	9835	•142	•449	•756	1063	1370	1676	1982	307
142	152288	2594	2900	3205	3510	3815	4120	4424	4728	5032	305
143	5336	5640	5943	6246	6549	6852	7154	7457	7759	8061	303
144	8362	8664	8965	9266	9567	9868	•168	•469	•769	1068	301
145	161368	1667	1967	2266	2564	2863	3161	3460	3758	4055	299
146	4353	4650	4947	5244	5541	5838	6134	6430	6726	7022	297
147	7317	7613	7908	8203	8497	8792	9086	9380	9674	9968	295
148	170262	0555	0848	1141	1434	1726	2019	2311	2603	2895	293
149	3186	3478	3769	4060	4351	4641	4932	5222	5512	5802	291
150	176091	6381	6670	6959	7248	7536	7825	8113	8401	8689	289
151	8977	9264	9552	9839	•126	•413	•699	•985	1272	1558	287
152	181844	2129	2415	2700	2985	3270	3555	3839	4123	4407	285
153	4691	4975	5259	5542	5825	6108	6391	6674	6956	7239	283
154	7521	7803	8084	8366	8647	8928	9209	9490	9771	••51	281
155	190332	0612	0892	1171	1451	1730	2010	2289	2567	2846	279
156	3125	3403	3681	3959	4237	4514	4792	5069	5346	5623	278
157	5899	6176	6453	6729	7005	7281	7556	7832	8107	8382	276
158	8657	8932	9206	9481	9755	••29	•303	•577	•850	1124	274
159	201397	1670	1943	2216	2488	2761	3033	3305	3577	3848	272
N.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D.

N.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D.
160	204120	4391	4663	4934	5204	5475	5746	6016	6286	6556	271
161	6826	7096	7365	7634	7904	8173	8441	8710	8979	9247	269
162	9515	9783	••51	•319	•586	•853	1121	1388	1654	1921	267
163	212188	2454	2720	2986	3252	3518	3783	4049	4314	4579	266
164	4844	5109	5373	5638	5902	6166	6430	6694	6957	7221	264
165	7484	7747	8010	8273	8536	8798	9060	9323	9585	9846	262
166	220108	0370	0631	0892	1153	1414	1675	1936	2196	2456	261
167	2716	2976	3236	3496	3755	4015	4274	4533	4792	5051	259
168	5309	5568	5826	6084	6342	6600	6858	7115	7372	7630	258
169	7887	8144	8400	8657	8913	9170	9426	9682	9938	•193	256
170	230449	0704	0960	1215	1470	1724	1979	2234	2488	2742	254
171	2996	3250	3504	3757	4011	4264	4517	4770	5023	5276	253
172	5528	5781	6033	6285	6537	6789	7041	7292	7544	7795	252
173	8046	8297	8548	8799	9049	9299	9550	9800	••50	•300	250
174	240549	0799	1048	1297	1546	1795	2044	2293	2541	2790	249
175	3038	3286	3534	3782	4030	4277	4525	4772	5019	5266	248
176	5513	5759	6006	6252	6499	6745	6991	7237	7482	7728	246
177	7973	8219	8464	8709	8954	9198	9443	9687	9932	•176	245
178	250420	0664	0908	1151	1395	1638	1881	2125	2368	2610	243
179	2853	3096	3338	3580	3822	4064	4306	4548	4790	5031	242
180	255273	5514	5755	5996	6237	6477	6718	6958	7198	7439	241
181	7679	7918	8158	8398	8637	8877	9116	9355	9594	9833	239
182	260071	0310	0548	0787	1025	1263	1501	1739	1976	2214	238
183	2451	2688	2925	3162	3399	3636	3873	4109	4346	4582	237
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454	7056	7152	7247	7343	7438	7534	7629	7725	7820	7916	96
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475	6694	6785	6876	6968	7059	7151	7242	7333	7424	7516	91
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636	3457	3525	3594	3662	3730	3798	3867	3935	4003	4071	68
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704	7573	7634	7696	7758	7819	7881	7943	8004	8066	8128	62
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781	2651	2707	2762	2818	2873	2929	2985	3040	3096	3151	56
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791	8176	8231	8286	8341	8396	8451	8506	8561	8615	8670	55
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854	1458	1509	1560	1610	1661	1712	1763	1814	1865	1915	51
855	1966	2017	2068	2118	2169	2220	2271	2322	2372	2423	51
856	2474	2524	2575	2626	2677	2727	2778	2829	2879	2930	51
857	2981	3031	3082	3133	3183	3234	3285	3335	3386	3437	51
858	3487	3538	3589	3639	3690	3740	3791	3841	3892	3943	51
859	3993	4044	4094	4145	4195	4246	4296	4347	4397	4448	51
860	934498	4549	4599	4650	4700	4751	4801	4852	4902	4953	50
861	5003	5054	5104	5154	5205	5255	5306	5356	5406	5457	50
862	5507	5558	5608	5658	5709	5759	5809	5860	5910	5960	50
863	6011	6061	6111	6162	6212	6262	6313	6363	6413	6463	50
864	6514	6564	6614	6665	6715	6765	6815	6865	6916	6966	50
865	7016	7066	7117	7167	7217	7267	7317	7367	7418	7468	50
866	7518	7568	7618	7668	7718	7769	7819	7869	7919	7969	50
867	8019	8069	8119	8169	8219	8269	8320	8370	8420	8470	50
868	8520	8570	8620	8670	8720	8770	8820	8870	8920	8970	50
869	9020	9070	9120	9170	9220	9270	9320	9369	9419	9469	50
870	939519	9569	9619	9069	9719	9769	9819	9869	9918	9968	50
871	940018	0068	0118	0168	0218	0267	0317	0367	0417	0467	50
872	0516	0566	0616	0666	0716	0765	0815	0865	0915	0964	50
873	1014	1064	1114	1163	1213	1263	1313	1362	1412	1462	50
874	1511	1561	1611	1660	1710	1760	1809	1859	1909	1958	50
875	2008	2058	2107	2157	2207	2256	2306	2355	2405	2455	50
876	2504	2554	2603	2653	2702	2752	2801	2851	2901	2950	50
877	3000	3049	3099	3148	3198	3247	3297	3346	3396	3445	49
878	3495	3544	3593	3643	3692	3742	3791	3841	3890	3939	49
879	3989	4038	4088	4137	4186	4236	4285	4335	4384	4433	49
N.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D.

N.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D.
880	944483	4532	4581	4631	4680	4729	4779	4828	4877	4927	49
881	4976	5025	5074	5124	5173	5222	5272	5321	5370	5419	49
882	5469	5518	5567	5616	5665	5715	5764	5813	5862	5912	49
883	5961	6010	6059	6108	6157	6207	6256	6305	6354	6403	49
884	6452	6501	6551	6600	6649	6698	6747	6796	6845	6894	49
885	6943	6992	7041	7090	7140	7189	7238	7287	7336	7385	49
886	7434	7483	7532	7581	7630	7679	7728	7777	7826	7875	49
887	7924	7973	8022	8070	8119	8168	8217	8266	8315	8364	49
888	8413	8462	8511	8560	8609	8657	8706	8755	8804	8853	49
889	8902	8951	8999	9048	9097	9146	9195	9244	9292	9341	49
890	949390	9439	9488	9536	9585	9634	9683	9731	9780	9829	49
891	9878	9926	9975	••24	••73	•121	•170	•219	•267	•316	49
892	950365	0414	0462	0511	0560	0608	0657	0706	0754	0803	49
893	0851	0900	0949	0997	1046	1095	1143	1192	1240	1289	49
894	1338	1386	1435	1483	1532	1580	1629	1677	1726	1775	49
895	1823	1872	1920	1969	2017	2066	2114	2163	2211	2260	48
896	2308	2356	2405	2453	2502	2550	2599	2647	2696	2744	48
897	2792	2841	2889	2938	2986	3034	3083	3131	3180	3228	48
898	3276	3325	3373	3421	3470	3518	3566	3615	3663	3711	48
899	3760	3808	3856	3905	3953	4001	4049	4098	4146	4194	48
900	954243	4291	4339	4387	4435	4484	4532	4580	4628	4677	48
901	4725	4773	4821	4869	4918	4966	5014	5062	5110	5158	48
902	5207	5255	5303	5351	5399	5447	5495	5543	5592	5640	48
903	5688	5736	5784	5832	5880	5928	5976	6024	6072	6120	48
904	6168	6216	6265	6313	6361	6409	6457	6505	6553	6601	48
905	6649	6697	6745	6793	6840	6888	6936	6984	7032	7080	48
906	7128	7176	7224	7272	7320	7368	7416	7464	7512	7559	48
907	7607	7655	7703	7751	7799	7847	7894	7942	7990	8038	48
908	8086	8134	8181	8229	8277	8325	8373	8421	8468	8516	48
909	8564	8612	8659	8707	8755	8803	8850	8898	8946	8994	48
910	959041	9089	9137	9185	9232	9280	9328	9375	9423	9471	48
911	9518	9566	9614	9661	9709	9757	9804	9852	9900	9947	48
912	9995	••42	••90	•138	•185	•233	•280	•328	•376	•423	48
913	960471	0518	0566	0613	0661	0709	0756	0804	0851	0899	48
914	0946	0994	1041	1089	1136	1184	1231	1279	1326	1374	47
915	1421	1469	1516	1563	1611	1658	1706	1753	1801	1848	47
916	1895	1943	1990	2038	2085	2132	2180	2227	2275	2322	47
917	2369	2417	2464	2511	2559	2606	2653	2701	2748	2795	47
918	2843	2890	2937	2985	3032	3079	3126	3174	3221	3268	47
919	3316	3363	3410	3457	3504	3552	3599	3646	3693	3741	47
920	963788	3835	3882	3929	3977	4024	4071	4118	4165	4212	47
921	4260	4307	4354	4401	4448	4495	4542	4590	4637	4684	47
922	4731	4778	4825	4872	4919	4966	5013	5061	5108	5155	47
923	5202	5249	5296	5343	5390	5437	5484	5531	5578	5625	47
924	5672	5719	5766	5813	5860	5907	5954	6001	6048	6095	47
925	6142	6189	6236	6283	6329	6376	6423	6470	6517	6564	47
926	6611	6658	6705	6752	6799	6845	6892	6939	6986	7033	47
927	7080	7127	7173	7220	7267	7314	7361	7408	7454	7501	47
928	7548	7595	7642	7688	7735	7782	7829	7875	7922	7969	47
929	8016	8062	8109	8156	8203	8249	8296	8343	8390	8436	47
930	968483	8530	8576	8623	8670	8716	8763	8810	8856	8903	47
931	8950	8996	9043	9090	9136	9183	9229	9276	9323	9369	47
932	9416	9463	9509	9556	9602	9649	9695	9742	9789	9835	47
933	9882	9928	9975	••21	••68	•114	•161	•207	•254	•300	47
934	970347	0393	0440	0486	0533	0579	0626	0672	0719	0765	46
935	0812	0858	0904	0951	0997	1044	1090	1137	1183	1229	46
936	1276	1322	1369	1415	1461	1508	1554	1601	1647	1693	46
937	1740	1786	1832	1879	1925	1971	2018	2064	2110	2157	46
938	2203	2249	2295	2342	2388	2434	2481	2527	2573	2619	46
939	2666	2712	2758	2804	2851	2897	2943	2989	3035	3082	46
N.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D.

N.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D.
940	973128	3174	3220	3266	3313	3359	3405	3451	3497	3543	46
941	3590	3636	3682	3728	3774	3820	3866	3913	3959	4005	46
942	4051	4097	4143	4189	4235	4281	4327	4374	4420	4466	46
943	4512	4558	4604	4650	4696	4742	4788	4834	4880	4926	46
944	4972	5018	5064	5110	5156	5202	5248	5294	5340	5386	46
945	5432	5478	5524	5570	5616	5662	5707	5753	5799	5845	46
946	5891	5937	5983	6029	6075	6121	6167	6212	6258	6304	46
947	6350	6396	6442	6488	6533	6579	6625	6671	6717	6763	46
948	6808	6854	6900	6946	6992	7037	7083	7129	7175	7220	46
949	7266	7312	7358	7403	7449	7495	7541	7586	7632	7678	46
950	977724	7769	7815	7861	7906	7952	7998	8043	8089	8135	46
951	8181	8226	8272	8317	8363	8409	8454	8500	8546	8591	46
952	8637	8683	8728	8774	8819	8865	8911	8956	9002	9047	46
953	9093	9138	9184	9230	9275	9321	9366	9412	9457	9503	46
954	9548	9594	9639	9685	9730	9776	9821	9867	9912	9958	46
955	980003	0049	0094	0140	0185	0231	0276	0322	0367	0412	45
956	0458	0503	0549	0594	0640	0685	0730	0776	0821	0867	45
957	0912	0957	1003	1048	1093	1139	1184	1229	1275	1320	45
958	1366	1411	1456	1501	1547	1592	1637	1683	1728	1773	45
959	1819	1864	1909	1954	2000	2045	2090	2135	2181	2226	45
960	982271	2316	2362	2407	2452	2497	2543	2588	2633	2678	45
961	2723	2769	2814	2859	2904	2949	2994	3040	3085	3130	45
962	3175	3220	3265	3310	3356	3401	3446	3491	3536	3581	45
963	3626	3671	3716	3762	3807	3852	3897	3942	3987	4032	45
964	4077	4122	4167	4212	4257	4302	4347	4392	4437	4482	45
965	4527	4572	4617	4662	4707	4752	4797	4842	4887	4932	45
966	4977	5022	5067	5112	5157	5202	5247	5292	5337	5382	45
967	5426	5471	5516	5561	5606	5651	5696	5741	5786	5830	45
968	5875	5920	5965	6010	6055	6100	6144	6189	6234	6279	45
969	6324	6369	6413	6458	6503	6548	6593	6637	6682	6727	45
970	986772	6817	6861	6906	6951	6996	7040	7085	7130	7175	45
971	7219	7264	7309	7353	7398	7443	7488	7532	7577	7622	45
972	7666	7711	7756	7800	7845	7890	7934	7979	8024	8068	45
973	8113	8157	8202	8247	8291	8336	8381	8425	8470	8514	45
974	8559	8604	8648	8693	8737	8782	8826	8871	8916	8960	45
975	9005	9049	9094	9138	9183	9227	9272	9316	9361	9405	45
976	9450	9494	9539	9583	9628	9672	9717	9761	9806	9856	44
977	9895	9939	9983	•028	•072	•117	•161	•206	•250	•294	44
978	990339	0383	0428	0472	0516	0561	0605	0650	0694	0738	44
979	0783	0827	0871	0916	0960	1004	1049	1093	1137	1182	44
980	991226	1270	1315	1359	1403	1448	1492	1536	1580	1625	44
981	1669	1713	1758	1802	1846	1890	1935	1979	2023	2067	44
982	2111	2156	2200	2244	2288	2333	2377	2421	2465	2509	44
983	2554	2598	2642	2686	2730	2774	2819	2863	2907	2951	44
984	2995	3039	3083	3127	3172	3216	3260	3304	3348	3392	44
985	3436	3480	3524	3568	3613	3657	3701	3745	3789	3833	44
986	3877	3921	3965	4009	4053	4097	4141	4185	4229	4273	44
987	4317	4361	4405	4449	4493	4537	4581	4625	4669	4713	44
988	4757	4801	4845	4889	4933	4977	5021	5065	5108	5152	44
989	5196	5240	5284	5328	5372	5416	5460	5504	5547	5591	44
990	995635	5679	5723	5767	5811	5854	5898	5942	5986	6030	44
991	6074	6117	6161	6205	6249	6293	6337	6380	6424	6468	44
992	6512	6555	6599	6643	6687	6731	6774	6818	6862	6906	44
993	6949	6993	7037	7080	7124	7168	7212	7255	7299	7343	44
994	7386	7430	7474	7517	7561	7605	7648	7692	7736	7779	44
995	7823	7867	7910	7954	7998	8041	8085	8129	8172	8216	44
996	8259	8303	8347	8390	8434	8477	8521	8564	8608	8652	44
997	8695	8739	8782	8826	8869	8913	8956	9000	9043	9087	44
998	9131	9174	9218	9261	9305	9348	9392	9435	9479	9522	44
999	9565	9609	9652	9696	9739	9783	9826	9870	9913	9957	43
N.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D.

A TABLE

OF

LOGARITHMIC

SINES AND TANGENTS

FOR EVERY

DEGREE AND MINUTE

OF THE QUADRANT.

REMARK. The minutes in the left-hand column of each page, increasing downwards, belong to the degrees at the top; and those increasing upwards, in the right-hand column, belong to the degrees below.

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	0·000000		10·000000		0·000000		Infinite.	60
1	6·463726	5017·17	000000	·00	6·463726	5017·17	13·536274	59
2	764756	2934·85	000000	·00	764756	2934·83	235244	58
3	940847	2082·31	000000	·00	940847	2082·31	059153	57
4	7·065786	1615·17	000000	·00	7·065786	1615·17	12·934214	56
5	162696	1319·68	000000	·00	162696	1319·69	837304	55
6	241877	1115·75	9·999999	·01	241878	1115·78	758122	54
7	308824	966·53	999999	·01	308825	996·53	691175	53
8	366816	852·54	999999	·01	366817	852·54	633183	52
9	417968	762·63	999999	·01	417970	762·63	582030	51
10	463725	689·88	999998	·01	463727	689·88	536273	50
11	7·505118	629·81	9·999998	·01	7·505120	629·81	12·494880	49
12	542906	579·36	999997	·01	542909	579·33	457091	48
13	577668	536·41	999997	·01	577672	536·42	422328	47
14	609853	499·38	999996	·01	609857	499·39	390143	46
15	639816	467·14	999996	·01	639820	467·15	360180	45
16	667845	438·81	999995	·01	667849	438·82	332151	44
17	694173	413·72	999995	·01	694179	413·73	305821	43
18	718997	391·35	999994	·01	719004	391·36	280997	42
19	742477	371·27	999993	·01	742484	371·28	257516	41
20	764754	353·15	999993	·01	764761	351·36	235239	40
21	7·785943	336·72	9·999992	·01	7·785951	336·73	12·214049	39
22	806146	321·75	999991	·01	806155	321·76	193845	38
23	825451	308·05	999990	·01	825460	308·06	174540	37
24	843934	295·47	999989	·02	843944	295·49	156056	36
25	861662	283·88	999988	·02	861674	283·90	138326	35
26	878695	273·17	999988	·02	878708	273·18	121292	34
27	895085	263·23	999987	·02	895099	263·25	104901	33
28	910879	253·99	999986	·02	910894	254·01	089106	32
29	926119	245·38	999985	·02	926134	245·40	073866	31
30	940842	237·33	999983	·02	940858	237·35	059142	30
31	7·955082	229·80	9·999982	·02	7·955100	229·81	12·044900	29
32	968870	222·73	999981	·02	968889	222·75	031111	28
33	982233	216·08	999980	·02	982253	216·10	017747	27
34	995198	209·81	999979	·02	995219	209·83	004781	26
35	8·007787	203·90	999977	·02	8·007809	203·92	11·992191	25
36	020021	198·31	999976	·02	020045	198·33	979955	24
37	031919	193·02	999975	·02	031945	193·05	968055	23
38	043501	188·01	999973	·02	043527	188·03	956473	22
39	054781	183·25	999972	·02	054809	183·27	945191	21
40	065776	178·72	999971	·02	065806	178·74	934194	20
41	8·076500	174·41	9·999969	·02	8·076531	174·44	11·923469	19
42	086965	170·31	999968	·02	086997	170·34	913003	18
43	097183	166·39	999966	·02	097217	166·42	902783	17
44	107167	162·65	999964	·03	107202	162·68	892797	16
45	116926	159·08	999963	·03	116963	159·10	883037	15
46	126471	155·66	999961	·03	126510	155·68	873490	14
47	135810	152·38	999959	·03	135851	152·41	864149	13
48	144953	149·24	999958	·03	144996	149·27	855004	12
49	153907	146·22	999956	·03	153952	146·27	846048	11
50	162681	143·33	999954	·03	162727	143·36	837273	10
51	8·171280	140·54	9·999952	·03	8·171328	140·57	11·828672	9
52	179713	137·86	999950	·03	179763	137·90	820237	8
53	187985	135·29	999948	·03	188036	135·32	811964	7
54	196102	132·80	999946	·03	196156	132·84	803844	6
55	204070	130·41	999944	·03	204126	130·44	795874	5
56	211895	128·10	999942	·04	211953	128·14	788047	4
57	219581	125·87	999940	·04	219641	125·90	780359	3
58	227134	123·72	999938	·04	227195	123·76	772805	2
59	234557	121·64	999936	·04	234621	121·68	765379	1
60	241855	119·63	999934	·04	241921	119·67	758079	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine		Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(89 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	8·241855	119·63	9·999934	·04	8·241921	119·67	11·758079	60
1	249033	117·68	999932	·04	249102	117·72	750898	59
2	256094	115·80	999929	·04	256165	115·84	743835	58
3	263042	113·98	999927	·04	263115	114·02	736885	57
4	269881	112·21	999925	·04	269956	112·25	730044	56
5	276614	110·50	999922	·04	276691	110·54	723309	55
6	283243	108·83	999920	·04	283323	108·87	716677	54
7	289773	107·21	999918	·04	289856	107·26	710144	53
8	296207	105·65	999915	·04	296292	105·70	703708	52
9	302546	104·13	999913	·04	302634	104·18	697366	51
10	308794	102·66	999910	·04	308884	102·70	691116	50
11	8·314904	101·22	9·999907	·04	8·315046	101·26	11·684954	49
12	321027	99·82	999905	·04	321122	99·87	678878	48
13	327016	98·47	999902	·04	327114	98·51	672886	47
14	332924	97·14	999899	·05	333025	97·19	666975	46
15	338753	95·86	999897	·05	338856	95·90	661144	45
16	344504	94·60	999894	·05	344610	94·65	655390	44
17	350181	93·38	999891	·05	350289	93·43	649711	43
18	355783	92·19	999888	·05	355895	92·24	644105	42
19	361315	91·03	999885	·05	361430	91·08	638570	41
20	366777	89·90	999882	·05	366895	89·95	633105	40
21	8·372171	88·80	9·999879	·05	8·372292	88·85	11·627708	39
22	377499	87·72	999876	·05	377622	87·77	622378	38
23	382762	86·67	999873	·05	382889	86·72	617111	37
24	387962	85·64	999870	·05	388092	85·70	611908	36
25	393101	84·64	999867	·05	393234	84·70	606766	35
26	398179	83·66	999864	·05	398315	83·71	601685	34
27	403199	82·71	999861	·05	403338	82·76	596662	33
28	408161	81·77	999858	·05	408304	81·82	591696	32
29	413068	80·86	999854	·05	413213	80·91	586787	31
30	417919	79·96	999851	·06	418068	80·02	581932	30
31	8·422717	79·09	9·999848	·06	8·422869	79·14	11·577131	29
32	427462	78·23	999844	·06	427618	78·30	572382	28
33	432156	77·40	999841	·06	432315	77·45	567685	27
34	436800	76·57	999838	·06	436962	76·63	563038	26
35	441394	75·77	999834	·06	441560	75·83	558440	25
36	445941	74·99	999831	·06	446110	75·05	553890	24
37	450440	74·22	999827	·06	450613	74·28	549387	23
38	454893	73·46	999823	·06	455070	73·52	544930	22
39	459301	72·73	999820	·06	459481	72·79	540519	21
40	463665	72·00	999816	·06	463849	72·06	536151	20
41	8·467985	71·29	9·999812	·06	8·468172	71·35	11·531828	19
42	472263	70·60	999809	·06	472454	70·66	527546	18
43	476498	69·91	999805	·06	476693	69·98	523307	17
44	480693	69·24	999801	·06	480892	69·31	519108	16
45	484848	68·59	999797	·07	485050	68·65	514950	15
46	488963	67·94	999793	·07	489170	68·01	510830	14
47	493040	67·31	999790	·07	493250	67·38	506750	13
48	497078	66·69	999786	·07	497293	66·76	502707	12
49	501080	66·08	999782	·07	501298	66·15	498702	11
50	505045	65·48	999778	·07	505267	65·55	494733	10
51	8·508974	64·89	9·999774	·07	8·509200	64·96	11·490800	9
52	512867	64·31	999769	·07	513098	64·39	486902	8
53	516726	63·75	999765	·07	516961	63·82	483039	7
54	520551	63·19	999761	·07	520790	63·26	479210	6
55	524343	62·64	999757	·07	524586	62·72	475414	5
56	528102	62·11	999753	·07	528349	62·18	471651	4
57	531828	61·58	999748	·07	532080	61·65	467920	3
58	535523	61·06	999744	·07	535779	61·13	464221	2
59	539186	60·55	999740	·07	539447	60·62	460553	1
60	542819	60·04	999735	·07	543084	60·12	456916	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine		Cotang.	D.	Tang	

(88 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	8·542819	60·04	9·999735	·07	8·543084	60·12	11·456916	60
1	546422	59·55	999731	·07	546691	59·62	453309	59
2	549995	59·06	999726	·07	550268	59·14	449732	58
3	553539	58·58	999722	·08	553817	58·66	446183	57
4	557054	58·11	999717	·08	557336	58·19	442664	56
5	560540	57·65	999713	·08	560828	57·73	439172	55
6	563999	57·19	999708	·08	564291	57·27	435709	54
7	567431	56·74	999704	·08	567727	56·82	432273	53
8	570836	56·30	999699	·08	571137	56·38	428863	52
9	574214	55·87	999694	·08	574520	55·95	425480	51
10	577566	55·44	999689	·08	577877	55·52	422123	50
11	8·580892	55·02	9·999685	·08	8·581208	55·10	11·418792	49
12	584193	54·60	999680	·08	584514	54·68	415486	48
13	587469	54·19	999675	·08	587795	54·27	412205	47
14	590721	53·79	999670	·08	591051	53·87	408949	46
15	593948	53·39	999665	·08	594283	53·47	405717	45
16	597152	53·00	999660	·08	597492	53·08	402508	44
17	600332	52·61	999655	·08	600677	52·70	399323	43
18	603489	52·23	999650	·08	603839	52·32	396161	42
19	606623	51·86	999645	·09	606978	51·94	393022	41
20	609734	51·49	999640	·09	610094	51·58	389906	40
21	8·612823	51·12	9·999635	·09	8·613189	51·21	11·386811	39
22	615891	50·76	999629	·09	616262	50·85	383738	38
23	618937	50·41	999624	·09	619313	50·50	380687	37
24	621962	50·06	999619	·09	622343	50·15	377657	36
25	624965	49·72	999614	·09	625352	49·81	374648	35
26	627948	49·38	999608	·09	628340	49·47	371660	34
27	630911	49·04	999603	·09	631308	49·13	368692	33
28	633854	48·71	999597	·09	634256	48·80	365744	32
29	636776	48·39	999592	·09	637184	48·48	362816	31
30	639680	48·06	999586	·09	640093	48·16	359907	30
31	8·642563	47·75	9·999581	·09	8·642982	47·84	11·357018	29
32	645428	47·43	999575	·09	645853	47·53	354147	28
33	648274	47·12	999570	·09	648704	47·22	351296	27
34	651102	46·82	999564	·09	651537	46·91	348463	26
35	653911	46·52	999558	·10	654352	46·61	345648	25
36	656702	46·22	999553	·10	657149	46·31	342851	24
37	659475	45·92	999547	·10	659928	46·02	340072	23
38	662230	45·63	999541	·10	662689	45·73	337311	22
39	664968	45·35	999535	·10	665433	45·44	334567	21
40	667689	45·06	999529	·10	668160	45·26	331840	20
41	8·670393	44·79	9·999524	·10	8·670870	44·88	11·329130	19
42	673080	44·51	999518	·10	673563	44·61	326437	18
43	675751	44·24	999512	·10	676239	44·34	323761	17
44	678405	43·97	999506	·10	678900	44·17	321100	16
45	681043	43·70	999500	·10	681544	43·80	318456	15
46	683665	43·44	999493	·10	684172	43·54	315828	14
47	686272	43·18	999487	·10	686784	43·28	313216	13
48	688863	42·92	999481	·10	689381	43·03	310619	12
49	691438	42·67	999475	·10	691963	42·77	308037	11
50	693998	42·42	999469	·10	694529	42·52	305471	10
51	8·696543	42·17	9·999463	·11	8·697081	42·28	11·302919	9
52	699073	41·92	999456	·11	699617	42·03	300383	8
53	701589	41·68	999450	·11	702139	41·79	297861	7
54	704090	41·44	999443	·11	704646	41·55	295354	6
55	706577	41·21	999437	·11	707140	41·32	292860	5
56	709049	40·97	999431	·11	709618	41·08	290382	4
57	711507	40·74	999424	·11	712083	40·85	287917	3
58	713952	40·51	999418	·11	714534	40·62	285465	2
59	716383	40·29	999411	·11	716972	40·40	283028	1
60	718800	40·06	999404	·11	719396	40·17	280604	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine		Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(87 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	8·718800	40·06	9·999404	·11	8·719396	40·17	11·280604	60
1	721204	39·84	999398	·11	721806	39·95	278194	59
2	723595	39·62	999391	·11	724204	39·74	275796	58
3	725972	39·41	999384	·11	726588	39·52	273412	57
4	728337	39·19	999378	·11	728959	39·30	271041	56
5	730688	38·98	999371	·11	731317	39·09	268683	55
6	733027	38·77	999364	·12	733663	38·89	266337	54
7	735354	38·57	999357	·12	735996	38·68	264004	53
8	737667	38·36	999350	·12	738317	38·48	261683	52
9	739969	38·16	999343	·12	740626	38·27	259374	51
10	742259	37·96	999336	·12	742922	38·07	257078	50
11	8·744536	37·76	9·999329	·12	8·745207	37·87	11·254793	49
12	746802	37·56	999322	·12	747479	37·68	252521	48
13	749055	37·37	999315	·12	749740	37·49	250260	47
14	751297	37·17	999308	·12	751989	37·29	248011	46
15	753528	36·98	999301	·12	754227	37·10	245773	45
16	755747	36·79	999294	·12	756453	36·92	243547	44
17	757955	36·61	999286	·12	758668	36·73	241332	43
18	760151	36·42	999279	·12	760872	36·55	239128	42
19	762337	36·24	999272	·12	763065	36·36	236935	41
20	764511	36·06	999265	·12	765246	36·18	234754	40
21	8·766675	35·88	9·999257	·12	8·767417	36·00	11·232583	39
22	768828	35·70	999250	·13	769578	35·83	230422	38
23	770970	35·53	999242	·13	771727	35·65	228273	37
24	773101	35·35	999235	·13	773866	35·48	226134	36
25	775223	35·18	999227	·13	775995	35·31	224005	35
26	777333	35·01	999220	·13	778114	35·14	221886	34
27	779434	34·84	999212	·13	780222	34·97	219778	33
28	781524	34·67	999205	·13	782320	34·80	217680	32
29	783605	34·51	999197	·13	784408	34·64	215592	31
30	785675	34·31	999189	·13	786486	34·47	213514	30
31	8·787736	34·18	9·999181	·13	8·788554	34·31	11·211446	29
32	789787	34·02	999174	·13	790613	34·15	209387	28
33	791828	33·86	999166	·13	792662	33·99	207338	27
34	793859	33·70	999158	·13	794701	33·83	205299	26
35	795881	33·54	999150	·13	796731	33·68	203269	25
36	797894	33·39	999142	·13	798752	33·52	201248	24
37	799897	33·23	999134	·13	800763	33·37	199237	23
38	801892	33·08	999126	·13	802765	33·22	197235	22
39	803876	32·93	999118	·13	804758	33·07	195242	21
40	805852	32·78	999110	·13	806742	32·92	193258	20
41	8·807819	32·63	9·999102	·13	8·808717	32·78	11·191283	19
42	809777	32·49	999094	·14	810683	32·62	189317	18
43	811726	32·34	999086	·14	812641	32·48	187359	17
44	813667	32·19	999077	·14	814589	32·33	185411	16
45	815599	32·05	999069	·14	816529	32·19	183471	15
46	817522	31·91	999061	·14	818461	32·05	181539	14
47	819436	31·77	999053	·14	820384	31·91	179616	13
48	821343	31·63	999044	·14	822298	31·77	177702	12
49	823240	31·49	999036	·14	824205	31·63	175795	11
50	825130	31·35	999027	·14	826103	31·50	173897	10
51	8·827011	31·22	9·999019	·14	8·827992	31·36	11·172008	9
52	828884	31·08	999010	·14	829874	31·23	170126	8
53	830749	30·95	999002	·14	831748	31·10	168252	7
54	832607	30·82	998993	·14	833613	30·96	166387	6
55	834456	30·69	998984	·14	835471	30·83	164529	5
56	836297	30·56	998976	·14	837321	30·70	162679	4
57	838130	30·43	998967	·15	839163	30·57	160837	3
58	839956	30·30	998958	·15	840998	30·45	159002	2
59	841774	30·17	998950	·15	842825	30·32	157175	1
60	843585	30·00	998941	·15	844644	30·19	155356	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine		Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(86 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	8·843585	30·05	9·998941	·15	8·844644	30·19	11·155356	60
1	845387	29·92	998932	·15	846455	30·07	153545	59
2	847183	29·80	998923	·15	848260	29·95	151740	58
3	848971	29·67	998914	·15	850057	29·82	149943	57
4	850751	29·55	998905	·15	851846	29·70	148154	56
5	852525	29·43	998896	·15	853628	29·58	146372	55
6	854291	29·31	998887	·15	855403	29·46	144597	54
7	856049	29·19	998878	·15	857171	29·35	142829	53
8	857801	29·07	998869	·15	858932	29·23	141068	52
9	859546	28·96	998860	·15	860686	29·11	139314	51
10	861283	28·84	998851	·15	862433	29·00	137567	50
11	8·863014	28·73	9·998841	·15	8·864173	28·88	11·135827	49
12	864738	28·61	998832	·15	865906	28·77	134094	48
13	866455	28·50	998823	·16	867632	28·66	132368	47
14	868165	28·39	998813	·16	869351	28·54	130649	46
15	869868	28·28	998804	·16	871064	28·43	128936	45
16	871565	28·17	998795	·16	872770	28·32	127230	44
17	873255	28·06	998785	·16	874469	28·21	125531	43
18	874938	27·95	998776	·16	876162	28·11	123838	42
19	876615	27·86	998766	·16	877849	28·00	122151	41
20	878285	27·73	998757	·16	879529	27·89	120471	40
21	8·879949	27·63	9·998747	·16	8·881202	27·79	11·118798	39
22	881607	27·52	998738	·16	882869	27·68	117131	38
23	883258	27·42	998728	·16	884530	27·58	115470	37
24	884903	27·31	998718	·16	886185	27·47	113815	36
25	886542	27·21	998708	·16	887833	27·37	112167	35
26	888174	27·11	998699	·16	889476	27·27	110524	34
27	889801	27·00	998689	·16	891112	27·17	108888	33
28	891421	26·90	998679	·16	892742	27·07	107258	32
29	893035	26·80	998669	·17	894366	26·97	105634	31
30	894643	26·70	998659	·17	895984	26·87	104016	30
31	8·896246	26·60	9·998649	·17	8·897596	26·77	11·102404	29
32	897842	26·51	998639	·17	899203	26·67	100797	28
33	899432	26·41	998629	·17	900803	26·58	099197	27
34	901017	26·31	998619	·17	902398	26·48	097602	26
35	902596	26·22	998609	·17	903987	26·38	096013	25
36	904169	26·12	998599	·17	905570	26·29	094430	24
37	905736	26·03	998589	·17	907147	26·20	092853	23
38	907297	25·93	998578	·17	908719	26·10	091281	22
39	908853	25·84	998568	·17	910285	26·01	089715	21
40	910404	25·75	998558	·17	911846	25·92	088154	20
41	8·911949	25·66	9·998548	·17	8·913401	25·83	11·086599	19
42	913488	25·56	998537	·17	914951	25·74	085049	18
43	915022	25·47	998527	·17	916495	25·65	083505	17
44	916550	25·38	998516	·18	918034	25·56	081966	16
45	918073	25·29	998506	·18	919568	25·47	080432	15
46	919591	25·20	998495	·18	921096	25·38	078904	14
47	921103	25·12	998485	·18	922619	25·30	077381	13
48	922610	25·03	998474	·18	924136	25·21	075864	12
49	924112	24·94	998464	·18	925649	25·12	074351	11
50	925609	24·86	998453	·18	927156	25·03	072844	10
51	8·927100	24·77	9·998442	·18	8·928658	24·95	11·071342	9
52	928587	24·69	998431	·18	930155	24·86	069845	8
53	930068	24·60	998421	·18	931647	24·78	068353	7
54	931544	24·52	998410	·18	933134	24·70	066866	6
55	933015	24·43	998399	·18	934616	24·61	065384	5
56	934481	24·35	998388	·18	936093	24·53	063907	4
57	935942	24·27	998377	·18	937565	24·45	062435	3
58	937398	24·19	998366	·18	939032	24·37	060968	2
59	938850	24·11	998355	·18	940494	24·30	059506	1
60	940296	24·03	998344	·18	941952	24·21	058048	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine		Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(85 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	8·940396	24·03	9·998344	·19	8·941952	24·21	11·058048	60
1	941738	23·94	998333	·19	943404	24·13	056596	59
2	943174	23·87	998322	·19	944852	24·05	055148	58
3	944606	23·79	998311	·19	946295	23·97	053705	57
4	946034	23·71	998300	·19	947734	23·90	052266	56
5	947456	23·63	998289	·19	949168	23·82	050832	55
6	948874	23·55	998277	·19	950597	23·74	049403	54
7	950287	23·48	998266	·19	952021	23·66	047979	53
8	951696	23·40	998255	·19	953441	23·60	046559	52
9	953100	23·32	998243	·19	954856	23·51	045144	51
10	954499	23·25	998232	·19	956267	23·44	043733	50
11	8·955894	23·17	9·998220	·19	8·957674	23·37	11·042326	49
12	957284	23·10	998209	·19	959075	23·29	040925	48
13	958670	23·02	998197	·19	960473	23·23	039527	47
14	960052	22·95	998186	·19	961866	23·14	038134	46
15	961429	22·88	998174	·19	963255	23·07	036745	45
16	962801	22·80	998163	·19	964639	23·00	035361	44
17	964170	22·73	998151	·19	966019	22·93	033981	43
18	965534	22·66	998139	·20	967394	22·86	032606	42
19	966893	22·59	998128	·20	968766	22·79	031234	41
20	968249	22·52	998116	·20	970133	22·71	029867	40
21	8·969600	22·44	9·998104	·20	8·971496	22·65	11·028504	39
22	970947	22·38	998092	·20	972855	22·57	027145	38
23	972289	22·31	998080	·20	974209	22·51	025791	37
24	973628	22·24	998068	·20	975560	22·44	024440	36
25	974962	22·17	998056	·20	976906	22·37	023094	35
26	976293	22·10	998044	·20	978248	22·30	021752	34
27	977619	22·03	998032	·20	979586	22·23	020414	33
28	978941	21·97	998020	·20	980921	22·17	019079	32
29	980259	21·90	998008	·20	982251	22·10	017749	31
30	981573	21·83	997996	·20	983577	22·04	016423	30
31	8·982883	21·77	9·997985	·20	8·984899	21·97	11·015101	29
32	984189	21·70	997972	·20	986217	21·91	013783	28
33	985491	21·63	997959	·20	987532	21·84	012468	27
34	986789	21·57	997947	·20	988842	21·78	011158	26
35	988083	21·50	997935	·21	990149	21·71	009851	25
36	989374	21·44	997922	·21	991451	21·65	008549	24
37	990660	21·38	997910	·21	992750	21·58	007250	23
38	991943	21·31	997897	·21	994045	21·52	005955	22
39	993222	21·25	997885	·21	995337	21·46	004663	21
40	994497	21·19	997872	·21	996624	21·40	003376	20
41	8·995768	21·12	9·997860	·21	8·997908	21·34	11·002092	19
42	997036	21·06	997847	·21	999188	21·27	000812	18
43	998299	21·00	997835	·21	9·000465	21·21	10·999535	17
44	999560	20·94	997822	·21	001738	21·15	998262	16
45	9·000816	20·87	997809	·21	003007	21·09	996993	15
46	002069	20·82	997797	·21	004272	21·03	995728	14
47	003318	20·76	997784	·21	005534	20·97	994466	13
48	004563	20·76	997771	·21	006792	20·91	993208	12
49	005805	20·64	997758	·21	008047	20·85	991953	11
50	007044	20·58	997745	·21	009298	20·80	990702	10
51	9·008278	20·52	9·997732	·21	9·010546	20·74	10·989454	9
52	009510	20·46	997719	·21	011790	20·68	988210	8
53	010737	20·40	997706	·21	013031	20·62	986969	7
54	011962	20·34	997693	·22	014268	20·56	985732	6
55	013182	20·29	997680	·22	015502	20·51	984498	5
56	014400	20·23	997667	·22	016732	20·45	983268	4
57	015613	20·17	997654	·22	017959	20·40	982041	3
58	016824	20·12	997641	·22	019183	20·33	980817	2
59	018031	20·06	997628	·22	020403	20·28	979597	1
60	019235	20·00	997614	·22	021620	20·23	978380	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine		Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(84 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·019235	20·00	9·997614	·22	9·021620	20·23	10·978380	60
1	020435	19·95	997601	·22	022834	20·17	977166	59
2	021632	19·89	997588	·22	024044	20·11	975956	58
3	022825	19·84	997574	·22	025251	20·06	974749	57
4	024016	19·78	997561	·22	026455	20·00	973545	56
5	025203	19·73	997547	·22	027655	19·95	972345	55
6	026386	19·67	997534	·23	028852	19·90	971148	54
7	027567	19·62	997520	·23	030046	19·85	969954	53
8	028744	19·57	997507	·23	031237	19·79	968763	52
9	029918	19·51	997493	·23	032425	19·74	967575	51
10	031089	19·47	997480	·23	033609	19·69	966391	50
11	9·032257	19·41	9·997466	·23	9·034791	19·64	10·965209	49
12	033421	19·36	997452	·23	035969	19·58	964031	48
13	034582	19·30	997439	·23	037144	19·53	962856	47
14	035741	19·25	997425	·23	038316	19·48	961684	46
15	036896	19·20	997411	·23	039485	19·43	960515	45
16	038048	19·15	997397	·23	040651	19·38	959349	44
17	039197	19·10	997383	·23	041813	19·33	958187	43
18	040342	19·05	997369	·23	042973	19·28	957027	42
19	041485	18·99	997355	·23	044130	19·23	955870	41
20	042625	18·94	997341	·23	045284	19·18	954716	40
21	9·043762	18·89	9·997327	·24	9·046434	19·13	10·953566	39
22	044895	18·84	997313	·24	047582	19·08	952418	38
23	046026	18·79	697299	·24	048727	19·03	951273	37
24	047154	18·75	997285	·24	049869	18·98	950131	36
25	048279	18·70	997271	·24	051008	18·93	948992	35
26	049400	18·65	997257	·24	052144	18·89	947856	34
27	050519	18·60	997242	·24	053277	18·84	946723	33
28	051635	18·55	997228	·24	054407	18·79	945593	32
29	052749	18·50	997214	·24	055535	18·74	944465	31
30	053859	18·45	997199	·24	056659	18·70	943341	30
31	9·054966	18·41	9·997185	·24	9·057781	18·65	10·942219	29
32	056071	18·36	997170	·24	058900	18·69	941100	28
33	057172	18·31	997156	·24	060016	18·55	939984	27
34	058271	18·27	997141	·24	061130	18·51	938870	26
35	059367	18·22	997127	·24	062240	18·46	937760	25
36	060460	18·17	997112	·24	063348	18·42	936652	24
37	061551	18·13	997098	·24	064453	18·37	935547	23
38	062639	18·08	997083	·25	065556	18·33	934444	22
39	063724	18·04	997068	·25	066655	18·28	933345	21
40	064806	17·99	997053	·25	067752	18·24	932248	20
41	9·065885	17·94	9·997039	·25	9·068846	18·19	10·931154	19
42	066962	17·90	997024	·25	069938	18·15	930062	18
43	068036	17·86	997009	·25	071027	18·10	928973	17
44	069107	17·81	996994	·25	072113	18·06	927887	16
45	070176	17·77	996979	·25	073197	18·02	926803	15
46	071242	17·72	996964	·25	074278	17·97	925722	14
47	072306	17·68	996949	·25	075356	17·93	924644	13
48	073366	17·63	996934	·25	076432	17·89	923568	12
49	074424	17·59	996919	·25	077505	17·84	922495	11
50	075480	17·55	996904	·25	078576	17·80	921424	10
51	9·076533	17·50	9·996889	·25	9·079644	17·76	10·920356	9
52	077583	17·46	996874	·25	080710	17·72	919290	8
53	078631	17·42	996858	·25	081773	17·67	918227	7
54	079676	17·38	996843	·25	082833	17·63	917167	6
55	080719	17·33	996828	·25	083891	17·59	916109	5
56	081759	17·29	996812	·26	084947	17·55	915053	4
57	082797	17·25	996797	·26	086000	17·51	914000	3
58	083832	17·21	996782	·26	087050	17·47	912950	2
59	084864	17·17	996766	·26	088098	17·43	911902	1
60	085894	17·13	996751	·26	089144	17·38	910856	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine		Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(83 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·085894	17·13	9·996751	·26	9·089144	17·38	10·910856	60
1	086922	17·09	996735	·26	090187	17·34	909813	59
2	087947	17·04	996720	·26	091228	17·30	908772	58
3	088970	17·00	996704	·26	092266	17·27	907734	57
4	089990	16 96	996688	·26	093302	17·22	906698	56
5	091008	16·92	996673	·26	094336	17·19	905664	55
6	092024	16·88	996657	·26	095367	17·15	904633	54
7	093037	16·84	996641	·26	096395	17·11	903605	53
8	094047	16·80	996625	·26	097422	17·07	902578	52
9	095056	16·76	996610	·26	098446	17·03	901554	51
10	096062	16·73	996594	·26	099468	16·99	900532	50
11	9·097065	16·68	9·996578	·27	9·100487	16·95	10·899513	49
12	098066	16·65	996562	·27	101504	16·91	898496	48
13	099065	16·61	996546	·27	102519	16·87	897481	47
14	100062	16·57	996530	·27	103532	16·84	896468	46
15	101056	16·53	996514	·27	104542	16·80	895458	45
16	102048	16·49	996498	·27	105550	16·76	894450	44
17	103037	16·45	996482	·27	106556	16·72	893444	43
18	104025	16·41	996465	·27	107559	16·69	892441	42
19	105010	16·38	996449	·27	108560	16·65	891440	41
20	105992	16·34	996433	·27	109559	16·61	890441	40
21	9·106973	16·30	9·996417	·27	9·110556	16·58	10·889444	39
22	107951	16·27	996400	·27	111551	16·54	888449	38
23	108927	16·23	996384	·27	112543	16·50	887457	37
24	109901	16·19	996368	·27	113533	16·46	886467	36
25	110873	16·16	996351	·27	114521	16·43	885479	35
26	111842	16·12	996335	·27	115507	16·39	884493	34
27	112809	16·08	996318	·27	116491	16·36	883509	33
28	113774	16·05	996302	·28	117472	16·32	882528	32
29	114737	16·01	996285	·28	118452	16·29	881548	31
30	115698	15·97	996269	·28	119429	16·25	880571	30
31	9·116656	15·94	9·996252	·28	9·120404	16·22	10·879596	29
32	117613	15·90	996235	·28	121377	16·18	878623	28
33	118567	15·87	996219	·28	122348	16·15	877652	27
34	119519	15·83	996202	·28	123317	16·11	876683	26
35	120469	15·80	996185	·28	124284	16·07	875716	25
36	121417	15·76	996168	·28	125249	16·04	874751	24
37	122362	15·73	996151	·28	126211	16·01	873789	23
38	123306	15·69	996134	·28	127172	15·97	872828	22
39	124248	15·66	996117	·28	128130	15·94	871870	21
40	125187	15·62	996100	·28	129087	15·91	870913	20
41	9·126125	15·59	9·996083	·29	9·130041	15·87	10·869959	19
42	127060	15·56	996066	·29	130994	15·84	869006	18
43	127993	15·52	996049	·29	131944	15·81	868056	17
44	128925	15·49	996032	·29	132893	15·77	867107	16
45	129854	15·45	996015	·29	133839	15·74	866161	15
46	130781	15·42	995998	·29	134784	15·71	865216	14
47	131706	15·39	995980	·29	135726	15·67	864274	13
48	132630	15·35	995963	·29	136667	15·64	863333	12
49	133551	15·32	995946	·29	137605	15·61	862395	11
50	134470	15·29	995928	·29	138542	15·58	861458	10
51	9·135387	15·25	9·995911	·29	9·139476	15·55	10·860524	9
52	136303	15·22	995894	·29	140409	15·51	859591	8
53	137216	15·19	995876	·29	141340	15·48	858660	7
54	138128	15·16	995859	·29	142269	15·45	857731	6
55	139037	15·12	995841	·29	143196	15·42	856804	5
56	139944	15·09	995823	·29	144121	15·39	855879	4
57	140850	15·06	995806	·29	145044	15·35	854956	3
58	141754	15·03	995788	·29	145966	15·32	854034	2
59	142655	15·00	995771	·29	146885	15·29	853115	1
60	143555	14·96	995753	·29	147803	15·26	852197	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine		Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(82 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·143555	14·96	9·995753	·30	9·147803	15·26	10·852197	60
1	144453	14·93	995735	·30	148718	15·23	851282	59
2	145349	14·90	995717	·30	149632	15·20	850368	58
3	146243	14·87	995699	·30	150544	15·17	849456	57
4	147136	14·84	995681	·30	151454	15·14	848546	56
5	148026	14·81	995664	·30	152363	15·11	847637	55
6	148915	14·78	995646	·30	153269	15·08	846731	54
7	149802	14·75	995628	·30	154174	15·05	845826	53
8	150686	14·72	995610	·30	155077	15·02	844923	52
9	151569	14·69	995591	·30	155978	14·99	844022	51
10	152451	14·66	995573	·30	156877	14·96	843123	50
11	9·153330	14·63	9·995555	·30	9·157775	14·93	10·842225	49
12	154208	14·60	995537	·30	158671	14·90	841329	48
13	155083	14·57	995519	·30	159565	14·87	840435	47
14	155957	14·54	995501	·31	160457	14·84	839543	46
15	156830	14·51	995482	·31	161347	14·81	838653	45
16	157700	14·48	995464	·31	162236	14·79	837764	44
17	158569	14·45	995446	·31	163123	14·76	836877	43
18	159435	14·42	995427	·31	164008	14·73	835992	42
19	160301	14·39	995409	·31	164892	14·70	835108	41
20	161164	14·36	995390	·31	165774	14·67	834226	40
21	9·162025	14·33	9·995372	·31	9·166654	14·64	10·833346	39
22	162885	14·30	995353	·31	167532	14·61	832468	38
23	163743	14·27	995334	·31	168409	14·58	831591	37
24	164600	14·24	995316	·31	169284	14·55	830716	36
25	165454	14·22	995297	·31	170157	14·53	829843	35
26	166307	14·19	995278	·31	171029	14·50	828971	34
27	167159	14·16	995260	·31	171899	14·47	828101	33
28	168008	14·13	995241	·32	172767	14·44	827233	32
29	168856	14·10	995222	·32	173634	14·42	826366	31
30	169702	14·07	995203	·32	174499	14·39	825501	30
31	9·170547	14·05	9·995184	·32	9·175362	14·36	10·824638	29
32	171389	14·02	995165	·32	176224	14·33	823776	28
33	172230	13·99	995146	·32	177084	14·31	822916	27
34	173070	13·96	995127	·32	177942	14·28	822058	26
35	173908	13·94	995108	·32	178799	14·25	821201	25
36	174744	13·91	995089	·32	179655	14·23	820345	24
37	175578	13·88	995070	·32	180508	14·20	819492	23
38	176411	13·86	995051	·32	181360	14·17	818640	22
39	177242	13·83	995032	·32	182211	14·15	817789	21
40	178072	13·80	995013	·32	183059	14·12	816941	20
41	9·178900	13·77	9·994993	·32	9·183907	14·09	10·816093	19
42	179726	13·74	994974	·32	184752	14·07	815248	18
43	180551	13·72	994955	·32	185597	14·04	814403	17
44	181374	13·69	994935	·32	186439	14·02	813561	16
45	182196	13·66	994916	·33	187280	13·99	812720	15
46	183016	13·64	994896	·33	188120	13·96	811880	14
47	183834	13·61	994877	·33	188958	13·93	811042	13
48	184651	13·59	994857	·33	189794	13·91	810206	12
49	185466	13·56	994838	·33	190629	13·89	809371	11
50	186280	13·53	994818	·33	191462	13·86	808538	10
51	9·187092	13·51	9·994798	·33	9·192294	13·84	10·807706	9
52	187903	13·48	994779	·33	193124	13·81	806876	8
53	188712	13·46	994759	·33	193953	13·79	806047	7
54	189519	13·43	994739	·33	194780	13·76	805220	6
55	190325	13·41	994719	·33	195606	13·74	804394	5
56	191130	13·38	994700	·33	196430	13·71	803570	4
57	191933	13·36	994680	·33	197253	13·69	802747	3
58	192734	13·33	994660	·33	198074	13·66	801926	2
59	193534	13·30	994640	·33	198894	13·64	801106	1
60	194332	13·28	994620	·33	199713	13·61	800287	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine		Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(81 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·194332	13·28	9·994620	·33	9·199713	13·61	10·800287	60
1	195129	13·26	994600	·33	200529	13·59	799471	59
2	195925	13·23	994580	·33	201345	13·56	798655	58
3	196719	13·21	994560	34	202159	13·54	797841	57
4	197511	13·18	994540	·34	202971	13·52	797029	56
5	198302	13·16	994519	·34	203782	13·49	796218	55
6	199091	13·13	994499	·34	204592	13·47	795408	54
7	199879	13·11	994479	·34	205400	13·45	794600	53
8	200666	13·08	994459	·34	206207	13·42	793793	52
9	201451	13·06	994438	·34	207013	13·40	792987	51
10	202234	13·04	994418	·34	207817	13·38	792183	50
11	9·203017	13·01	9·994397	·34	9·208619	13·35	10·791381	49
12	203797	12·99	994377	·34	209420	13·33	790580	48
13	204577	12·96	994357	·34	210220	13·31	789780	47
14	205354	12·94	994336	·34	211018	13·28	788982	46
15	206131	12·92	994316	·34	211815	13·26	788185	45
16	206906	12·89	994295	·34	212611	13·24	787389	44
17	207679	12·87	994274	·35	213405	13·21	786595	43
18	208452	12·85	994254	·35	214198	13·19	785802	42
19	209222	12·82	994233	·35	214989	13·17	785011	41
20	209992	12·80	994212	·35	215780	13·15	784220	40
21	9·210760	12·78	9·994191	·35	9·216568	13·12	10·783432	39
22	211526	12·75	994171	·35	217356	13·10	782644	38
23	212291	12·73	994150	·35	218142	13·08	781858	37
24	213055	12·71	994129	·35	218926	13·05	781074	36
25	213818	12·68	994108	·35	219710	13·03	780290	35
26	214579	12·66	994087	·35	220492	13·01	779508	34
27	215338	12·64	994066	·35	221272	12·99	778728	33
28	216097	12·61	994045	·35	222052	12·97	777948	32
29	216854	12·59	994024	·35	222830	12·94	777170	31
30	217609	12·57	994003	·35	223606	12·92	776394	30
31	9·218363	12·55	9·993981	·35	9·224382	12·90	10·775618	29
32	219116	12·53	993960	·35	225156	12·88	774844	28
33	219868	12·50	993939	·35	225929	12·86	774071	27
34	220618	12·48	993918	·35	226700	12·84	773300	26
35	221367	12·46	993896	·36	227471	12·81	772529	25
36	222115	12·44	993875	·36	228239	12·79	771761	24
37	222861	12·42	993854	·36	229007	12·77	770993	23
38	223606	12·39	993832	·36	229773	12·75	770227	22
39	224349	12·37	993811	·36	230539	12·73	769461	21
40	225092	12·35	993789	·36	231302	12·71	768698	20
41	9·225833	12·33	9·993768	·36	9·232065	12·69	10·767935	19
42	226573	12·31	993746	·36	232826	12·67	767174	18
43	227311	12·28	993725	·36	233586	12·65	766414	17
44	228048	12·26	993703	·36	234345	12·62	765655	16
45	228784	12·24	993681	·36	235103	12·60	764897	15
46	229518	12·22	993660	·36	235859	12·58	764141	14
47	230252	12·20	993638	·36	236614	12·56	763386	13
48	230984	12·18	993616	·36	237368	12·54	762632	12
49	231714	12·16	993594	·37	238120	12·52	761880	11
50	232444	12·14	993572	·37	238872	12·50	761128	10
51	9·233172	12·12	9·993550	·37	9·239622	12·48	10·760378	9
52	233899	12·09	993528	·37	240371	12·46	759629	8
53	234625	12·07	993506	·37	241118	12·44	758882	7
54	235349	12·05	993484	·37	241865	12·42	758135	6
55	236073	12·03	993462	·37	242610	12·40	757390	5
56	236795	12·01	993440	·37	243354	12·38	756646	4
57	237515	11·99	993418	·37	244097	12·36	755903	3
58	238235	11·97	993396	·37	244839	12·34	755161	2
59	238953	11·95	993374	·37	245579	12·32	754421	1
60	239670	11·93	993351	·37	246319	12·30	753681	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine		Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(80 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·239670	11·93	9·993351	·37	9·246319	12·30	10·753681	60
1	240386	11·91	993329	·37	247057	12·28	752943	59
2	241101	11·89	993307	·37	247794	12·26	752206	58
3	241814	11·87	993285	·37	248530	12·24	751470	57
4	242526	11·85	993262	·37	249264	12·22	750736	56
5	243237	11·83	993240	·37	249998	12·20	750002	55
6	243947	11·81	993217	·38	250730	12·18	749270	54
7	244656	11·79	993195	·38	251461	12·17	748539	53
8	245363	11·77	993172	·38	252191	12·15	747809	52
9	246069	11·75	993149	·38	252920	12·13	747080	51
10	246775	11·73	993127	·38	253648	12·11	746352	50
11	9·247478	11·71	9·993104	·38	9·254374	12·09	10·745626	49
12	248181	11·69	993081	·38	255100	12·07	744900	48
13	248883	11·67	993059	·38	255824	12·05	744176	47
14	249583	11·65	993036	·38	256547	12·03	743453	46
15	250282	11·63	993013	·38	257269	12·01	742731	45
16	250980	11·61	992990	·38	257990	12·00	742010	44
17	251677	11·59	992967	·38	258710	11·98	741290	43
18	252373	11·58	992944	·38	259429	11·96	740571	42
19	253067	11·56	992921	·38	260146	11·94	739854	41
20	253761	11·54	992898	·38	260863	11·92	739137	40
21	9·254453	11·52	9·992875	·38	9·261578	11·90	10·738422	39
22	255144	11·50	992852	·38	262292	11·89	737708	38
23	255834	11·48	992829	·39	263005	11·87	736995	37
24	256523	11·46	992806	·39	263717	11·85	736283	36
25	257211	11·44	992783	·39	264428	11·83	735572	35
26	257898	11·42	992759	·39	265138	11·81	734862	34
27	258583	11·41	992736	·39	265847	11·79	734153	33
28	259268	11·39	992713	·39	266555	11·78	733445	32
29	259951	11·37	992690	·39	267261	11·76	732739	31
30	260633	11·35	992666	·39	267967	11·74	732033	30
31	9·261314	11·33	9·992643	·39	9·268671	11·72	10·731329	29
32	261994	11·31	992619	·39	269375	11·70	730625	28
33	262673	11·30	992596	·39	270077	11·69	729923	27
34	263351	11·28	992572	·39	270779	11·67	729221	26
35	264027	11·26	992549	·39	271479	11·65	728521	25
36	264703	11·24	992525	·39	272178	11·64	727822	24
37	265377	11·22	992501	·39	272876	11·62	727124	23
38	266051	11·20	992478	·40	273573	11·60	726427	22
39	266723	11·19	992454	·40	274269	11·58	725731	21
40	267395	11·17	992430	·40	274964	11·57	725036	20
41	9·268065	11·15	9·992406	·40	9·275658	11·55	10·724342	19
42	268734	11·13	992382	·40	276351	11·53	723649	18
43	269402	11·11	992359	·40	277043	11·51	722957	17
44	270069	11·10	992335	·40	277734	11·50	722266	16
45	270735	11·08	992311	·40	278424	11·48	721576	15
46	271400	11·06	992287	·40	279113	11·47	720887	14
47	272064	11·05	992263	·40	279801	11·45	720199	13
48	272726	11·03	992239	·40	280488	11·43	719512	12
49	273388	11·01	992214	·40	281174	11·41	718826	11
50	274049	10·99	992190	·40	281858	11·40	718142	10
51	9·274708	10·98	9·992166	·40	9·282542	11·38	10·717458	9
52	275367	10·96	992142	·40	283225	11·36	716775	8
53	276024	10·94	992117	·41	283907	11·35	716093	7
54	276681	10·92	992093	·41	284588	11·33	715412	6
55	277337	10·91	992069	·41	285268	11·31	714732	5
56	277991	10·89	992044	·41	285947	11·30	714053	4
57	278644	10·87	992020	·41	286624	11·28	713376	3
58	279297	10·86	991996	·41	287301	11·26	712699	2
59	279948	10·84	991971	·41	287977	11·25	712023	1
60	280599	10·82	991947	·41	288652	11·23	711348	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine		Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(79 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·280599	10·82	9·991947	·41	9·288652	11·23	10·711348	60
1	281248	10·81	991922	·41	289326	11·22	710674	59
2	281897	10·79	991897	·41	289999	11·20	710001	58
3	282544	10·77	991873	·41	290671	11·18	709329	57
4	283190	10·76	991848	·41	291342	11·17	708658	56
5	283836	10·74	991823	·41	292013	11·15	707987	55
6	284480	10·72	991799	·41	292682	11·14	707318	54
7	285124	10·71	991774	·42	293350	11·12	706650	53
8	285766	10·69	991749	·42	294017	11·11	705983	52
9	286408	10·67	991724	·42	294684	11·09	705316	51
10	287048	10·66	991699	·42	295349	11·07	704651	50
11	9·287687	10·64	9·991674	·42	9·296013	11·06	10·703987	49
12	288326	10·63	991649	·42	296677	11·04	703323	48
13	288964	10·61	991624	·42	297339	11·03	702661	47
14	289600	10·59	991599	·42	298001	11·01	701999	46
15	290236	10·58	991574	·42	298662	11·00	701338	45
16	290870	10·56	991549	·42	299322	10·98	700678	44
17	291504	10·54	991524	·42	299980	10·96	700020	43
18	292137	10·53	991498	·42	300638	10·95	699362	42
19	292768	10·51	991473	·42	301295	10·93	698705	41
20	293399	10·50	991448	·42	301951	10·92	698049	40
21	9·294029	10·48	9·991422	·42	9·302607	10·90	10·697393	39
22	294658	10·46	991397	·42	303261	10·89	696739	38
23	295286	10·45	991372	·43	303914	10·87	696086	37
24	295913	10·43	991346	·43	304567	10·86	695433	36
25	296539	10·42	991321	·43	305218	10·84	694782	35
26	297164	10·40	991295	·43	305869	10·83	694131	34
27	297788	10·39	991270	·43	306519	10·81	693481	33
28	298412	10·37	991244	·43	307168	10·80	692832	32
29	299034	10·36	991218	·43	307815	10·78	692185	31
30	299655	10·34	991193	·43	308463	10·77	691537	30
31	9·300276	10·32	9·991167	·43	9·309109	10·75	10·690891	29
32	300895	10·31	991141	·43	309754	10·74	690246	28
33	301514	10·29	991115	·43	310398	10·73	689602	27
34	302132	10·28	991090	·43	311042	10·71	688958	26
35	302748	10·26	991064	·43	311685	10·70	688315	25
36	303364	10·25	991038	·43	312327	10·68	687673	24
37	303979	10·23	991012	·43	312967	10·67	687033	23
38	304593	10·22	990986	·43	313608	10·65	686392	22
39	305207	10·20	990960	·43	314247	10·64	685753	21
40	305819	10·19	990934	·44	314885	10·62	685115	20
41	9·306430	10·17	9·990908	·44	9·315523	10·61	10·684477	19
42	307041	10·16	990882	·44	316159	10·60	683841	18
43	307650	10·14	990855	·44	316795	10·58	683205	17
44	308259	10·13	990829	·44	317430	10·57	682570	16
45	308867	10·11	990803	·44	318064	10·55	681936	15
46	309474	10·10	990777	·44	318697	10·54	681303	14
47	310080	10·08	990750	·44	319329	10·53	680671	13
48	310685	10·07	990724	·44	319961	10·51	680039	12
49	311289	10·05	990697	·44	320592	10·50	679408	11
50	311893	10·04	990671	·44	321222	10·48	678778	10
51	9·312495	10·03	9·990644	·44	9·321851	10·47	10·678149	9
52	313097	10·01	990618	·44	322479	10·45	677521	8
53	313698	10·00	990591	·44	323106	10·44	676894	7
54	314297	9·98	990565	·44	323733	10·43	676267	6
55	314897	9·97	990538	·44	324358	10·41	675642	5
56	315495	9·96	990511	·45	324983	10·40	675017	4
57	316092	9·94	990485	·45	325607	10·39	674393	3
58	316689	9·93	990458	·45	326231	10·37	673769	2
59	317284	9·91	990431	·45	326853	10·36	673147	1
60	317879	9·90	990404	·45	327475	10·35	672525	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine		Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(78 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·317879	9·90	9·990404	·45	9·327474	10·35	10·672526	60
1	318473	9·88	990378	·45	328095	10·33	671905	59
2	319066	9·87	990351	·45	328715	10·32	671285	58
3	319658	9·86	990324	·45	329334	10·30	670666	57
4	320249	9·84	990297	·45	329953	10·29	670047	56
5	320840	9·83	990270	·45	330570	10·28	669430	55
6	321430	9·82	990243	·45	331187	10·26	668813	54
7	322019	9·80	990215	·45	331803	10·25	668197	53
8	322607	9·79	990188	·45	332418	10·24	667582	52
9	323194	9·77	990161	·45	333033	10·23	666967	51
10	323780	9·76	990134	·45	333646	10·21	666354	50
11	9 324366	9·75	9·990107	·46	9·334259	10·20	10·665741	49
12	324950	9·73	990079	·46	334871	10·19	665129	48
13	325534	9·72	990052	·46	335482	10·17	664518	47
14	326117	9·70	990025	·46	336093	10·16	663907	46
15	326700	9·69	989997	·46	336702	10·15	663298	45
16	327281	9·68	989970	·46	337311	10·13	662689	44
17	327862	9·66	989942	·46	337919	10·12	662081	43
18	328442	9·65	989915	·46	338527	10·11	661473	42
19	329021	9·64	989887	·46	339133	10·10	660867	41
20	329599	9·62	989860	·46	339739	10·08	660261	40
21	9·330176	9·61	9·989832	·46	9·340344	10·07	10·659656	39
22	330753	9·60	989804	·46	340948	10·06	659052	38
23	331329	9·58	989777	·46	341552	10·04	658448	37
24	331903	9·57	989749	·47	342155	10·03	657845	36
25	332478	9·56	989721	·47	342757	10·02	657243	35
26	333051	9·54	989693	·47	343358	10·00	656642	34
27	333624	9·53	989665	·47	343958	9·99	656042	33
28	334195	9·52	989637	·47	344558	9·98	655442	32
29	334766	9·50	989609	·47	345157	9·97	654843	31
30	335337	9·49	989582	·47	345755	9·96	654245	30
31	9·335906	9·48	9·989553	·47	9·346353	9·94	10·653647	29
32	336475	9·46	989525	·47	346949	9·93	653051	28
33	337043	9·45	989497	·47	347545	9·92	652455	27
34	337610	9·44	989469	·47	348141	9·91	651859	26
35	338176	9·43	989441	·47	348735	9·90	651265	25
36	338742	9·41	989413	·47	349329	9·88	650671	24
37	339306	9·40	989384	·47	349922	9·87	650078	23
38	339871	9·39	989356	·47	350514	9·86	649486	22
39	340434	9·37	989328	·47	351106	9·85	648894	21
40	340996	9·36	989300	·47	351697	9·83	648303	20
41	9·341558	9·35	9·989271	·47	9·352287	9·82	10·647713	19
42	342119	9·34	989243	·47	352876	9·81	647124	18
43	342679	9·32	989214	·47	353465	9·80	646535	17
44	343239	9·31	989186	·47	354053	9·79	645947	16
45	343797	9·30	989157	·47	354640	9·77	645360	15
46	344355	9·29	989128	·48	355227	9·76	644773	14
47	344912	9·27	989100	·48	355813	9·75	644187	13
48	345469	9·26	989071	·48	356398	9·74	643602	12
49	346024	9·25	989042	·48	356982	9·73	643018	11
50	346579	9·24	989014	·48	357566	9·71	642434	10
51	9·347134	9·22	9·988985	·48	9·358149	9·70	10 641851	9
52	347687	9·21	988956	·48	358731	9·69	641269	8
53	348240	9·20	988927	·48	359313	9·68	640687	7
54	348792	9·19	988898	·48	359893	9·67	640107	6
55	349343	9·17	988869	·48	360474	9·66	639526	5
56	349893	9·16	988840	·48	361053	9·65	638947	4
57	350443	9·15	988811	·49	361632	9·63	638368	3
58	350992	9·14	988782	·49	362210	9·62	637790	2
59	351540	9·13	988753	·49	362787	9·61	637213	1
60	352088	9·11	988724	·49	363364	9·60	636636	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine		Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(77 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·352088	9·11	9·988724	·49	9·363364	9·60	10·636636	60
1	352635	9·10	988695	·49	363940	9·59	636060	59
2	353181	9·09	988666	·49	364515	9·58	635485	58
3	353726	9·08	988636	·49	365090	9·57	634910	57
4	354271	9·07	988607	·49	365664	9·55	634336	56
5	354815	9·05	988578	·49	366237	9·54	633763	55
6	355358	9·04	988548	·49	366810	9·53	633190	54
7	355901	9·03	988519	·49	367382	9·52	632618	53
8	356443	9·02	988489	·49	367953	9·51	632047	52
9	356984	9·01	988460	·49	368524	9·50	631476	51
10	357524	8·99	988430	·49	369094	9·49	630906	50
11	9·358064	8·98	9·988401	·49	9·369663	9·48	10·630337	49
12	358603	8·97	988371	·49	370232	9·46	629768	48
13	359141	8·96	988342	·49	370799	9·45	629201	47
14	359678	8·95	988312	·50	371367	9·44	628633	46
15	360215	8·93	988282	·50	371933	9·43	628067	45
16	360752	8·92	988252	·50	372499	9·42	627501	44
17	361287	8·91	988223	·50	373064	9·41	626936	43
18	361822	8·90	988193	·50	373629	9·40	626371	42
19	362356	8·89	988163	·50	374193	9·39	625807	41
20	362889	8·88	988133	·50	374756	9·38	625244	40
21	9·363422	8·87	9·988103	·50	9·375319	9·37	10·624681	39
22	363954	8·85	988073	·50	375881	9·35	624119	38
23	364485	8·84	988043	·50	376442	9·34	623558	37
24	365016	8·83	988013	·50	377003	9·33	622997	36
25	365546	8·82	987983	·50	377563	9·32	622437	35
26	366075	8·81	987953	·50	378122	9·31	621878	34
27	366604	8·80	987922	·50	378681	9·30	621319	33
28	367131	8·79	987892	·50	379239	9·29	620761	32
29	367659	8·77	987862	·50	379797	9·28	620203	31
30	368185	8·76	987832	·51	380354	9·27	619646	30
31	9·368711	8·75	9·987801	·51	9·380910	9·26	10·619090	29
32	369236	8·74	987771	·51	381466	9·25	618534	28
33	369761	8·73	987740	·51	382020	9·24	617980	27
34	370285	8·72	987710	·51	382575	9·23	617425	26
35	370808	8·71	987679	·51	383129	9·22	616871	25
36	371330	8·70	987649	·51	383682	9·21	616318	24
37	371852	8·69	987618	·51	384234	9·20	615766	23
38	372373	8·67	987588	·51	384786	9·19	615214	22
39	372894	8·66	987557	·51	385337	9·18	614663	21
40	373414	8·65	987526	·51	385888	9·17	614112	20
41	9 373933	8·64	9·987496	·51	9·386438	9·15	10·613562	19
42	374452	8·63	987465	·51	386987	9·14	613013	18
43	374970	8·62	987434	·51	387536	9·13	612464	17
44	375487	8·61	987403	·52	388084	9·12	611916	16
45	376003	8·60	987372	·52	388631	9·11	611369	15
46	376519	8·59	987341	·52	389178	9·10	610822	14
47	377035	8·58	987310	·52	389724	9·09	610276	13
48	377549	8·57	987279	·52	390270	9·08	609730	12
49	378063	8·56	987248	·52	390815	9·07	609185	11
50	378577	8·54	987217	·52	391360	9·06	608640	10
51	9·379089	8·53	9·987186	·52	9·391903	9·05	10·608097	9
52	379601	8·52	987155	·52	392447	9·04	607553	8
53	380113	8·51	987124	·52	392989	9·03	607011	7
54	380624	8·50	987092	·52	393531	9·02	606469	6
55	381134	8·49	987061	·52	394073	9·01	605927	5
56	381643	8·48	987030	·52	394614	9·00	605386	4
57	382152	8·47	986998	·52	395154	8·99	604846	3
58	382661	8·46	986967	·52	395694	8·98	604306	2
59	383168	8·45	986936	·52	396233	8·97	603767	1
60	383675	8·44	986904	·52	396771	8·96	603229	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine		Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(76 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·383675	8·44	9·986904	·52	9·396771	8·96	10·603229	60
1	384182	8·43	986873	·53	397309	8·96	602691	59
2	384687	8·42	986841	·53	397846	8·95	602154	58
3	385192	8·41	986809	·53	398383	8·94	601617	57
4	385697	8·40	986778	·53	398919	8·93	601081	56
5	386201	8·39	986746	·53	399455	8·92	600545	55
6	386704	8·38	986714	·53	399990	8·91	600010	54
7	387207	8·37	986683	·53	400524	8·90	599476	53
8	387709	8·36	986651	·53	401058	8·89	598942	52
9	388210	8·35	986619	·53	401591	8·88	598409	51
10	388711	8·34	986587	·53	402124	8·87	597876	50
11	9·389211	8·33	9·986555	·53	9·402656	8·86	10·597344	49
12	389711	8·32	986523	·53	403187	8·85	596813	48
13	390210	8·31	986491	·53	403718	8·84	596282	47
14	390708	8·30	986459	·53	404249	8·83	595751	46
15	391206	8·28	986427	·53	404778	8·82	595222	45
16	391703	8·27	986395	·53	405308	8·81	594692	44
17	392199	8·26	986363	·54	405836	8·80	594164	43
18	392695	8·25	986331	·54	406364	8·79	593636	42
19	393191	8·24	986299	·54	406892	8·78	593108	41
20	393685	8·23	986266	·54	407419	8·77	592581	40
21	9·394179	8·22	9·986234	·54	9·407945	8·76	10·592055	39
22	394673	8·21	986202	·54	408471	8·75	591529	38
23	395166	8·20	986169	·54	408997	8·74	591003	37
24	395658	8·19	986137	·54	409521	8·74	590479	36
25	396150	8·18	986104	·54	410045	8·73	589955	35
26	396641	8·17	986072	·54	410569	8·72	589431	34
27	397132	8·17	986039	·54	411092	8·71	588908	33
28	397621	8·16	986007	·54	411615	8·70	588385	32
29	398111	8·15	985974	·54	412137	8·69	587863	31
30	398600	8·14	985942	·54	412658	8·68	587342	30
31	9·399088	8·13	9·985909	·55	9·413179	8·67	10·586821	29
32	399575	8·12	985876	·55	413699	8·66	586301	28
33	400062	8·11	985843	·55	414219	8·65	585781	27
34	400549	8·10	985811	·55	414738	8·64	585262	26
35	401035	8·09	985778	·55	415257	8·64	584743	25
36	401520	8·08	985745	·55	415775	8·63	584225	24
37	402005	8·07	985712	·55	416293	8·62	583707	23
38	402489	8·06	985679	·55	416810	8·61	583190	22
39	402972	8·05	985646	·55	417326	8·60	582674	21
40	403455	8·04	985613	·55	417842	8·59	582158	20
41	9·403938	8·03	9·985580	·55	9·418358	8·58	10·581642	19
42	404420	8·02	985547	·55	418873	8·57	581127	18
43	404901	8·01	985514	·55	419387	8·56	580613	17
44	405382	8·00	985480	·55	419901	8·55	580099	16
45	405862	7·99	985447	·55	420415	8·55	579585	15
46	406341	7·98	985414	·56	420927	8·54	579073	14
47	406820	7·97	985380	·56	421440	8·53	578560	13
48	407299	7·96	985347	·56	421952	8·52	578048	12
49	407777	7·95	985314	·56	422463	8·51	577537	11
50	408254	7·94	985280	·56	422974	8·50	577026	10
51	9·408731	7·94	9·985247	·56	9·423484	8·49	10·576516	9
52	409207	7·93	985213	·56	423993	8·48	576007	8
53	409682	7·92	985180	·56	424503	8·48	575497	7
54	410157	7·91	985146	·56	425011	8·47	574989	6
55	410632	7·90	985113	·56	425519	8·46	574481	5
56	411106	7·89	985079	·56	426027	8·45	573973	4
57	411579	7·88	985045	·56	426534	8·44	573466	3
58	412052	7·87	985011	·56	427041	8·43	572959	2
59	412524	7·86	984978	·56	427547	8·43	572453	1
60	412996	7·85	984944	·56	428052	8·42	571948	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine		Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(75 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·412996	7·85	9·984944	·57	9·428052	8·42	10·571948	60
1	413467	7·84	984910	·57	428557	8·41	571443	59
2	413938	7·83	984876	·57	429062	8·40	570938	58
3	414408	7·83	984842	·57	429566	8·39	570434	57
4	414878	7·82	984808	·57	430070	8·38	569930	56
5	415347	7·81	984774	·57	430573	8·38	569427	55
6	415815	7·80	984740	·57	431075	8·37	568925	54
7	416283	7·79	984706	·57	431577	8·36	568423	53
8	416751	7·78	984672	·57	432079	8·35	567921	52
9	417217	7·77	984637	·57	432580	8·34	567420	51
10	417684	7·76	984603	·57	433080	8·33	566920	50
11	9·418150	7·75	9·984569	·57	9·433580	8·32	10·566420	49
12	418615	7·74	984535	·57	434080	8·32	565920	48
13	419079	7·73	984500	·57	434579	8·31	565421	47
14	419544	7·73	984466	·57	435078	8·30	564922	46
15	420007	7·72	984432	·58	435576	8·29	564424	45
16	420470	7·71	984397	·58	436073	8·28	563927	44
17	420933	7·70	984363	·58	436570	8·28	563430	43
18	421395	7·69	984328	·58	437067	8·27	562933	42
19	421857	7·68	984294	·58	437563	8·26	562437	41
20	422318	7·67	984259	·58	438059	8·25	561941	40
21	9·422778	7·67	9·984224	·58	9·438554	8·24	10·561446	39
22	423238	7·66	984190	·58	439048	8·23	560952	38
23	423697	7·65	984155	·58	439543	8·23	560457	37
24	424156	7·64	984120	·58	440036	8·22	559964	36
25	424615	7·63	984085	·58	440529	8·21	559471	35
26	425073	7·62	984050	·58	441022	8·20	558978	34
27	425530	7·61	984015	·58	441514	8·19	558486	33
28	425987	7·60	983981	·58	442006	8·19	557994	32
29	426443	7·60	983946	·58	442497	8·18	557503	31
30	426899	7·59	983911	·58	442988	8·17	557012	30
31	9·427354	7·58	9·983875	·58	9·443479	8·16	10·556521	29
32	427809	7·57	983840	·59	443968	8·16	556032	28
33	428263	7·56	983805	·59	444458	8·15	555542	27
34	428717	7·55	983770	·59	444947	8·14	555053	26
35	429170	7·54	983735	·59	445435	8·13	554565	25
36	429623	7·53	983700	·59	445923	8·12	554077	24
37	430075	7·52	983664	·59	446411	8·12	553589	23
38	430527	7·52	983629	·59	446898	8·11	553102	22
39	430978	7·51	983594	·59	447384	8·10	552616	21
40	431429	7·50	983558	·59	447870	8·09	552130	20
41	9·431879	7·49	9·983523	·59	9·448356	8·09	10·551644	19
42	432329	7·49	983487	·59	448841	8·08	551159	18
43	432778	7·48	983452	·59	449326	8·07	550674	17
44	433226	7·47	983416	·59	449810	8·06	550190	16
45	433675	7·46	983381	·59	450294	8·06	549706	15
46	434122	7·45	983345	·59	450777	8·05	549223	14
47	434569	7·44	983309	·59	451260	8·04	548740	13
48	435016	7·44	983273	·60	451743	8·03	548257	12
49	435462	7·43	983238	·60	452225	8·02	547775	11
50	435908	7·42	983202	·60	452706	8·02	547294	10
51	9·436353	7 41	9·983166	·60	9·453187	8·01	10·546813	9
52	436798	7·40	983130	·60	453668	8·00	546332	8
53	437242	7·40	983094	·60	454148	7·99	545852	7
54	437686	7·39	983058	·60	454628	7·99	545372	6
55	438129	7·38	983022	·60	455107	7·98	544893	5
56	438572	7·37	982986	·60	455586	7·97	544414	4
57	439014	7·36	982950	·60	456064	7·96	543936	3
58	439456	7·36	982914	·60	456542	7·96	543458	2
59	439897	7·35	982878	·60	457019	7·95	542981	1
60	440338	7·34	982842	·60	457496	7·94	542504	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine		Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(74 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·440338	7·34	9·982842	·60	9·457496	7·94	10·542504	60
1	440778	7·33	982805	·60	457973	7·93	542027	59
2	441218	7·32	982769	·61	458449	7·93	541551	58
3	441658	7·31	982733	·61	458925	7·92	541075	57
4	442096	7·31	982696	·61	459400	7·91	540600	56
5	442535	7·30	982660	·61	459875	7·90	540125	55
6	442973	7·29	982624	·61	460349	7·90	539651	54
7	443410	7·28	982587	·61	460823	7·89	539177	53
8	443847	7·27	982551	·61	461297	7·88	538703	52
9	444284	7·27	982514	·61	461770	7·88	538230	51
10	444720	7·26	982477	·61	462242	7·87	537758	50
11	9·445155	7·25	9·982441	·61	9·462714	7·86	10·537286	49
12	445590	7·24	982404	·61	463186	7·85	536814	48
13	446025	7·23	982367	·61	463658	7·85	536342	47
14	446459	7·23	982331	·61	464129	7·84	535871	46
15	446893	7·22	982294	·61	464599	7·83	535401	45
16	447326	7·21	982257	·61	465069	7·83	534931	44
17	447759	7·20	982220	·62	465539	7·82	534461	43
18	448191	7·20	982183	·62	466008	7·81	533992	42
19	448623	7·19	982146	·62	466476	7·80	533524	41
20	449054	7·18	982109	·62	466945	7·80	533055	40
21	9·449485	7·17	9·982072	·62	9·467413	7·79	10·532587	39
22	449915	7·16	982035	·62	467880	7·78	532120	38
23	450345	7·16	981998	·62	468347	7·78	531653	37
24	450775	7·15	981961	·62	468814	7·77	531186	36
25	451204	7·14	981924	·62	469280	7·76	530720	35
26	451632	7·13	981886	·62	469746	7·75	530254	34
27	452060	7·13	981849	·62	470211	7·75	529789	33
28	452488	7·12	981812	·62	470676	7·74	529324	32
29	452915	7·11	981774	·62	471141	7·73	528859	31
30	453342	7·10	981737	·62	471605	7·73	528395	30
31	9·453768	7·10	9·981699	·63	9·472068	7·72	10·527932	29
32	454194	7·09	981662	·63	472532	7·71	527468	28
33	454619	7·08	981625	·63	472995	7·71	527005	27
34	455044	7·07	981587	·63	473457	7·70	526543	26
35	455469	7·07	981549	·63	473919	7·69	526081	25
36	455893	7·06	981512	·63	474381	7·69	525619	24
37	456316	7·05	981474	·63	474842	7·68	525158	23
38	456739	7·04	981436	·63	475303	7·67	524697	22
39	457162	7·04	981399	·63	475763	7·67	524237	21
40	457584	7·03	981361	·63	476223	7·66	523777	20
41	9·458006	7·02	9·981323	·63	9·476683	7·65	10·523317	19
42	458427	7·01	981285	·63	477142	7·65	522858	18
43	458848	7·01	981247	·63	477601	7·64	522399	17
44	459268	7·00	981209	·63	478059	7·63	521941	16
45	459688	6·99	981171	·63	478517	7·63	521483	15
46	460108	6·98	981133	·64	478975	7·62	521025	14
47	460527	6·98	981095	·64	479432	7·61	520568	13
48	460946	6·97	981057	·64	479889	7·61	520111	12
49	461364	6·96	981019	·64	480345	7·60	519655	11
50	461782	6·95	980981	·64	480801	7·59	519199	10
51	9·462199	6·95	9·980942	·64	9·481257	7·59	10·518743	9
52	462616	6·94	980904	·64	481712	7·58	518288	8
53	463032	6·93	980866	·64	482167	7·57	517833	7
54	463448	6·93	980827	·64	482621	7·57	517379	6
55	463864	6·92	980789	·64	483075	7·56	516925	5
56	464279	6·91	980750	·64	483529	7·55	516471	4
57	464694	6·90	980712	·64	483982	7·55	516018	3
58	465108	6·90	980673	·64	484435	7·54	515565	2
59	465522	6·89	980635	·64	484887	7·53	515113	1
60	465935	6·88	980596	·64	485339	7·53	514661	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine		Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(73 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·465935	6·88	9·980596	·64	9·485339	7·55	10·514661	60
1	466348	6·88	980558	·64	485791	7·52	514209	59
2	466761	6·87	980519	·65	486242	7·51	513758	58
3	467173	6·86	980480	·65	486693	7·51	513307	57
4	467585	6·85	980442	·65	487143	7·50	512857	56
5	467996	6·85	980403	·65	487593	7·49	512407	55
6	468407	6·84	980364	·65	488043	7·49	511957	54
7	468817	6·83	980325	·65	488492	7·48	511508	53
8	469227	6·83	980286	·65	488941	7·47	511059	52
9	469637	6·81	980247	·65	489390	7·47	510610	51
10	470046	6·81	980208	·65	489838	7·46	510162	50
11	9·470455	6·80	9·980169	·65	9·490286	7·46	10·509714	49
12	470863	6·80	980130	·65	490733	7·45	509267	48
13	471271	6·79	980091	·65	491180	7·44	508820	47
14	471679	6·78	980052	·65	491627	7·44	508373	46
15	472086	6·78	980012	·65	492073	7·43	507927	45
16	472492	6·77	979973	·65	492519	7·43	507481	44
17	472898	6·76	979934	·66	492965	7·42	507035	43
18	473304	6·76	979895	·66	493410	7·41	506590	42
19	473710	6·75	979855	·66	493854	7·40	506146	41
20	474115	6·74	979816	·66	494299	7·40	505701	40
21	9·474519	6·74	9·979776	·66	9·494743	7·40	10·505257	39
22	474923	6·73	979737	·66	495186	7·39	504814	38
23	475327	6·72	979697	·66	495630	7·38	504370	37
24	475730	6·72	979658	·66	496073	7·37	503927	36
25	476133	6·71	979618	·66	496515	7·37	503485	35
26	476536	6·70	979579	·66	496957	7·36	503043	34
27	476938	6·69	979539	·66	497399	7·36	502601	33
28	477340	6·69	979499	·66	497841	7·35	502159	32
29	477741	6·68	979459	·66	498282	7·34	501718	31
30	478142	6·67	979420	·66	498722	7·34	501278	30
31	9·478542	6·67	9·979380	·66	9·499163	7·33	10·500837	29
32	478942	6·66	979340	·66	499603	7·33	500397	28
33	479342	6·65	979300	·67	500042	7·32	499958	27
34	479741	6·65	979260	·67	500481	7·31	499519	26
35	480140	6·64	979220	·67	500920	7·31	499080	25
36	480539	6·63	979180	·67	501359	7·30	498641	24
37	480937	6·63	979140	·67	501797	7·30	498203	23
38	481334	6·62	979100	·67	502235	7·29	497765	22
39	481731	6·61	979059	·67	502672	7·28	497328	21
40	482128	6·61	979019	·67	503109	7·28	496891	20
41	9·482525	6·60	9·978979	·67	9·503546	7·27	10·496454	19
42	482921	6·59	978939	·67	503982	7·27	496018	18
43	483316	6·59	978898	·67	504418	7·26	495582	17
44	483712	6·58	978858	·67	504854	7·25	495146	16
45	484107	6·57	978817	·67	505289	7·25	494711	15
46	484501	6·57	978777	·67	505724	7·24	494276	14
47	484895	6·56	978736	·67	506159	7·24	493841	13
48	485289	6·55	978696	·68	506593	7·23	493407	12
49	485682	6·55	978655	·68	507027	7·22	492973	11
50	486075	6·54	978615	·68	507460	7·22	492540	10
51	9·486467	6·53	9·978574	·68	9·507893	7·21	10·492107	9
52	486860	6·53	978533	·68	508326	7·21	491674	8
53	487251	6·52	978493	·68	508759	7·20	491241	7
54	487643	6·51	978452	·68	509191	7·19	490809	6
55	488034	6·51	978411	·68	509622	7·19	490378	5
56	488424	6·50	978370	·68	510054	7·18	489946	4
57	488814	6·50	978329	·68	510485	7·18	489515	3
58	489204	6·49	978288	·68	510916	7·17	489084	2
59	489593	6·48	978247	·68	511346	7·16	488654	1
60	489982	6·48	978206	·68	511776	7·16	488224	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(72 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·489982	6·48	9·978206	·68	9·511776	7·16	10·488224	60
1	490371	6·48	978165	·68	512206	7·16	487794	59
2	490759	6·47	978124	·68	512635	7·15	487365	58
3	491147	6·46	978083	·69	513064	7·14	486936	57
4	491535	6·46	978042	·69	513493	7·14	486507	56
5	491922	6·45	978001	·69	513921	7·13	486079	55
6	492308	6·44	977959	·69	514349	7·13	485651	54
7	492695	6·44	977918	·69	514777	7·12	485223	53
8	493081	6·43	977877	·69	515204	7·12	484796	52
9	493466	6·42	977835	·69	515631	7·11	484369	51
10	493851	6·42	977794	·69	516057	7·10	483943	50
11	9·494236	6·41	9·977752	·69	9·516484	7·10	10·483516	49
12	494621	6·41	977711	·69	516910	7·09	483090	48
13	495005	6·40	977669	·69	517335	7·09	482665	47
14	495388	6·39	977628	·69	517761	7·08	482239	46
15	495772	6·39	977586	·69	518185	7·08	481815	45
16	496154	6·38	977544	·70	518610	7·07	481390	44
17	496537	6·37	977503	·70	519034	7·06	480966	43
18	496919	6·37	977461	·70	519458	7·06	480542	42
19	497301	6·36	977419	·70	519882	7·05	480118	41
20	497682	6·36	977377	·70	520305	7·05	479695	40
21	9·498064	6·35	9·977335	·70	9·520728	7·04	10·479272	39
22	498444	6·34	977293	·70	521151	7·03	478849	38
23	498825	6·34	977251	·70	521573	7·03	478427	37
24	499204	6·33	977209	·70	521995	7·03	478005	36
25	499584	6·32	977167	·70	522417	7·02	477583	35
26	499963	6·32	977125	·70	522838	7·02	477162	34
27	500342	6·31	977083	·70	523259	7·01	476741	33
28	500721	6·31	977041	·70	523680	7·01	476320	32
29	501099	6·30	976999	·70	524100	7·00	475900	31
30	501476	6·29	976957	·70	524520	6·99	475480	30
31	9·501854	6·29	9·976914	·70	9·524939	6·99	10·475061	29
32	502231	6·28	976872	·71	525359	6·98	474641	28
33	502607	6·28	976830	·71	525778	6·98	474222	27
34	502984	6·27	976787	·71	526197	6·97	473803	26
35	503360	6·26	976745	·71	526615	6·97	473385	25
36	503735	6·26	976702	·71	527033	6·96	472967	24
37	504110	6·25	976660	·71	527451	6·96	472549	23
38	504485	6·25	976617	·71	527868	6·95	472132	22
39	504860	6·24	976574	·71	528285	6·95	471715	21
40	505234	6·23	976532	·71	528702	6·94	471298	20
41	9·505608	6·23	9·976489	·71	9·529119	6·93	10·470881	19
42	505981	6·22	976446	·71	529535	6·93	470465	18
43	506354	6·22	976404	·71	529950	6·93	470050	17
44	506727	6·21	976361	·71	530366	6·92	469634	16
45	507099	6·20	676318	·71	530781	6·91	469219	15
46	507471	6·20	976275	·71	531196	6·91	468804	14
47	507843	6·19	976232	·72	531611	6·90	468389	13
48	508214	6·19	976189	·72	532025	6·90	467975	12
49	508585	6·18	976146	·72	532439	6·89	467561	11
50	508956	6·18	976103	·72	532853	6·89	467147	10
51	9·509326	6·17	9·976060	·72	9·533266	6·88	10·466734	9
52	509696	6·16	976017	·72	533679	6·88	466321	8
53	510065	5·16	975974	·72	534092	6·87	465908	7
54	510434	6·15	975930	·72	534504	6·87	465496	6
55	510803	6·15	975887	·72	534916	6·86	465084	5
56	511172	6·14	975844	·72	535328	5·86	464672	4
57	511540	6·13	975800	·72	535739	6·85	464261	3
58	511907	6·13	975757	·72	536150	6·85	463850	2
59	512275	6·12	975714	·72	536561	6·84	463439	1
60	512642	6·12	975670	·72	536972	6·84	463028	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(71 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·512642	6·12	9·975670	·73	9·536972	6·84	10·463028	60
1	513009	6·11	975627	·73	537382	6·83	462618	59
2	513375	6·11	975583	·73	537792	6·83	462208	58
3	513741	6·10	975539	·73	538202	6·82	461798	57
4	514107	6·09	975496	·73	538611	6·82	461389	56
5	514472	6·09	975452	·73	539020	6·81	460980	55
6	514837	6·08	975408	·73	539429	6·81	460571	54
7	515202	6·08	975365	·73	539837	6·80	460163	53
8	515566	6·07	975321	·73	540245	6·80	459755	52
9	515930	6·07	975277	·73	540653	6·79	459347	51
10	516294	6·06	975233	·73	541061	6·79	458939	50
11	9·516657	6·05	9·975189	·73	9·541468	6·78	10·458532	49
12	517020	6·05	975145	·73	541875	6·78	458125	48
13	517382	6·04	975101	·73	542281	6·77	457719	47
14	517745	6·04	975057	·73	542688	6·77	457312	46
15	518107	6·03	975013	·73	543094	6·76	456906	45
16	518468	6·03	974969	·74	543499	6·76	456501	44
17	518829	6·02	974925	·74	543905	6·75	456095	43
18	519190	6·01	974880	·74	544310	6·75	455690	42
19	519551	6·01	974836	·74	544715	6·74	455285	41
20	519911	6·00	974792	·74	545119	6·74	454881	40
21	9·520271	6·00	9·974748	·74	9·545524	6·73	10·454476	39
22	520631	5·99	974703	·74	545928	6·73	454072	38
23	520990	5·99	974659	·74	546331	6·72	453669	37
24	521349	5·98	974614	·74	546735	6·72	453265	36
25	521707	5·98	974570	·74	547138	6·71	452862	35
26	522066	5·97	974525	·74	547540	6·71	452460	34
27	522424	5·96	974481	·74	547943	6·70	452057	33
28	522781	5·96	974436	·74	548345	6·70	451655	32
29	523138	5·95	974391	·74	548747	6·69	451253	31
30	523495	5·95	974347	·75	549149	6·69	450851	30
31	9·523852	5·94	9·974302	·75	9·549550	6·68	10·450450	29
32	524208	5·94	974257	·75	549951	6·68	450049	28
33	524564	5·93	974212	·75	550352	6·67	449648	27
34	524920	5·93	974167	·75	550752	6·67	449248	26
35	525275	5·92	974122	·75	551152	6·66	448848	25
36	525630	5·91	974077	·75	551552	6·66	448448	24
37	525984	5·91	974032	·75	551952	6·65	448048	23
38	526339	5·90	973987	·75	552351	6·65	447649	22
39	526693	5·90	973942	·75	552750	6·65	447250	21
40	527046	5·89	973897	·75	553149	6·64	446851	20
41	9·527400	5·89	9·973852	·75	9·553548	6·64	10·446452	19
42	527753	5·88	973807	·75	553946	6·63	446054	18
43	528105	5·88	973761	·75	554344	6·63	445656	17
44	528458	5·87	973716	·76	554741	6·62	445259	16
45	528810	5·87	973671	·76	555139	6·62	444861	15
46	529161	5·86	973625	·76	555536	6·61	444464	14
47	529513	5·86	973580	·76	555933	6·61	444067	13
48	529864	5·85	973535	·76	556329	6·60	443671	12
49	530215	5·85	973489	·76	556725	6·60	443275	11
50	530565	5·84	973444	·76	557121	6·59	442879	10
51	9·530915	5·84	9·973398	·76	9·557517	6·59	10·442483	9
52	531265	5·83	973352	·76	557913	6·59	442087	8
53	531614	5·82	973307	·76	558308	6·58	441692	7
54	531963	5·82	973261	·76	558702	6·58	441298	6
55	532312	5·81	973215	·76	559097	6·57	440903	5
56	532661	5·81	973169	·76	559491	6·57	440509	4
57	533009	5·80	973124	·76	559885	6·56	440115	3
58	533357	5·80	973078	·76	560279	6·56	439721	2
59	533704	5·79	973032	·77	560673	6·55	439327	1
60	534052	5·78	972986	·77	561066	6·55	438934	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(70 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·534052	5·78	9·972986	·77	9·561066	6·55	10·438934	60
1	534399	5·77	972940	·77	561459	6·54	438541	59
2	534745	5·77	972894	·77	561851	6·54	438149	58
3	535092	5·77	972848	·77	562244	6·53	437756	57
4	535438	5·76	972802	·77	562636	6·53	437364	56
5	535783	5·76	972755	·77	563028	6·53	436972	55
6	536129	5·75	972709	·77	563419	6·52	436581	54
7	536474	5·74	972663	·77	563811	6·52	436189	53
8	536818	5·74	972617	·77	564202	6·51	435798	52
9	537163	5·73	972570	·77	564592	6·51	435408	51
10	537507	5·73	972524	·77	564983	6·50	435017	50
11	9·537851	5·72	9·972478	·77	9·565373	6·50	10·434627	49
12	538194	5·72	972431	·78	565763	6·49	434237	48
13	538538	5·71	972385	·78	566153	6·49	433847	47
14	538880	5·71	972338	·78	566542	6·49	433458	46
15	539223	5·70	972291	·78	566932	6·48	433068	45
16	539565	5·70	972245	·78	567320	6·48	432680	44
17	539907	5·69	972198	·78	567709	6·47	432291	43
18	540249	5·69	972151	·78	568098	6·47	431902	42
19	540590	5·68	972105	·78	568486	6·46	431514	41
20	540931	5·68	972058	·78	568873	6·46	431127	40
21	9·541272	5·67	9·972011	·78	9·569261	6·45	10·430739	39
22	541613	5·67	971964	·78	569648	6·45	430352	38
23	541953	5·66	971917	·78	570035	6·45	429965	37
24	542293	5·66	971870	·78	570422	6·44	429578	36
25	542632	5·65	971823	·78	570809	6·44	429191	35
26	542971	5·65	971776	·78	571195	6·43	428805	34
27	543310	5·64	971729	·79	571581	6·43	428419	33
28	543649	5·64	971682	·79	571967	6·42	428033	32
29	543987	5·63	971635	·79	572352	6·42	427648	31
30	544325	5·63	971588	·79	572738	6·42	427262	30
31	9·544663	5·62	9·971540	·79	9·573123	6·41	10·426877	29
32	545000	5·62	971493	·79	573507	6·41	426493	28
33	545338	5·61	971446	·79	573892	6·40	426108	27
34	545674	5·61	971398	·79	574276	6·40	425724	26
35	546011	5·60	971351	·79	574660	6·39	425340	25
36	546347	5·60	971303	·79	575044	6·39	424956	24
37	546683	5·59	971256	·79	575427	6·39	424573	23
38	547019	5·59	971208	·79	575810	6·38	424190	22
39	547354	5·58	971161	·79	576193	6·38	423807	21
40	547689	5·58	971113	·79	576576	6·37	423424	20
41	9·548024	5·57	9·971066	·80	9·576958	6·37	10·423041	19
42	548359	5·57	971018	·80	577341	6·36	422659	18
43	548693	5·56	970970	·80	577723	6·36	422277	17
44	549027	5·56	970922	·80	578104	6·36	421896	16
45	549360	5·55	970874	·80	578486	6·35	421514	15
46	549693	5·55	970827	·80	578867	6·35	421133	14
47	550026	5·54	970779	·80	579248	6·34	420752	13
48	550359	5·54	970731	·80	579629	6·34	420371	12
49	550692	5·53	970683	·80	580009	6·34	419991	11
50	551024	5·53	970635	·80	580389	6·33	419611	10
51	9·551356	5·52	9·970586	·80	9·580769	6·33	10·419231	9
52	551687	5·52	970538	·80	581149	6·32	418851	8
53	552018	5·52	970490	·80	581528	6·32	418472	7
54	552349	5·51	970442	·80	581907	6·32	418093	6
55	552680	5·51	970394	·80	582286	6·31	417714	5
56	553010	5·50	970345	·81	582665	6·31	417335	4
57	553341	5·50	970297	·81	583043	6·30	416957	3
58	553670	5·49	970249	·81	583422	6·30	416578	2
59	554000	5·49	970200	·81	583800	6·29	416200	1
60	554329	5·48	970152	·81	584177	6·29	415823	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·554329	5·48	9·970152	·81	9·584177	6·29	10·415823	60
1	554658	5·48	970103	·81	584555	6·29	415445	59
2	554987	5·47	970055	·81	584932	6·28	415068	58
3	555315	5·47	970006	·81	585309	6·28	414691	57
4	555643	5·46	969957	·81	585686	6·27	414314	56
5	555971	5·46	969909	·81	586062	6·27	413938	55
6	556299	5·45	969860	·81	586439	6·27	413561	54
7	556626	5·45	969811	·81	586815	6·26	413185	53
8	556953	5·44	969762	·81	587190	6·26	412810	52
9	557280	5·44	969714	·81	587566	6·25	412434	51
10	557606	5·43	969665	·81	587941	6·25	412059	50
11	9·557932	5·43	9·969616	·82	9·588316	6·25	10·411684	49
12	558258	5·43	969567	·82	588691	6·24	411309	48
13	558583	5·42	969518	·82	589066	6·24	410934	47
14	558909	5·42	969469	·82	589440	6·23	410560	46
15	559234	5·41	969420	·82	589814	6·23	410186	45
16	559558	5·41	969370	·82	590188	6·23	409812	44
17	559883	5·40	969321	·82	590562	6·22	409438	43
18	560207	5·40	969272	·82	590935	6·22	409065	42
19	560531	5·39	969223	·82	591308	6·22	408692	41
20	560855	5·39	969173	·82	591681	6·21	408319	40
21	9·561178	5·38	9·969124	·82	9·592054	6·21	10·407946	39
22	561501	5·38	969075	·82	592426	6·20	407574	38
23	561824	5·37	969025	·82	592798	6·20	407202	37
24	562146	5·37	968976	·82	593170	6·19	406829	36
25	562468	5·36	968926	·83	593542	6·19	406458	35
26	562790	5·36	968877	·83	593914	6·18	406086	34
27	563112	5·36	968827	·83	594285	6·18	405715	33
28	563433	5·35	968777	·83	594656	6·18	405344	32
29	563755	5·35	968728	·83	595027	6·17	404973	31
30	564075	5·34	968678	·83	595398	6·17	404602	30
31	9·564396	5·34	9·968628	·83	9·595768	6·17	10·404232	29
32	564716	5·33	968578	·83	596138	6·16	403862	28
33	565036	5·33	968528	·83	596508	6·16	403492	27
34	565356	5·32	968479	83	596878	6·16	403122	26
35	565676	5·32	968429	·83	597247	6·15	402753	25
36	565995	5·31	968379	·83	597616	6·15	402384	24
37	566314	5·31	968329	·83	597985	6·15	402015	23
38	566632	5·31	968278	·83	598354	6·14	401646	22
39	566951	5·30	968228	·84	598722	6·14	401278	21
40	567269	5·30	968178	·84	599091	6·13	400909	20
41	9·567587	5·29	9·968128	·84	9·599459	6·13	10·400541	19
42	567904	5·29	968078	·84	599827	6·13	400173	18
43	568222	5·28	968027	·84	600194	6·12	399806	17
44	568539	5·28	967977	·84	600562	6·12	399438	16
45	568856	5·28	967927	·84	600929	6·11	399071	15
46	569172	5·27	967870	·84	601296	6·11	398704	14
47	569488	5·27	967826	·84	601662	6·11	398338	13
48	569804	5·26	967775	·84	602029	6·10	397971	12
49	570120	5·26	967725	·84	602395	6·10	397605	11
50	570435	5·25	967674	·84	602761	6·10	397239	10
51	9·570751	5·25	9·967624	·84	9·603127	6·09	10·396873	9
52	571066	5·24	967573	·84	603493	6·09	396507	8
53	571380	5·24	967522	·85	603858	6·09	396142	7
54	571695	5·23	967471	·85	604223	6·08	395777	6
55	572009	5·23	967421	·85	604588	6·08	395412	5
56	572323	5·23	967370	·85	604953	6·07	395047	4
57	572636	5·22	967319	·85	605317	6·07	394683	3
58	572956	5·22	967268	·85	605682	6·07	394318	2
59	573263	5·21	967217	·85	606046	6·06	393954	1
60	573575	5·21	967166	·85	606410	6·06	393590	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(68 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·573575	5·21	9·967166	·85	9·606410	6·06	10·393590	60
1	573888	5·20	967115	·85	606773	6·06	393227	59
2	574200	5·20	967064	·85	607137	6·05	392863	58
3	574512	5·19	967013	·85	607500	6·05	392500	57
4	574824	5·19	966961	·85	607863	6·04	392137	56
5	575136	5·19	966910	·85	608225	6·04	391775	55
6	575447	5·18	966859	·85	608588	6·04	391412	54
7	575758	5·18	966808	·85	608950	6·03	391050	53
8	576069	5·17	966756	·86	609312	6·03	390688	52
9	576379	5·17	966705	·86	609674	6·03	390326	51
10	576689	5·16	966653	·86	610036	6·02	389964	50
11	9·576999	5·16	9·966602	·86	9·610397	6·02	10·389603	49
12	577309	5·16	966550	·86	610759	6·02	389241	48
13	577618	5·15	966499	·86	611120	6·01	388880	47
14	577927	5·15	966447	·86	611480	6·01	388520	46
15	578236	5·14	966395	·86	611841	6·01	388159	45
16	578545	5·14	966344	·86	612201	6·00	387799	44
17	578853	5·13	966292	·86	612561	6·00	387439	43
18	579162	5·13	966240	·86	612921	6·00	387079	42
19	579470	5·13	966188	·86	613281	5·99	386719	41
20	579777	5·12	966136	·86	613641	5·99	386359	40
21	9·580085	5·12	9·966085	·87	9·614000	5·98	10·386000	39
22	580392	5·11	966033	·87	614359	5·98	385641	38
23	580699	5·11	965981	·87	614718	5·98	385282	37
24	581005	5·11	965928	·87	615077	5·97	384923	36
25	581312	5·10	965876	·87	615435	5·97	384565	35
26	581618	5·10	965824	·87	615793	5·97	384207	34
27	581924	5·09	965772	·87	616151	5·96	383849	33
28	582229	5·09	965720	·87	616509	5·96	383491	32
29	582535	5·09	965668	·87	616867	5·96	383133	31
30	582840	5·08	965615	·87	617224	5·95	382776	30
31	9·583145	5·08	9·965563	·87	9·617582	5·95	10·382418	29
32	583449	5·07	965511	·87	617939	5·95	382061	28
33	583754	5·07	965458	·87	618295	5·94	381705	27
34	584058	5·06	965406	·87	618652	5·94	381348	26
35	584361	5·06	965353	·88	619008	5·94	380992	25
36	584665	5·06	965301	·88	619364	5·93	380636	24
37	584968	5·05	965248	·88	619721	5·93	380279	23
38	585272	5·05	965195	·88	620076	5·93	379924	22
39	585574	5·04	965143	·88	620432	5·92	379568	21
40	585877	5·04	965090	·88	620787	5·92	379213	20
41	9·586179	5·03	9·965037	·88	9·621142	5·92	10·378858	19
42	586482	5·03	964984	·88	621497	5·91	378503	18
43	586783	5·03	964931	·88	621852	5·91	378148	17
44	587085	5·02	964879	·88	622207	5·90	377793	16
45	587386	5·02	964826	·88	622561	5·90	377439	15
46	587688	5·01	964773	·88	622915	5·90	377085	14
47	587989	5·01	964719	·88	623269	5·89	376731	13
48	588289	5·01	964666	·89	623623	5·89	376377	12
49	588590	5·00	964613	·89	623976	5·89	376024	11
50	588890	5·00	964560	·89	624330	5·88	375670	10
51	9·589190	4·99	9·964507	·89	9·624683	5·88	10·375317	9
52	589489	4·99	964454	·89	625036	5·88	374964	8
53	589789	4·99	964400	·89	625388	5·87	374612	7
54	590088	4·98	964347	·89	625741	5·87	374259	5
55	590387	4·98	964294	·89	626093	5·87	373907	5
56	590686	4·97	964240	·89	626445	5·86	373555	4
57	590984	4·97	964187	·89	626797	5·86	373203	3
58	591282	4·97	964133	·89	627149	5·86	372851	2
59	591580	4·96	964080	·89	627501	5·85	372499	1
60	591878	4·96	964026	·89	627852	5·85	372148	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(67 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·591878	4·96	9·964026	·89	9·627852	5·85	10·372148	60
1	592176	4·95	963972	·89	628203	5·85	371797	59
2	592473	4·95	963919	·89	628554	5·85	371446	58
3	592770	4·95	963865	·90	628905	5·84	371095	57
4	593067	4·94	963811	·90	629255	5·84	370745	56
5	593363	4·94	963757	·90	629606	5·83	370394	55
6	593659	4·93	963704	·90	629956	5·83	370044	54
7	593955	4·93	963650	·90	630306	5·83	369694	53
8	594251	4·93	963596	·90	630656	5·83	369344	52
9	594547	4·92	963542	·90	631005	5·82	368995	51
10	594842	4·92	963488	·90	631355	5·82	368645	50
11	9·595137	4·91	9·963434	·90	9·631704	5·82	10·368296	49
12	595432	4·91	963379	·90	632053	5·81	367947	48
13	595727	4·91	963325	·90	632401	5·81	367599	47
14	596021	4·90	963271	·90	632750	5·81	367250	46
15	596315	4·90	963217	·90	633098	5·80	366902	45
16	596609	4·89	963163	·90	633447	5·80	366553	44
17	596903	4·89	963108	·91	633795	5·80	366205	43
18	597196	4·89	963054	·91	634143	5·79	365857	42
19	597490	4·88	962999	·91	634490	5·79	365510	41
20	597783	4·88	962945	·91	634838	5·79	365162	40
21	9·598075	4·87	9·962890	·91	9·635185	5·78	10·364815	39
22	598368	4·87	962836	·91	635532	5·78	364468	38
23	598660	4·87	962781	·91	635879	5·78	364121	37
24	598952	4·86	962727	·91	636226	5·77	363774	36
25	599244	4·86	962672	·91	636572	5·77	363428	35
26	599536	4·85	962617	·91	636919	5·77	363081	34
27	599827	4·85	962562	·91	637265	5·77	362735	33
28	600118	4·85	962508	·91	637611	5·76	362389	32
29	600409	4·84	962453	·91	637956	5·76	362044	31
30	600700	4·84	962398	·92	638302	5·76	361698	30
31	9·600990	4·84	9·962343	·92	9·638647	5·75	10·361353	29
32	601280	4·83	962288	·92	638992	5·75	361008	28
33	601570	4·83	962233	·92	639337	5·75	360663	27
34	601860	4·82	962178	·92	639682	5·74	360318	26
35	602150	4·82	962123	·92	640027	5·74	359973	25
36	602439	4·82	962067	·92	640371	5·74	359629	24
37	602728	4·81	962012	·92	640716	5·73	359284	23
38	603017	4·81	961957	·92	641060	5·73	358940	22
39	603305	4·81	961902	·92	641404	5·73	358596	21
40	603594	4·80	961846	·92	641747	5·72	358253	20
41	9·603882	4·80	9·961791	·92	9·642091	5·72	10·357909	19
42	604170	4·79	961735	·92	642434	5·72	357566	18
43	604457	4·79	961680	·92	642777	5·72	357223	17
44	604745	4·79	961624	·93	643120	5·71	356880	16
45	605032	4·78	961569	·93	643463	5·71	356537	15
46	605319	4·78	961513	·93	643806	5·71	356194	14
47	605606	4·78	961458	·93	644148	5·70	355852	13
48	605892	4·77	961402	·93	644490	5·70	355510	12
49	606179	4·77	961346	·93	644832	5·70	355168	11
50	606465	4·76	961290	·93	645174	5·69	354826	10
51	9·606751	4·76	9·961235	·93	9·645516	5·69	10·354484	9
52	607036	4·76	961179	·93	645857	5·69	354143	8
53	607322	4·75	961123	·93	646199	5·69	353801	7
54	607607	4·75	961067	·93	646540	5·68	353460	6
55	607892	4·74	961011	·93	646881	5·68	353119	5
56	608177	4·74	960955	·93	647222	5·68	352778	4
57	608461	4·74	960899	·93	647562	5·67	352438	3
58	608745	4·73	960843	·94	647903	5·67	352097	2
59	609029	4·73	960786	·94	648243	5·67	351757	1
60	609313	4·73	960730	·94	648583	5·66	351417	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(66 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·609313	4·73	9·960730	·94	9·648583	5·66	10·351417	60
1	609597	4·72	960674	·94	648923	5·66	351077	59
2	609880	4·72	960618	·94	649263	5·66	350737	58
3	610164	4·72	960561	·94	649602	5·66	350398	57
4	610447	4·71	960505	·94	649942	5·65	350058	56
5	610729	4·71	960448	·94	650281	5·65	349719	55
6	611012	4·70	960392	·94	650620	5·65	349380	54
7	611294	4·70	960335	·94	650959	5·64	349041	53
8	611576	4·70	960279	·94	651297	5·64	348703	52
9	611858	4·69	960222	·94	651636	5·64	348364	51
10	612140	4·69	960165	·94	651974	5·63	348026	50
11	9·612421	4·69	9·960109	·95	9·652312	5·63	10·347688	49
12	612702	4·68	960052	·95	652650	5·63	347350	48
13	612983	4·68	959995	·95	652988	5·63	347012	47
14	613264	4·67	959938	·95	653326	5·62	346674	46
15	613545	4·67	959882	·95	653663	5·62	346337	45
16	613825	4·67	959825	·95	654000	5·62	346000	44
17	614105	4·66	959768	·95	654337	5·61	345663	43
18	614385	4·66	959711	·95	654674	5·61	345326	42
19	614665	4·66	959654	·95	655011	5·61	344989	41
20	614944	4·65	959596	·95	655348	5·61	344652	40
21	9·615223	4·65	9·959539	·95	9·655684	5·60	10·344316	39
22	615502	4·65	959482	·95	656020	5·60	343980	38
23	615781	4·64	959425	·95	656356	5·60	343644	37
24	616060	4·64	959368	·95	656692	5·59	343308	36
25	616338	4·64	959310	·96	657028	5·59	342972	35
26	616616	4·63	959253	·96	657364	5·59	342636	34
27	616894	4·63	959195	·96	657699	5·59	342301	33
28	617172	4·62	959138	·96	658034	5·58	341966	32
29	617450	4·62	959081	·96	658369	5·58	341631	31
30	617727	4·62	959023	·96	658704	5·58	341296	30
31	9·618004	4·61	9·958965	·96	9·659039	5·58	10·340961	29
32	618281	4·61	958908	·96	659373	5·57	340627	28
33	618558	4·61	958850	·96	659708	5·57	340292	27
34	618834	4·60	958792	·96	660042	5·57	339958	26
35	619110	4·60	958734	·96	660376	5·57	339624	25
36	619386	4·60	958677	·96	660710	5·56	339290	24
37	619662	4·59	958619	·96	661043	5·56	338957	23
38	619938	4·59	958561	·96	661377	5·56	338623	22
39	620213	4·59	958503	·97	661710	5·55	338290	21
40	620488	4·58	958445	·97	662043	5·55	337957	20
41	9·620763	4·58	9·958387	·97	9·662376	5·55	10·337624	19
42	621038	4·57	958329	·97	662709	5·54	337291	18
43	621313	4·57	958271	·97	663042	5·54	336958	17
44	621587	4·57	958213	·97	663375	5·54	336625	16
45	621861	4·56	958154	·97	663707	5·54	336293	15
46	622135	4·56	958096	·97	664039	5·53	335961	14
47	622409	4·56	958038	·97	664371	5·53	335629	13
48	622682	4·55	957979	·97	664703	5·53	335297	12
49	622956	4·55	957921	·97	665035	5·53	334965	11
50	623229	4·55	957863	·97	665366	5·52	334634	10
51	9·623502	4·54	9·957804	·97	9·665697	5·52	10·334303	9
52	623774	4·54	957746	·98	666029	5·52	333971	8
53	624047	4·54	957687	·98	666360	5·51	333640	7
54	624319	4·53	957628	·98	666691	5·51	333309	6
55	624591	4·53	957570	·98	667021	5·51	332979	5
56	624863	4·53	957511	·98	667352	5·51	332648	4
57	625135	4·52	957452	·98	667682	5·50	332318	3
58	625406	4·52	957393	·98	668013	5·50	331987	2
59	625677	4·52	957335	·98	668343	5·50	331657	1
60	625948	4·51	957276	·98	668672	5·50	331328	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(65 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·625948	4·51	9·957276	·98	9·668673	5·50	10·331327	60
1	626219	4·51	957217	·98	669002	5·49	330998	59
2	626490	4·51	957158	·98	669332	5·49	330668	58
3	626760	4·50	957099	·98	669661	5·49	330339	57
4	627030	4·50	957040	·98	669991	5·48	330009	56
5	627300	4·50	956981	·98	670320	5·48	329689	55
6	627570	4·49	956921	·99	670649	5·48	329351	54
7	627840	4·49	956862	·99	670977	5·48	329023	53
8	628109	4·49	956803	·99	671306	5·47	328694	52
9	628378	4·48	956744	·99	671634	5·47	328366	51
10	628647	4·48	956684	·99	671963	5·47	328037	50
11	9·628916	4·47	9·956625	·99	9·672291	5·47	10·327709	49
12	629185	4·47	956566	·99	672619	5·46	327381	48
13	629453	4·47	956506	·99	672947	5·46	327053	47
14	629721	4·46	956447	·99	673274	5·46	326726	46
15	629989	4·46	956387	·99	673602	5·46	326398	45
16	630257	4·46	956327	·99	673929	5·45	326071	44
17	630524	4·46	956268	·99	674257	5·45	325743	43
18	630792	4·45	956208	1·00	674584	5·45	325416	42
19	631059	4·45	956148	1·00	674910	5·44	325090	41
20	631326	4·45	956089	1·00	675237	5·44	324763	40
21	9·631593	4·44	9·956029	1·00	9·675564	5·44	10·324436	39
22	631859	4·44	955969	1·00	675890	5·44	324110	38
23	632125	4·44	955909	1·00	676216	5·43	323784	37
24	632392	4·43	955849	1·00	676543	5·43	323457	36
25	632658	4·43	955789	1·00	676869	5·43	323131	35
26	632923	4·43	955729	1·00	677194	5·43	322806	34
27	633189	4·42	955669	1·00	677520	5·42	322480	33
28	633454	4·42	955609	1·00	677846	5·42	322154	32
29	633719	4·42	955548	1·00	678171	5·42	321829	31
30	633984	4·41	955488	1·00	678496	5·42	321504	30
31	9·634249	4·41	9·955428	1·01	9·678821	5·41	10·321179	29
32	634514	4·40	955368	1·01	679146	5·41	320854	28
33	634778	4·40	955307	1·01	679471	5·41	320529	27
34	635042	4·40	955247	1·01	679795	5·41	320205	26
35	635306	4·39	955186	1·01	680120	5·40	319880	25
36	635570	4·39	955126	1·01	680444	5·40	319556	24
37	635834	4·39	955065	1·01	680768	5·40	319232	23
38	636097	4·38	955005	1·01	681092	5·40	318908	22
39	636360	4·38	954944	1·01	681416	5·39	318584	21
40	636623	4·38	954883	1·01	681740	5·39	318260	20
41	9·636886	4·37	9·954823	1·01	9·682063	5·39	10·317937	19
42	637148	4·37	954762	1·01	682387	5·39	317613	18
43	637411	4·37	954701	1·01	682710	5·38	317290	17
44	637673	4·37	954640	1·01	683033	5·38	316967	16
45	637935	4·36	954579	1·01	683356	5·38	316644	15
46	638197	4·36	954518	1·02	683679	5·38	316321	14
47	638458	4·36	954457	1·02	684001	5·37	315999	13
48	638720	4·35	954396	1·02	684324	5·37	315676	12
49	638981	4·35	954335	1·02	684646	5·37	315354	11
50	639242	4·35	954274	1·02	684968	5·37	315032	10
51	9·639503	4·34	9·954213	1·02	9·685290	5·36	10·314710	9
52	639764	4·34	954152	1·02	685612	5·36	314388	8
53	640024	4·34	954090	1·02	685934	5·36	314066	7
54	640284	4·33	954029	1·02	686255	5·36	313745	6
55	640544	4·33	953968	1·02	686577	5·35	313423	5
56	640804	4·33	953906	1·02	686898	5·35	313102	4
57	641064	4·32	953845	1·02	687219	5·35	312781	3
58	641324	4·32	953783	1·02	687540	5·35	312460	2
59	641584	4·32	953722	1·03	687861	5·34	312139	1
60	641842	4·31	953660	1·03	688182	5·34	311818	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(64 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·641842	4·31	9·953660	1·03	9·688182	5·34	10·311818	60
1	642101	4·31	953599	1·03	688502	5·34	311498	59
2	642360	4·31	953537	1·03	688823	5·34	311177	58
3	642618	4·30	953475	1·03	689143	5·33	310857	57
4	642877	4·30	953413	1·03	689463	5·33	310537	56
5	643135	4·30	953352	1·03	689783	5·33	310217	55
6	643393	4·30	953290	1·03	690103	5·33	309897	54
7	643650	4·29	953228	1·03	690423	5·33	309577	53
8	643908	4·29	953166	1·03	690742	5·32	309258	52
9	644165	4·29	953104	1·03	691062	5·32	308938	51
10	644423	4·28	953042	1·03	691381	5·32	308619	50
11	9·644680	4·28	9·952980	1·04	9·691700	5·31	10·308300	49
12	644936	4·28	952918	1·04	692019	5·31	307981	48
13	645193	4·27	952855	1·04	692338	5·31	307662	47
14	645450	4·27	952793	1·04	692656	5·31	307344	46
15	645706	4·27	952731	1·04	692975	5·31	307025	45
16	645962	4·26	952669	1·04	693293	5·30	306707	44
17	646218	4·26	952606	1·04	693612	5·30	306388	43
18	646474	4·26	952544	1·04	693930	5·30	306070	42
19	646729	4·25	952481	1·04	694248	5·30	305752	41
20	646984	4·25	952419	1·04	694566	5·29	305434	40
21	9·647240	4·25	9·952356	1·04	9·694883	5·29	10·305117	39
22	647494	4·24	952294	1·04	695201	5·29	304799	38
23	647749	4·24	952231	1·04	695518	5·29	304482	37
24	648004	4·24	952168	1·05	695836	5·29	304164	36
25	648258	4·24	952106	1·05	696153	5·28	303847	35
26	648512	4·23	952043	1·05	696470	5·28	303530	34
27	648766	4·23	951980	1·05	696787	5·28	303213	33
28	649020	4·23	951917	1·05	697103	5·28	302897	32
29	649274	4·22	951854	1·05	697420	5·27	302580	31
30	649527	4·22	951791	1·05	697736	5·27	302264	30
31	9·649781	4·22	9·951728	1·05	9·698053	5·27	10·301947	29
32	650034	4·22	951665	1·05	698369	5·27	301631	28
33	650287	4·21	951602	1·05	698685	5·26	301315	27
34	650539	4·21	951539	1·05	699001	5·26	300999	26
35	650792	4·21	951476	1·05	699316	5·26	300684	25
36	651044	4·20	951412	1·05	699632	5·26	300368	24
37	651297	4·20	951349	1·06	699947	5·26	300053	23
38	651549	4·20	951286	1·06	700263	5·25	299737	22
39	651800	4·19	951222	1·06	700578	5·25	299422	21
40	652052	4·19	951159	1·06	700893	5·25	299107	20
41	9·652304	4·19	9·951096	1·06	9·701208	5·24	10·298792	19
42	652555	4·18	951032	1·06	701523	5·24	298477	18
43	652806	4·18	950968	1·06	701837	5·24	298163	17
44	653057	4·18	950905	1·06	702152	5·24	297848	16
45	653308	4·18	950841	1·06	702466	5·24	297534	15
46	653558	4·17	950778	1·06	702780	5·23	297220	14
47	653808	4·17	950714	1·06	703095	5·23	296905	13
48	654059	4·17	950650	1·06	703409	5·23	296591	12
49	654309	4·16	950586	1·06	703723	5·23	296277	11
50	654558	4·16	950522	1·07	704036	5·22	295964	10
51	9·654808	4·16	9·950458	1·07	9·704350	5·22	10·295650	9
52	655058	4·16	950394	1·07	704663	5·22	295337	8
53	655307	4·15	950330	1·07	704977	5·22	295023	7
54	655556	4·15	950266	1·07	705290	5·22	294710	6
55	655805	4·15	950202	1·07	705603	5·21	294397	5
56	656054	4·14	950138	1·07	705916	5·21	294084	4
57	656302	4·14	950074	1·07	706228	5·21	293772	3
58	656551	4·14	950010	1·07	706541	5·21	293459	2
59	656799	4·13	949945	1·07	706854	5·21	293146	1
60	657047	4·13	949881	1·07	707166	5·20	292834	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(63 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·657047	4·13	9·949881	1·07	9·707166	5·20	10·292834	60
1	657295	4·13	949816	1·07	707478	5·20	292522	59
2	657542	4·12	949752	1·07	707790	5·20	292210	58
3	657790	4·12	949688	1·08	708102	5·20	291898	57
4	658037	4·12	949623	1·08	708414	5·19	291586	56
5	658284	4·12	949558	1·08	708726	5·19	291274	55
6	658531	4·11	949494	1·08	709037	5·19	290963	54
7	658778	4·11	949429	1·08	709349	5·19	290651	53
8	659025	4·11	949364	1·08	709660	5·19	290340	52
9	659271	4·10	949300	1·08	709971	5·18	290029	51
10	659517	4·10	949235	1·08	710282	5·18	289718	50
11	9·659763	4·10	9·949170	1·08	9·710593	5·18	10·289407	49
12	660009	4·09	949105	1·08	710904	5·18	289096	48
13	660255	4·09	949040	1·08	711215	5·18	288785	47
14	660501	4·09	948975	1·08	711525	5·17	288475	46
15	660746	4·09	948910	1·08	711836	5·17	288164	45
16	660991	4·08	948845	1·08	712146	5·17	287854	44
17	661236	4·08	948780	1·09	712456	5·17	287544	43
18	661481	4·08	948715	1·09	712766	5·16	287234	42
19	661726	4·07	948650	1·09	713076	5·16	286924	41
20	661970	4·07	948584	1·09	713386	5·16	286614	40
21	9·662214	4·07	9·948519	1·09	9·713696	5·16	10·286304	39
22	662459	4·07	948454	1·09	714005	5·16	285995	38
23	662703	4·06	948388	1·09	714314	5·15	285686	37
24	662946	4·06	948323	1·09	714624	5·15	285376	36
25	663190	4·06	948257	1·09	714933	5·15	285067	35
26	663433	4·05	948192	1·09	715242	5·15	284758	34
27	663677	4·05	948126	1·09	715551	5·14	284449	33
28	663920	4·05	948060	1·09	715860	5·14	284140	32
29	664163	4·05	947995	1·10	716168	5·14	283832	31
30	664406	4·04	947929	1·10	716477	5·14	283523	30
31	9·664648	4·04	9·947863	1·10	9·716785	5·14	10·283215	29
32	664891	4·04	947797	1·10	717093	5·13	282907	28
33	665133	4·03	947731	1·10	717401	5·13	282599	27
34	665375	4·03	947665	1·10	717709	5·13	282291	26
35	665617	4·03	947600	1·10	718017	5·13	281983	25
36	665859	4·02	947533	1·10	718325	5·13	281670	24
37	666100	4·02	947467	1·10	718633	5·12	281367	23
38	666342	4·02	947401	1·10	718940	5·12	281060	22
39	666583	4·02	947335	1·10	719248	5·12	280752	21
40	666824	4·01	947269	1·10	719555	5·12	280445	20
41	9·667065	4·01	9·947203	1·10	9·719862	5·12	10·280138	19
42	667305	4·01	947136	1·11	720169	5·11	279831	18
43	667546	4·01	947070	1·11	720476	5·11	279524	17
44	667786	4·00	947004	1·11	720783	5·11	279217	16
45	668027	4·00	946937	1·11	721089	5·11	278911	15
46	668267	4·00	946871	1·11	721396	5·11	278604	14
47	668506	3·99	946804	1·11	721702	5·10	278298	13
48	668746	3·99	946738	1·11	722009	5·10	277991	12
49	668986	3·99	946671	1·11	722315	5·10	277685	11
50	669225	3·99	946604	1·11	722621	5·10	277379	10
51	9·669464	3·98	9·946538	1·11	9·722927	5·10	10·277073	9
52	669703	3·98	946471	1·11	723232	5·09	276768	8
53	669942	3·98	946404	1·11	723538	5·09	276462	7
54	670181	3·97	946337	1·11	723844	5·09	276156	6
55	670419	3·97	946270	1·12	724149	5·09	275851	5
56	670658	3·97	946203	1·12	724454	5·09	275546	4
57	670896	3·97	946136	1·12	724759	5·08	275241	3
58	671134	3·96	946069	1·12	725065	5·08	274935	2
59	671372	3·96	946002	1·12	725369	5·08	274631	1
60	671609	3·96	945935	1·12	725674	5·08	274326	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·671609	3·96	9·945935	1·12	9·725674	5·08	10·274326	60
1	671847	3·95	945868	1·12	725979	5·08	274021	59
2	672084	3·95	945800	1·12	726284	5·07	273716	58
3	672321	3·95	945733	1·12	726588	5·07	273412	57
4	672558	3·95	945666	1·12	726892	5·07	273108	56
5	672795	3·94	945598	1·12	727197	5·07	272803	55
6	673032	3·94	945531	1·12	727501	5·07	272499	54
7	673268	3·94	945464	1·13	727805	5·06	272195	53
8	673505	3·94	945396	1·13	728109	5·06	271891	52
9	673741	3·93	945328	1·13	728412	5·06	271588	51
10	673977	3·93	945261	1·13	728716	5·06	271284	50
11	9·674213	3·93	9·945193	1·13	9·729020	5·06	10·270980	49
12	674448	3·92	945125	1·13	729323	5·05	270677	48
13	674684	3·92	945058	1·13	729626	5·05	270374	47
14	674919	3·92	944990	1·13	729929	5·05	270071	46
15	675155	3·92	944922	1·13	730233	5·05	269767	45
16	675390	3·91	944854	1·13	730535	5·05	269465	44
17	675624	3·91	944786	1·13	730838	5·04	269162	43
18	675859	3·91	944718	1·13	731141	5·04	268859	42
19	676094	3·91	944650	1·13	731444	5·04	268556	41
20	676328	3·90	944582	1·14	731746	5·04	268254	40
21	9·676562	3·90	9·944514	1·14	9·732048	5·04	10·267952	39
22	676796	3·90	944446	1·14	732351	5·03	267649	38
23	677030	3·90	944377	1·14	732653	5·03	267347	37
24	677264	3·89	944309	1·14	732955	5·03	267045	36
25	677498	3·89	944241	1·14	733257	5·03	266743	35
26	677731	3·89	944172	1·14	733558	5·03	266442	34
27	677964	3·88	944104	1·14	733860	5·02	266140	33
28	678197	3·88	944036	1·14	734162	5·02	265838	32
29	678430	3·88	943967	1·14	734463	5·02	265537	31
30	678663	3·88	943899	1·14	734764	5·02	265236	30
31	9·678895	3·87	9·943830	1·14	9·735066	5·02	10·264934	29
32	679128	3·87	943761	1·14	735367	5·02	264633	28
33	679360	3·87	943693	1·15	735668	5·01	264332	27
34	679592	3·87	943624	1·15	735969	5·01	264031	26
35	679824	3·86	943555	1·15	736269	5·01	263731	25
36	680056	3·86	943486	1·15	736570	5·01	263430	24
37	680288	3·86	943417	1·15	736871	5·01	263129	23
38	680519	3·85	943348	1·15	737171	5·00	262829	22
39	680750	3·85	943279	1·15	737471	5·00	262529	21
40	680982	3·85	943210	1·15	737771	5·00	262229	20
41	9·681213	3·85	9·943141	1·15	9·738071	5·00	10·261929	19
42	681443	3·84	943072	1·15	738371	5·00	261629	18
43	681674	3·84	943003	1·15	738671	4·99	261329	17
44	681905	3·84	942934	1·15	738971	4·99	261029	16
45	682135	3·84	942864	1·15	739271	4·99	260729	15
46	682365	3·83	942795	1·16	739570	4·99	260430	14
47	682595	3·83	942726	1·16	739870	4·99	260130	13
48	682825	3·83	942656	1·16	740169	4·99	259831	12
49	683055	3·83	942587	1·16	740468	4·98	259532	11
50	683284	3·82	942517	1·16	740767	4·98	259233	10
51	9·683514	3·82	9·942448	1·16	9·741066	4·98	10·258934	9
52	683743	3·82	942378	1·16	741365	4·98	258635	8
53	683972	3·82	942308	1·16	741664	4·98	258336	7
54	684201	3·81	942239	1·16	741962	4·97	258038	6
55	684430	3·81	942169	1·16	742261	4·97	257739	5
56	684658	3·81	942099	1·16	742559	4·97	257441	4
57	684887	3·80	942029	1·16	742858	4·97	257142	3
58	685115	3·80	941959	1·16	743156	4·97	256844	2
59	685343	3·80	941889	1·17	743454	4·97	256546	1
60	685571	3·80	941819	1·17	743752	4·96	256248	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(61 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·685571	3·80	9·941819	1·17	9·743752	4·96	10·256248	60
1	685799	3·79	941749	1·17	744050	4·96	255950	59
2	686027	3·79	941679	1·17	744348	4·96	255652	58
3	686254	3·79	941609	1·17	744645	4·96	255355	57
4	686482	3·79	941539	1·17	744943	4·96	255057	56
5	686709	3·78	941469	1·17	745240	4·96	254760	55
6	686936	3·78	941398	1·17	745538	4·95	254462	54
7	687163	3·78	941328	1·17	745835	4·95	254165	53
8	687389	3·78	941258	1·17	746132	4·95	253868	52
9	687616	3·77	941187	1·17	746429	4·95	253571	51
10	687843	3·77	941117	1·17	746726	4·95	253274	50
11	9·688069	3·77	9·941046	1·18	9·747023	4·94	10·252977	49
12	688295	3·77	940975	1·18	747319	4·94	252681	48
13	688521	3·76	940905	1·18	747616	4·94	252384	47
14	688747	3·76	940834	1·18	747913	4·94	252087	46
15	688972	3·76	940763	1·18	748209	4·94	251791	45
16	689198	3·76	940693	1·18	748505	4·93	251495	44
17	689423	3·75	940622	1·18	748801	4·93	251199	43
18	689648	3·75	940551	1·18	749097	4·93	250903	42
19	689873	3·75	940480	1·18	749393	4·93	250607	41
20	690098	3·75	940409	1·18	749689	4·93	250311	40
21	9·690323	3·74	9·940338	1·18	9·749985	4·93	10·250015	39
22	690548	3·74	940267	1·18	750281	4·92	249719	38
23	690772	3·74	940196	1·18	750576	4·92	249424	37
24	690996	3·74	940125	1·19	750872	4·92	249128	36
25	691220	3·73	940054	1·19	751167	4·92	248833	35
26	691444	3·73	939982	1·19	751462	4·92	248538	34
27	691668	3·73	939911	1·19	751757	4·92	248243	33
28	691892	3·73	939840	1·19	752052	4·91	247948	32
29	692115	3·72	939768	1·19	752347	4·91	247653	31
30	692339	3·72	939697	1·19	752642	4·91	247358	30
31	9·692562	3·72	9·939625	1·19	9·752937	4·91	10·247063	29
32	692785	3·71	939554	1·19	753231	4·91	246769	28
33	693008	3·71	939482	1·19	753526	4·91	246474	27
34	693231	3·71	939410	1·19	753820	4·90	246180	26
35	693453	3·71	939339	1·19	754115	4·90	245885	25
36	693676	3·70	939267	1·20	754409	4·90	245591	24
37	693898	3·70	939195	1·20	754703	4·90	245297	23
38	694120	3·70	939123	1·20	754997	4·90	245003	22
39	694342	3·70	939052	1·20	755291	4·90	244709	21
40	694564	3·69	938980	1·20	755585	4·89	244415	20
41	9·694786	3·69	9·938908	1·20	9·755878	4·89	10·244122	19
42	695007	3·69	938836	1·20	756172	4·89	243828	18
43	695229	3·69	938763	1·20	756465	4·89	243535	17
44	695450	3·68	938691	1·20	756759	4·89	243241	16
45	695671	3·68	938619	1·20	757052	4·89	242948	15
46	695892	3·68	938547	1·20	757345	4·88	242655	14
47	696113	3·68	938475	1·20	757638	4·88	242362	13
48	696334	3·67	938402	1·21	757931	4·88	242069	12
49	696554	3·67	938330	1·21	758224	4·88	241776	11
50	696775	3·67	938258	1·21	758517	4·88	241483	10
51	9·696995	3·67	9·938185	1·21	9·758810	4·88	10·241190	9
52	697215	3·66	938113	1·21	759102	4·87	240898	8
53	697435	3·66	938040	1·21	759395	4·87	240605	7
54	697654	3·66	937967	1·21	759687	4·87	240313	6
55	697874	3·66	937895	1·21	759979	4·87	240021	5
56	698094	3·65	937822	1·21	760272	4·87	239728	4
57	698313	3·65	937749	1·21	760564	4·87	239436	3
58	698532	3·65	937676	1·21	760856	4·86	239144	2
59	698751	3·65	937604	1·21	761148	4·86	238852	1
60	698970	3·64	937531	1·21	761439	4·86	238561	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·698970	3·64	9·937531	1·21	9·761439	4·86	10·238561	60
1	699189	3·64	937458	1·22	761731	4·86	238269	59
2	699407	3·64	937385	1·22	762023	4·86	237977	58
3	699626	3·64	937312	1·22	762314	4·86	237686	57
4	699844	3·63	937238	1·22	762606	4·85	237394	56
5	700062	3·63	937165	1·22	762897	4·85	237103	55
6	700280	3·63	937092	1·22	763188	4·85	236812	54
7	700498	3·63	937019	1·22	763479	4·85	236521	53
8	700716	3·63	936946	1·22	763770	4·85	236230	52
9	700933	3·62	936872	1·22	764061	4·85	235939	51
10	701151	3·62	936799	1·22	764352	4·84	235648	50
11	9·701368	3·62	9·936725	1·22	9·764643	4·84	10·235357	49
12	701585	3·62	936652	1·23	764933	4·84	235067	48
13	701802	3·61	936578	1·23	765224	4·84	234776	47
14	702019	3·61	936505	1·23	765514	4·84	234486	46
15	702236	3·61	936431	1·23	765805	4·84	234195	45
16	702452	3·61	936357	1·23	766095	4·84	233905	44
17	702669	3·60	936284	1·23	766385	4·83	233615	43
18	702885	3·60	936210	1·23	766675	4·83	233325	42
19	703101	3·60	936136	1·23	766965	4·83	233035	41
20	703317	3·60	936062	1·23	767255	4·83	232745	40
21	9·703533	3·59	9·935988	1·23	9·767545	4·83	10·232455	39
22	703749	3·59	935914	1·23	767834	4·83	232166	38
23	703964	3·59	935840	1·23	768124	4·82	231876	37
24	704179	3·59	935766	1·24	768413	4·82	231587	36
25	704395	3·59	935692	1·24	768703	4·82	231297	35
26	704610	3·58	935618	1·24	768992	4·82	231008	34
27	704825	3·58	935543	1·24	769281	4·82	230719	33
28	705040	3·58	935469	1·24	769570	4·82	230430	32
29	705254	3·58	935395	1·24	769860	4·81	230140	31
30	705469	3·57	935320	1·24	770148	4·81	229852	30
31	9·705683	3·57	9·935246	1·24	9·770437	4·81	10·229563	29
32	705898	3·57	935171	1·24	770726	4·81	229274	28
33	706112	3·57	935097	1·24	771015	4·81	228985	27
34	706326	3·56	935022	1·24	771303	4·81	228697	26
35	706539	3·56	934948	1·24	771592	4·81	228408	25
36	706753	3·56	934873	1·24	771880	4·80	228120	24
37	706967	3·56	934798	1·25	772168	4·80	227832	23
38	707180	3·55	934723	1·25	772457	4·80	227543	22
39	707393	3·55	934649	1·25	772745	4·80	227255	21
40	707606	3·55	934574	1·25	773033	4·80	226967	20
41	9·707819	3·55	9·934499	1·25	9·773321	4·80	10·226679	19
42	708032	3·54	934424	1·25	773608	4·79	226392	18
43	708245	3·54	934349	1·25	773896	4·79	226104	17
44	708458	3·54	934274	1·25	774184	4·79	225816	16
45	708670	3·54	934199	1·25	774471	4·79	225529	15
46	708882	3·53	934123	1·25	774759	4·79	225241	14
47	709094	3·53	934048	1·25	775046	4·79	224954	13
48	709306	3·53	933973	1·25	775333	4·79	224667	12
49	709518	3·53	933898	1·26	775621	4·78	224379	11
50	709730	3·53	933822	1·26	775908	4·78	224092	10
51	9·709941	3·52	9·933747	1·26	9·776195	4·78	10·223805	9
52	710153	3·52	933671	1·26	776482	4·78	223518	8
53	710364	3·52	933596	1·26	776769	4·78	223231	7
54	710575	3·52	933520	1·26	777055	4·78	222945	6
55	710786	3·51	933445	1·26	777342	4·78	222658	5
56	710997	3·51	933369	1·26	777628	4·77	222372	4
57	711208	3·51	933293	1·26	777915	4·77	222085	3
58	711419	3·51	933217	1·26	778201	4·77	221799	2
59	711629	3·50	933141	1·26	778487	4·77	221512	1
60	711839	3·50	933066	1·26	778774	4·77	221226	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(59 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·711839	3·50	9·933066	1·26	9·778774	4·77	10·221226	60
1	712050	3·50	932990	1·27	779060	4·77	220940	59
2	712260	3·50	932914	1·27	779346	4·76	220654	58
3	712469	3·49	932838	1·27	779632	4·76	220368	57
4	712679	3·49	932762	1·27	779918	4·76	220082	56
5	712889	3·49	932685	1·27	780203	4·76	219797	55
6	713098	3·49	932609	1·27	780489	4·76	219511	54
7	713308	3·49	932533	1·27	780775	4·76	219225	53
8	713517	3·48	932457	1·27	781060	4·76	218940	52
9	713726	3·48	932380	1·27	781346	4·75	218654	51
10	713935	3·48	932304	1·27	781631	4·75	218369	50
11	9·714144	3·48	9·932228	1·27	9·781916	4·75	10·218084	49
12	714352	3·47	932151	1·27	782201	4·75	217799	48
13	714561	3·47	932075	1·28	782486	4·75	217514	47
14	714769	3·47	931998	1·28	782771	4·75	217229	46
15	714978	3·47	931921	1·28	783056	4·75	216944	45
16	715186	3·47	931845	1·28	783341	4·75	216659	44
17	715394	3·46	931768	1·28	783626	4·74	216374	43
18	715602	3·46	931691	1·28	783910	4·74	216090	42
19	715809	3·46	931614	1·28	784195	4·74	215805	41
20	716017	3·46	931537	1·28	784479	4·74	215521	40
21	9·716224	3·45	9·931460	1·28	9·784764	4·74	10·215236	39
22	716432	3·45	931383	1·28	785048	4·74	214952	38
23	716639	3·45	931306	1·28	785332	4·73	214668	37
24	716846	3·45	931229	1·29	785616	4·73	214384	36
25	717053	3·45	931152	1·29	785900	4·73	214100	35
26	717259	3·44	931075	1·29	786184	4·73	213816	34
27	717466	3·44	930998	1·29	786468	4·73	213532	33
28	717673	3·44	930921	1·29	786752	4·73	213248	32
29	717879	3·44	930843	1·29	787036	4·73	212964	31
30	718085	3·43	930766	1·29	787319	4·72	212681	30
31	9·718291	3·43	9·930688	1·29	9·787603	4·72	10·212397	29
32	718497	3·43	930611	1·29	787886	4·72	212114	28
33	718703	3·43	930533	1·29	788170	4·72	211830	27
34	718909	3·43	930456	1·29	788453	4·72	211547	26
35	719114	3·42	930378	1·29	788736	4·72	211264	25
36	719320	3·42	930300	1·30	789019	4·72	210981	24
37	719525	3·42	930223	1·30	789302	4·71	210698	23
38	719730	3·42	930145	1·30	789585	4·71	210415	22
39	719935	3·41	930067	1·30	789868	4·71	210132	21
40	720140	3·41	929989	1·30	790151	4·71	209849	20
41	9·720345	3·41	9·929911	1·30	9·790433	4·71	10·209567	19
42	720549	3·41	929833	1·30	790716	4·71	209284	18
43	720754	3·40	929755	1·30	790999	4·71	209001	17
44	720958	3·40	929677	1·30	791281	4·71	208719	16
45	721162	3·40	929599	1·30	791563	4·70	208437	15
46	721366	3·40	929521	1·30	791846	4·70	208154	14
47	721570	3·40	929442	1·30	792128	4·70	207872	13
48	721774	3·39	929364	1·31	792410	4·70	207590	12
49	721978	3·39	929286	1·31	792692	4·70	207308	11
50	722181	3·39	929207	1·31	792974	4·70	207026	10
51	9·722385	3·39	9·929129	1·31	9·793256	4·70	10 206744	9
52	722588	3·39	929050	1·31	793538	4·69	206462	8
53	722791	3·38	928972	1·31	793819	4·69	206181	7
54	722994	3·38	928893	1·31	794101	4·69	205899	6
55	723197	3·38	928815	1·31	794383	4·69	205617	5
56	723400	3·38	928736	1·31	794664	4·69	205336	4
57	723603	3·37	928657	1·31	794945	4·69	205055	3
58	723805	3·37	928578	1·31	795227	4·69	204773	2
59	724007	3·37	928499	1·31	795508	4·68	204492	1
60	724210	3·37	928420	1·31	795789	4·68	204211	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(32 DEGREES.) A TABLE OF LOGARITHMIC

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·724210	3·37	9·928420	1·32	9·795789	4·68	10·204211	60
1	724412	3·37	928342	1·32	796070	4·68	203930	59
2	724614	3·36	928263	1·32	796351	4·68	203649	58
3	724816	3·36	928183	1·32	796632	4·68	203368	57
4	725017	3·36	928104	1·32	796913	4·68	203087	56
5	725219	3·36	928025	1·32	797194	4·68	202806	55
6	725420	3·35	927946	1·32	797475	4·68	202525	54
7	725622	3·35	927867	1·32	797755	4·68	202245	53
8	725823	3·35	927787	1·32	798036	4·67	201964	52
9	726024	3·35	927708	1·32	798316	4·67	201684	51
10	726225	3·35	927629	1·32	798596	4·67	201404	50
11	9·726426	3·34	9·927549	1·32	9·798877	4·67	10·201123	49
12	726626	3·34	927470	1·33	799157	4·67	200843	48
13	726827	3·34	927390	1·33	799437	4·67	200563	47
14	727027	3·34	927310	1·33	799717	4·67	200283	46
15	727228	3·34	927231	1·33	799997	4·66	200003	45
16	727428	3·33	927151	1·33	800277	4·66	199723	44
17	727628	3·33	927071	1·33	800557	4·66	199443	43
18	727828	3·33	926991	1·33	800836	4·66	199164	42
19	728027	3·33	926911	1·33	801116	4·66	198884	41
20	728227	3·33	926831	1·33	801396	4·66	198604	40
21	728427	3·32	9·926751	1·33	9·801675	4·66	10·198325	39
22	728626	3·32	926671	1·33	801955	4·66	198045	38
23	728825	3·32	926591	1·33	802234	4·65	197766	37
24	729024	3·32	926511	1·34	802513	4·65	197487	36
25	729223	3·31	926431	1·34	802792	4·65	197208	35
26	729422	3·31	926351	1·34	803072	4·65	196928	34
27	729621	3·31	926270	1·34	803351	4·65	196649	33
28	729820	3·31	926190	1·34	803630	4·65	196370	32
29	730018	3·30	926110	1·34	803908	4·65	196092	31
30	730216	3·30	926029	1·34	804187	4·65	195813	30
31	9·730415	3·30	9·925949	1·34	9·804466	4·64	10·195534	29
32	730613	3·30	925868	1·34	804745	4·64	195255	28
33	730811	3·30	925788	1·34	805023	4·64	194977	27
34	731009	3·29	925707	1·34	805302	4·64	194698	26
35	731206	3·29	925626	1·34	805580	4·64	194420	25
36	731404	3·29	925545	1·35	805859	4·64	194141	24
37	731602	3·29	925465	1·35	806137	4·64	193863	23
38	731799	3·29	925384	1·35	806415	4·63	193585	22
39	731996	3·28	925303	1·35	806693	4·63	193307	21
40	732193	3·28	925222	1·35	806971	4·63	193029	20
41	9·732390	3·28	9·925141	1·35	9·807249	4·63	10·192751	19
42	732587	3·28	925060	1·35	807527	4·63	192473	18
43	732784	3·28	924979	1·35	807805	4·63	192195	17
44	732980	3·27	924897	1·35	808083	4·63	191917	16
45	733177	3·27	924816	1·35	808361	4·63	191639	15
46	733373	3·27	924735	1·36	808638	4·62	191362	14
47	733569	3·27	924654	1·36	808916	4·62	191084	13
48	733765	3·27	924572	1·36	809193	4·62	190807	12
49	733961	3·26	924491	1·36	809471	4·62	190529	11
50	734157	3·26	924409	1·36	809748	4·62	190252	10
51	9·734353	3·26	9·924328	1·36	9·810025	4·62	10·189975	9
52	734549	3·26	924246	1·36	810302	4·62	189698	8
53	734744	3·25	924164	1·36	810580	4·62	189420	7
54	734939	3·25	924083	1·36	810857	4·62	189143	6
55	735135	3·25	924001	1·36	811134	4·61	188866	5
56	735330	3·25	923919	1·36	811410	4·61	188590	4
57	735525	3·25	923837	1·36	811687	4·61	188313	3
58	735719	3·24	923755	1·37	811964	4·61	188036	2
59	735914	3·24	923673	1·37	812241	4·61	187759	1
60	736109	3·24	923591	1·37	812517	4·61	187483	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(57 DEGREES.)

SINES AND TANGENTS (33 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·736109	3·24	9·923591	1·37	9·812517	4·61	10·187482	60
1	736303	3·24	923509	1·37	812794	4·61	187206	59
2	736498	3·24	923427	1·37	813070	4·61	186930	58
3	736692	3·23	923345	1·37	813347	4·60	186653	57
4	736886	3·23	923263	1·37	813623	4·60	186377	56
5	737080	3·23	923181	1·37	813899	4·60	186101	55
6	737274	3·23	923098	1·37	814175	4·60	185825	54
7	737467	3·23	923016	1·37	814452	4·60	185548	53
8	737661	3·22	922933	1·37	814728	4·60	185272	52
9	737855	3·22	922851	1·37	815004	4·60	184996	51
10	738048	3·22	922768	1·38	815279	4·60	184721	50
11	9·738241	3·22	9·922686	1·38	9·815555	4·59	10·184445	49
12	738434	3·22	922603	1·38	815831	4·59	184169	48
13	738627	8·21	922520	1·38	816107	4·59	183893	47
14	738820	3·21	922438	1·38	816382	4·59	183618	46
15	739013	3·21	922355	1·38	816658	4·59	183342	45
16	739206	3·21	922272	1·38	816933	4·59	183067	44
17	739398	3·21	922189	1·38	817209	4·59	182791	43
18	739590	3·20	922106	1·38	817484	4·59	182516	42
19	739783	3·20	922023	1·38	817759	4·59	182241	41
20	739975	3·20	921940	1·38	818035	4·58	181965	40
21	9·740167	3·20	9·921857	1·39	9·818310	4·58	10·181690	39
22	740359	3·20	921774	1·39	818585	4·58	181415	38
23	740550	3·19	921691	1·39	818860	4·58	181140	37
24	740742	3·19	921607	1·39	819135	4·58	180865	36
25	740934	3·19	921524	1·39	819410	4·58	180590	35
26	741125	3·19	921441	1·39	819684	4·58	180316	34
27	741316	3·19	921357	1·39	819959	4·58	180041	33
28	741508	3·18	921274	1·39	820234	4·58	179766	32
29	741699	3·18	921190	1·39	820508	4·57	179492	31
30	741889	3·18	921107	1·39	820783	4·57	179217	30
31	9·742080	3·18	9·921023	1·39	9·821057	4·57	10·178943	29
32	742271	3·18	920939	1·40	821332	4·57	178668	28
33	742462	3·17	920856	1·40	821606	4·57	178394	27
34	742652	3·17	920772	1·40	821880	4·57	178120	26
35	742842	3·17	920688	1·40	822154	4·57	177846	25
36	743033	3·17	920604	1·40	822429	4·57	177571	24
37	743223	3·17	920520	1·40	822703	4·57	177297	23
38	743413	3·16	920436	1·40	822977	4·56	177023	22
39	743602	3·16	920352	1·40	823250	4·56	176750	21
40	743792	3·16	920268	1·40	823524	4·56	176476	20
41	9·743982	3·16	9·920184	1·40	9·823798	4·56	10·176202	19
42	744171	3·16	920099	1·40	824072	4·56	175928	18
43	744361	3·15	920015	1·40	824345	4·56	175655	17
44	744550	3·15	919931	1·41	824619	4·56	175381	16
45	744739	3·15	919846	1·41	824893	4·56	175107	15
46	744928	3·15	919762	1·41	825166	4·56	174834	14
47	745117	3·15	919677	1·41	825439	4·55	174561	13
48	745306	3·14	919593	1·41	825713	4·55	174287	12
49	745494	3·14	919508	1·41	825986	4·55	174014	11
50	745683	3·14	919424	1·41	826259	4·55	173741	10
51	9·745871	3·14	9·919339	1·41	9·826532	4·55	10·173468	9
52	746059	3·14	919254	1·41	826805	4·55	173195	8
53	746248	3·13	919169	1·41	827078	4·55	172922	7
54	746436	4·13	919085	1·41	827351	4·55	172649	6
55	746624	3·13	919000	1·41	827624	4·55	172376	5
56	746812	3·13	918915	1·42	827897	4·54	172103	4
57	746999	3·13	918830	1·42	828170	4·54	171830	3
58	747187	3·12	918745	1·42	828442	4·54	171558	2
59	747374	3·12	918659	1·42	828715	4·54	171285	1
60	747562	3·12	918574	1·42	828987	4·54	171013	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(56 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·747562	3·12	9·918574	1·42	9·828987	4·54	10·171013	60
1	747749	3·12	918489	1·42	829260	4·54	170740	59
2	747936	3·12	918404	1·42	829532	4·54	170468	58
3	748123	3·11	918318	1·42	829805	4·54	170195	57
4	748310	3·11	918233	1·42	830077	4·54	169923	56
5	748497	3·11	918147	1·42	830349	4·53	169651	55
6	748683	3·11	918062	1·42	830621	4·53	169379	54
7	748870	3·11	917976	1·43	830893	4·53	169107	53
8	749056	3·10	917891	1·43	831165	4·53	168835	52
9	749243	3·10	917805	1·43	831437	4·53	168563	51
10	749429	3·10	917719	1·43	831709	4·53	168291	50
11	9·749615	3·10	9·917634	1·43	9·831981	4·53	10·168019	49
12	749801	3·10	917548	1·43	832253	4·53	167747	48
13	749987	3·09	917462	1·43	832525	4·53	167475	47
14	750172	3·09	917376	1·43	832796	4·53	167204	46
15	750358	3·09	917290	1·43	833068	4·52	166932	45
16	750543	3·09	917204	1·43	833339	4·52	166661	44
17	750729	3·09	917118	1·44	833611	4·52	166389	43
18	750914	3·08	917032	1·44	833882	4·52	166118	42
19	751099	3·08	916946	1·44	834154	4·52	165846	41
20	751284	3·08	916859	1·44	834425	4·52	165575	40
21	9·751469	3·08	9·916773	1·44	9·834696	4·52	10·165304	39
22	751654	3·08	916687	1·44	834967	4·52	165033	38
23	751839	3·08	916600	1·44	835238	4·52	164762	37
24	752023	3·07	916514	1·44	835509	4·52	164491	36
25	752208	3·07	916427	1·44	835780	4·51	164220	35
26	752392	3·07	916341	1·44	836051	4·51	163949	34
27	752576	3·07	916254	1·44	836322	4·51	163678	33
28	752760	3·07	916167	1·45	836593	4·51	163407	32
29	752944	3·06	916081	1·45	836864	4·51	163136	31
30	753128	3·06	915994	1·45	837134	4·51	162866	30
31	9·753312	3·06	9·915907	1·45	9·837405	4·51	10·162595	29
32	753495	3·06	915820	1·45	837675	4·51	162325	28
33	753679	3·06	915733	1·45	837946	4·51	162054	27
34	753862	3·05	915646	1·45	838216	4·51	161784	26
35	754046	3·05	915559	1·45	838487	4·50	161513	25
36	754229	3·05	915472	1·45	838757	4·50	161243	24
37	754412	3·05	915385	1·45	839027	4·50	160973	23
38	754595	3·05	915297	1·45	839297	4·50	160703	22
39	754778	3·04	915210	1·45	839568	4·50	160432	21
40	754960	3·04	915123	1·46	839838	4·50	160162	20
41	9·755143	3·04	9·915035	1·46	9·840108	4·50	10·159892	19
42	755326	3·04	914948	1·46	840378	4·50	159622	18
43	755508	3·04	914860	1·46	840647	4·50	159353	17
44	755690	3·04	914773	1·46	840917	4·49	159083	16
45	755872	3·03	914685	1·46	841187	4·49	158813	15
46	756054	3·03	914598	1·46	841457	4·49	158543	14
47	756236	3·03	914510	1·46	841726	4·49	158274	13
48	756418	3·03	914422	1·46	841996	4·49	158004	12
49	756600	3·03	914334	1·46	842266	4·49	157734	11
50	756782	3·02	914246	1·47	842535	4·49	157465	10
51	9·756963	3·02	9·914158	1·47	9·842805	4·49	10·157195	9
52	757144	3·02	914070	1·47	843074	4·49	156926	8
53	757326	3·02	913982	1·47	843343	4 49	156657	7
54	757507	3·02	913894	1·47	843612	4·49	156388	6
55	757688	3·01	913806	1·47	843882	4·48	156118	5
56	757869	3·01	913718	1·47	844151	4·48	155849	4
57	758050	3·01	913630	1·47	844420	4·48	155580	3
58	758230	3·01	913541	1·47	844689	4·48	155311	2
59	758411	3·01	913453	1·47	844958	4·48	155042	1
60	758591	3·01	913365	1·47	845227	4·48	154773	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(55 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·758591	3·01	9·913365	1·47	9·845227	4·48	10·154773	60
1	758772	3·00	913276	1·47	845496	4·48	154504	59
2	758952	3·00	913187	1·48	845764	4·48	154236	58
3	759132	3·00	913099	1·48	846033	4·48	153967	57
4	759312	3·00	913010	1·48	846302	4·48	153698	56
5	759492	3·00	912922	1·48	846570	4·47	153430	55
6	759672	2·99	912833	1·48	846839	4·47	153161	54
7	759852	2·99	912744	1·48	847107	4·47	152893	53
8	760031	2·99	912655	1·48	847376	4·47	152624	52
9	760211	2·99	912566	1·48	847644	4·47	152356	51
10	760390	2·99	912477	1·48	847913	4·47	152087	50
11	9·760569	2·98	9·912388	1·48	9·848181	4·47	10·151819	49
12	760748	2·98	912299	1·49	848449	4·47	151551	48
13	760927	2·98	912210	1·49	848717	4·47	151283	47
14	761106	2·98	912121	1·49	848986	4·47	151014	46
15	761285	2·98	912031	1·49	849254	4·47	150746	45
16	761464	2·98	911942	1·49	849522	4·47	150478	44
17	761642	2·97	911853	1·49	849790	4·46	150210	43
18	761821	2·97	911763	1·49	850058	4·46	149942	42
19	761999	2·97	911674	1·49	850325	4·46	149675	41
20	762177	2·97	911584	1·49	850593	4·46	149407	40
21	9·762356	2·97	9·911495	1·49	9·850861	4·46	10·149139	39
22	762534	2·96	911405	1·49	851129	4·46	148871	38
23	762712	2·96	911315	1·50	851396	4·46	148604	37
24	762889	2·96	911226	1·50	851664	4·46	148336	36
25	763067	2·96	911136	1·50	851931	4·46	148069	35
26	763245	2·96	911046	1·50	852199	4·46	147801	34
27	763422	2·96	910956	1·50	852466	4·46	147534	33
28	763600	2·95	910866	1·50	852733	4·45	147267	32
29	763777	2·95	910776	1·50	853001	4·45	146999	31
30	763954	2·95	910686	1·50	853268	4·45	146732	30
31	9·764131	2·95	9·910596	1·50	9·853535	4·45	10·146465	29
32	764308	2·95	910506	1·50	853802	4·45	146198	28
33	764485	2·94	910415	1·50	854069	4·45	145931	27
34	764662	2·94	910325	1·51	854336	4·45	145664	26
35	764838	2·94	910235	1·51	854603	4·45	145397	25
36	765015	2·94	910144	1·51	854870	4·45	145130	24
37	765191	2·94	910054	1·51	855137	4·45	144863	23
38	765367	2·94	909963	1·51	855404	4·45	144596	22
39	765544	2·93	909873	1·51	855671	4·44	144329	21
40	765720	2·93	909782	1·51	855938	4·44	144062	20
41	9·765896	2·93	9·909691	1·51	9·856204	4·44	10·143796	19
42	766072	2·93	909601	1·51	856471	4·44	143529	18
43	766247	2·93	909510	1·51	856737	4·44	143263	17
44	766423	2·93	909419	1·51	857004	4·44	142996	16
45	766598	2·92	909328	1·52	857270	4·44	142730	15
46	766774	2·92	909237	1·52	857537	4·44	142463	14
47	766949	2·92	909146	1·52	857803	4·44	142197	13
48	767124	2·92	909055	1·52	858069	4·44	141931	12
49	767300	2·92	908964	1·52	858336	4·44	141664	11
50	767475	2·91	908873	1·52	858602	4·43	141398	10
51	9·767649	2·91	9·908781	1·52	9·858868	4·43	10·141132	9
52	767824	2·91	908690	1·52	859134	4·43	140866	8
53	767999	2·91	908599	1·52	859400	4·43	140600	7
54	768173	2·91	908507	1·52	859666	4·43	140334	6
55	768348	2·90	908416	1·53	859932	4·43	140068	5
56	768522	2·90	908324	1·53	860198	4·43	139802	4
57	768697	2·90	908233	1·53	860464	4·43	139536	3
58	768871	2·90	908141	1·53	860730	4·43	139270	2
59	769045	2·90	908049	1·53	860995	4·43	139005	1
60	769219	2·90	907958	1·53	861261	4·43	138739	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(54 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·769219	2·90	9·907958	1·53	9·861261	4·43	10·138739	60
1	769393	2·89	907866	1·53	861527	4·43	138473	59
2	769566	2·89	907774	1·53	861792	4·42	138208	58
3	769740	2·89	907682	1·53	862058	4·42	137942	57
4	769913	2·89	907590	1·53	862323	4·42	137677	56
5	770087	2·89	907498	1·53	862589	4·42	137411	55
6	770260	2·88	907406	1·53	862854	4·42	137146	54
7	770433	2·88	907314	1·54	863119	4·42	136881	53
8	770606	2·88	907222	1·54	863385	4·42	136615	52
9	770779	2·88	907129	1·54	863650	4·42	136350	51
10	770952	2·88	907037	1·54	863915	4·42	136085	50
11	9·771125	2·88	9·906945	1·54	9·864180	4·42	10·135820	49
12	771298	2·87	906852	1·54	864445	4·42	135555	48
13	771470	2·87	906760	1·54	864710	4·42	135290	47
14	771643	2·87	906667	1·54	864975	4·41	135025	46
15	771815	2·87	906575	1·54	865240	4·41	134760	45
16	771987	2·87	906482	1·54	865505	4·41	134495	44
17	772159	2·87	906389	1·55	865770	4·41	134230	43
18	772331	2·86	906296	1·55	866035	4·41	133965	42
19	772503	2·86	906204	1·55	866300	4·41	133700	41
20	772675	2·86	906111	1·55	866564	4·41	133436	40
21	9·772847	2·86	9·906018	1·55	9·866829	4·41	10·133171	39
22	773018	2·86	905925	1·55	867094	4·41	132906	38
23	773190	2·86	905832	1·55	867358	4·41	132642	37
24	773361	2·85	905739	1·55	867623	4·41	132377	36
25	773533	2·85	905645	1·55	867887	4·41	132113	35
26	773704	2·85	905552	1·55	868152	4·40	131848	34
27	773875	2·85	905459	1·55	868416	4·40	131584	33
28	774046	2·85	905366	1·56	868680	4·40	131320	32
29	774217	2·85	905272	1·56	868945	4·40	131055	31
30	774388	2·84	905179	1·56	869209	4·40	130794	30
31	9·774558	2·84	9·905085	1·56	9·869473	4·40	10·130527	29
32	774729	2·84	904992	1·56	869737	4·40	130263	28
33	774899	2·84	904898	1·56	870001	4·40	129999	27
34	775070	2·84	904804	1·56	870265	4·40	129735	26
35	775240	2·84	904711	1·56	870529	4·40	129471	25
36	775410	2·83	904617	1·56	870793	4·40	129207	24
37	775580	2·83	904523	1·56	871057	4·40	128943	23
38	775750	2·83	904429	1·57	871321	4·40	128679	22
39	775920	2·83	904335	1·57	871585	4·40	128415	21
40	776090	2·83	904241	1·57	871849	4·39	128151	20
41	9·776259	2·83	9·904147	1·57	9·872112	4·39	10·127888	19
42	776429	2·82	904053	1·57	872376	4·39	127624	18
43	776598	2·82	903959	1·57	872640	4·39	127360	17
44	776768	2·82	903864	1·57	872903	4·39	127097	16
45	776937	2·82	903770	1·57	873167	4·39	126833	15
46	777106	2·82	903676	1·57	873430	4·39	126570	14
47	777275	2·81	903581	1·57	873694	4·39	126306	13
48	777444	2·81	903487	1·57	873957	4·39	126043	12
49	777613	2·81	903392	1·58	874220	4·39	125780	11
50	777781	2·81	903298	1·58	874484	4·39	125516	10
51	9·777950	2·81	9·903203	1·58	9·874747	4·39	10·125253	9
52	778119	2·81	903108	1·58	875010	4·39	124990	8
53	778287	2·80	903014	1·58	875273	4·38	124727	7
54	778455	2·80	902919	1·58	875536	4·38	124464	6
55	778624	2·80	902824	1·58	875800	4·38	124200	5
56	778792	2·80	902729	1·58	876063	4·38	123937	4
57	778960	2·80	902634	1·58	876326	4·38	123674	3
58	779128	2·80	902539	1·59	876589	4·38	123411	2
59	779295	2·79	902444	1·59	876851	4·38	123149	1
60	779463	2·79	902349	1·59	877114	4·38	122886	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(53 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·779463	2·79	9·902349	1·59	9·877114	4·38	10·122886	60
1	779631	2·79	902253	1·59	877377	4·38	122623	59
2	779798	2·79	902158	1·59	877640	4·38	122360	58
3	779966	2·79	902063	1·59	877903	4·38	122097	57
4	780133	2·79	901967	1·59	878165	4·38	121835	56
5	780300	2·78	901872	1·59	878428	4·38	121572	55
6	780467	2·78	901776	1·59	878691	4·38	121309	54
7	780634	2·78	901681	1·59	878953	4·37	121047	53
8	780801	2·78	901585	1·59	879216	4·37	120784	52
9	780968	2·78	901490	1·59	879478	4·37	120522	51
10	781134	2·78	901394	1·60	879741	4·37	120259	50
11	9·781301	2·77	9·901298	1·60	9·880003	4·37	10·119997	49
12	781468	2·77	901202	1·60	880265	4·37	119735	48
13	781634	2·77	901106	1·60	880528	4·37	119472	47
14	781800	2·77	901010	1·60	880790	4·37	119210	46
15	781966	2·77	900914	1·60	881052	4·37	118948	45
16	782132	2·77	900818	1·60	881314	4·37	118686	44
17	782298	2·76	900722	1·60	881576	4·37	118424	43
18	782464	2·76	900626	1·60	881839	4·37	118161	42
19	782630	2·76	900529	1·60	882101	4·37	117899	41
20	782796	2·76	900433	1·61	882363	4·36	117637	40
21	9·782961	2·76	9·900337	1·61	9·882625	4·36	10·117375	39
22	783127	2·76	900240	1·61	882887	4·36	117113	38
23	783292	2·75	900144	1·61	883148	4·36	116852	37
24	783458	2·75	900047	1·61	883410	4·36	116590	36
25	783623	2·75	899951	1·61	883672	4·36	116328	35
26	783788	2·75	899854	1·61	883934	4·36	116066	34
27	783953	2·75	899757	1·61	884196	4·36	115804	33
28	784118	2·75	899660	1·61	884457	4·36	115543	32
29	784282	2·74	899564	1·61	884719	4·36	115281	31
30	784447	2·74	899467	1·62	884980	4·36	115020	30
31	9·784612	2·74	9·899370	1·62	9·885242	4·36	10·114758	29
32	784776	2·74	899273	1·62	885503	4·36	114497	28
33	784941	2·74	899176	1·62	885765	4·36	114235	27
34	785105	2·74	899078	1·62	886026	4·36	113974	26
35	785269	2·73	898981	1·62	886288	4·36	113712	25
36	785433	2·73	898884	1·62	886549	4·35	113451	24
37	785597	2·73	898787	1·62	886810	4·35	113190	23
38	785761	2·73	898689	1·62	887072	4·35	112928	22
39	785925	2·73	898592	1·62	887333	4·35	112667	21
40	786089	2·73	898494	1·63	887594	4·35	112406	20
41	9·786252	2·72	9·898397	1·63	9·887855	4·35	10·112145	19
42	786416	2·72	898299	1·63	888116	4·35	111884	18
43	786579	2·72	898202	1·63	888377	4·35	111623	17
44	786742	2·72	898104	1·63	888639	4·35	111361	16
45	786906	2·72	898006	·63	888900	4·35	111100	15
46	787069	2·72	897908	1·63	889160	4·35	110840	14
47	787232	2·71	897810	1·63	889421	4·35	110579	13
48	787395	2·71	897712	1·63	889682	4·35	110318	12
49	787557	2·71	897614	1·63	889943	4·35	110057	11
50	787720	2·71	897516	1·63	890204	4·34	109796	10
51	9·787883	2·71	9·897418	1·64	9·890465	4·34	10·109535	9
52	788045	2·71	897320	1·64	890725	4·34	109275	8
53	788208	2·71	897222	1·64	890986	4·34	109014	7
54	788370	2·70	897123	1·64	891247	4·34	108753	6
55	788532	2·70	897025	1·64	891507	4·34	108493	5
56	788694	2·70	896926	1·64	891768	4·34	108232	4
57	788856	2·70	896828	1·64	892028	4·34	107972	3
58	789018	2·70	896729	1·64	892289	4·34	107711	2
59	789180	2·70	896631	1·64	892549	4·34	107451	1
60	789342	2·69	896532	1·64	892810	4·34	107190	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(52 DEGREES.)

(38 DEGREES.) A TABLE OF LOGARITHMIC

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·789342	2·69	9·896532	1·64	9·892810	4·34	10·107190	60
1	789504	2·69	896433	1·65	893070	4·34	106930	59
2	789665	2·69	896335	1·65	893331	4·34	106669	58
3	789827	2·69	896236	1·65	893591	4·34	106409	57
4	789988	2·69	896137	1·65	893851	4·34	106149	56
5	790149	2·69	896038	1·65	894111	4·34	105889	55
6	790310	2·68	895939	1·65	894371	4·34	105629	54
7	790471	2·68	895840	1·65	894632	4·33	105368	53
8	790632	2·68	895741	1·65	894892	4·33	105108	52
9	790793	2·68	895641	1·65	895152	4·33	104848	51
10	790954	2·68	895542	1·65	895412	4·33	104588	50
11	9·791115	2·68	9·895443	1·66	9·895672	4·33	10·104328	49
12	791275	2·67	895343	1·66	895932	4·33	104068	48
13	791436	2·67	895244	1·66	896192	4·33	103808	47
14	791596	2·67	895145	1·66	896452	4·33	103548	46
15	791757	2·67	895045	1·66	896712	4·33	103288	45
16	791917	2·67	894945	1·66	896971	4·33	103029	44
17	792077	2·67	894846	1·66	897231	4·33	102769	43
18	792237	2·66	894746	1·66	897491	4·33	102509	42
19	792397	2·66	894646	1·66	897751	4·33	102249	41
20	792557	2·66	894546	1·66	898010	4·33	101990	40
21	9·792716	2·66	9·894446	1·67	9·898270	4·33	10·101730	39
22	792876	2·66	894346	1·67	898530	4·33	101470	38
23	793035	2·66	894246	1·67	898789	4·33	101211	37
24	793195	2·65	894146	1·67	899049	4·32	100951	36
25	793354	2·65	894046	1·67	899308	4·32	100692	35
26	793514	2·65	893946	1·67	899568	4·32	1004[illegible]	34
27	793673	2·65	893846	1·67	899827	4·32	1001[illegible]	33
28	793832	2·65	893745	1·67	900086	4·32	099914	32
29	793991	2·65	893645	1·67	900346	4·32	099654	31
30	794150	2·64	893544	1·67	900605	4·32	099395	30
31	9·794308	2·64	9·893444	1·68	9·900864	4·32	10·099136	29
32	794467	2·64	893343	1·68	901124	4·32	098876	28
33	794626	2·64	893243	1·68	901383	4·32	098617	27
34	794784	2·64	893142	1·68	901642	4·32	098358	26
35	794942	2·64	893041	1·68	901901	4·32	098099	25
36	795101	2·64	892940	1·68	902160	4·32	097840	24
37	795259	2·63	892839	1·68	902419	4·32	097581	23
38	795417	2·63	892739	1·68	902679	4·32	097321	22
39	795575	2·63	892638	1·68	902938	4·32	097062	21
40	795733	2·63	892536	1·68	903197	4·31	096803	20
41	9·795891	2·63	9·892435	1·69	9·903455	4·31	10·096545	19
42	796049	2·63	892334	1·69	903714	4·31	096286	18
43	796206	2·63	892233	1·69	903973	4·31	096027	17
44	796364	2·62	892132	1·69	904232	4·31	095768	16
45	796521	2·62	892030	1·69	904491	4·31	095509	15
46	796679	2·62	891929	1·69	904750	4·31	095250	14
47	796836	2·62	891827	1·69	905008	4·31	094992	13
48	796993	2·62	891726	1·69	905267	4·31	094733	12
49	797150	2·61	891624	1·69	905526	4·31	094474	11
50	797307	2·61	891523	1·70	905784	4·31	094216	10
51	9·797464	2·61	9·891421	1·70	9·906043	4·31	10·093957	9
52	797621	2·61	891319	1·70	906302	4·31	093698	8
53	797777	2·61	891217	1·70	906560	4·31	093440	7
54	797934	2·61	891115	1·70	906819	4·31	093181	6
55	798091	2·61	891013	1·70	907077	4·31	092923	5
56	798247	2·61	890911	1·70	907336	4·31	092664	4
57	798403	2·60	890809	1·70	907594	4·31	092406	3
58	798560	2·60	890707	1·70	907852	4·31	092148	2
59	798716	2·60	890605	1·70	908111	4·30	091889	1
60	798872	2·60	890503	1·70	908369	4·30	091631	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Targ.	M.

(51 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·798872	2·60	9·890503	1·70	9·908369	4·30	10·091631	60
1	799028	2·60	890400	1·71	908628	4·30	091372	59
2	799184	2·60	890298	1·71	908886	4·30	091114	58
3	799339	2·59	890195	1·71	909144	4·30	090856	57
4	799495	2·59	890093	1·71	909402	4·30	090598	56
5	799651	2·59	889990	1·71	909660	4·30	090340	55
6	799806	2·59	889888	1·71	909918	4·30	090082	54
7	799962	2·59	889785	1·71	910177	4·30	089823	53
8	800117	2·59	889682	1·71	910435	4·30	089565	52
9	800272	2·58	889579	1·71	910693	4·30	089307	51
10	800427	2·58	889477	1·71	910951	4·30	089049	50
11	9·800582	2·58	9·889374	1·72	9·911209	4·30	10·088791	49
12	800737	2·58	889271	1·72	911467	4·30	088533	48
13	800892	2·58	889168	1·72	911724	4·30	088276	47
14	801047	2·58	889064	1·72	911982	4·30	088018	46
15	801201	2·58	888961	1·72	912240	4·30	087760	45
16	801356	2·57	888858	1·72	912498	4·30	087502	44
17	801511	2·57	888755	1·72	912756	4·30	087244	43
18	801665	2·57	888651	1·72	913014	4·29	086986	42
19	801819	2·57	888548	1·72	913271	4·29	086729	41
20	801973	2·57	888444	1·73	913529	4·29	086471	40
21	9·802128	2·57	9·888341	1·73	9·913787	4·29	10·086213	39
22	802282	2·56	888237	1·73	914044	4·29	085956	38
23	802436	2·56	888134	1·73	914302	4·29	085698	37
24	802589	2·56	888030	1·73	914560	4·29	085440	36
25	802743	2·56	887926	1·73	914817	4·29	085183	35
26	802897	2·56	887822	1·73	915075	4·29	084925	34
27	803050	2·56	887718	1·73	915332	4·29	084668	33
28	803204	2·56	887614	1·73	915590	4·29	084410	32
29	803357	2·55	887510	1·73	915847	4·29	084153	31
30	803511	2·55	887406	1·74	916104	4·29	083896	30
31	9·803664	2·55	9·887302	1·74	9·916362	4·29	10·083638	29
32	803817	2·55	887198	1·74	916619	4·29	083381	28
33	803970	2·55	887093	1·74	916877	4·29	083123	27
34	804123	2·55	886989	1·74	917134	4·29	082866	26
35	804276	2·54	886885	1·74	917391	4·29	082609	25
36	804428	2·54	886780	1·74	917648	4·29	082352	24
37	804581	2·54	886676	1·74	917905	4·29	082095	23
38	804734	2·54	886571	1·74	918163	4·28	081837	22
39	804886	2·54	886466	1·74	918420	4·28	081580	21
40	805039	2·54	886362	1·75	918677	4·28	081323	20
41	9·805191	2·54	9·886257	1·75	9·918934	4·28	10·081066	19
42	805343	2·53	886152	1·75	919191	4·28	080809	18
43	805495	2·53	886047	1·75	919448	4·28	080552	17
44	805647	2·53	885942	1·75	919705	4·28	080295	16
45	805799	2·53	885837	1·75	919962	4·28	080038	15
46	805951	2·53	885732	1·75	920219	4·28	079781	14
47	806103	2·53	885627	1·75	920476	4·28	079524	13
48	806254	2·53	885522	1·75	920733	4·28	079267	12
49	806406	2·52	885416	1·75	920990	4·28	079010	11
50	806557	2·52	885311	1·76	921247	4·28	078753	10
51	9·806709	2·52	9·885205	1·76	9·921503	4·28	10·078497	9
52	806860	2·52	885100	1·76	921760	4·28	078240	8
53	807011	2·52	884994	1·76	922017	4·28	077983	7
54	807163	2·52	884889	1·76	922274	4·28	077726	6
55	807314	2·52	884783	1·76	922530	4·28	077470	5
56	807465	2·51	884677	1·76	922787	4·28	077213	4
57	807615	2·51	884572	1·76	923044	4·28	076956	3
58	807766	2·51	884466	1·76	923300	4·28	076700	2
59	807917	2·51	884360	1·76	923557	4·27	076443	1
60	808067	2·51	884254	1·77	923813	4·27	076187	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(50 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·808067	2·51	9·884254	1·77	9·923813	4·27	10 076187	60
1	808218	2·51	884148	1·77	924070	4·27	075930	59
2	808368	2·51	884042	1·77	924327	4·27	075673	58
3	808519	2·50	883936	1·77	924583	4·27	075417	57
4	808669	2·50	883829	1·77	924840	4·27	075160	56
5	808819	2·50	883723	1·77	925096	4·27	074904	55
6	808969	2·50	883617	1·77	925352	4·27	074648	54
7	809119	2·50	883510	1·77	925609	4·27	074391	53
8	809269	2·50	883404	1·77	925865	4·27	074135	52
9	809419	2·49	883297	1·78	926122	4·27	073878	51
10	809569	2·49	883191	1·78	926378	4·27	073622	50
11	9·809718	2·49	9·883084	1·78	9·926634	4·27	10·073366	49
12	809868	2·49	882977	1·78	926890	4·27	073110	48
13	810017	2·49	882871	1·78	927147	4·27	072853	47
14	810167	2·49	882764	1·78	927403	4·27	072597	46
15	810316	2·48	882657	1·78	927659	4·27	072341	45
16	810465	2·48	882550	1·78	927915	4·27	072085	44
17	810614	2·48	882443	1·78	928171	4·27	071829	43
18	810763	2·48	882336	1·79	928427	4·27	071573	42
19	810912	2·48	882229	1·79	928683	4·27	071317	41
20	811061	2·48	882121	1·79	928940	4·27	071060	40
21	9·811210	2·48	9·882014	1·79	9·929196	4·27	10·070804	39
22	811358	2·47	881907	1·79	929452	4·27	070548	38
23	811507	2·47	881799	1·79	929708	4·27	070292	37
24	811655	2·47	881692	1·79	929964	4·26	070036	36
25	811804	2·47	881584	1·79	930220	4·26	069780	35
26	811952	2·47	881477	1·79	930475	4·26	069525	34
27	812100	2·47	881369	1·79	930731	4·26	069269	33
28	812248	2·47	881261	1·80	930987	4·26	069013	32
29	812396	2·46	881153	1·80	931243	4·26	068757	31
30	812544	2·46	881046	1·80	931499	4·26	068501	30
31	9·812692	2·46	9·880938	1·80	9·931755	4·26	10·068245	29
32	812840	2·46	880830	1·80	932010	4·26	067990	28
33	812988	2·46	880722	1·80	932266	4·26	067734	27
34	813135	2·46	880613	1·80	932522	4·26	067478	26
35	813283	2·46	880505	1·80	932778	4·26	067222	25
36	813430	2·45	880397	1·80	933033	4·26	066967	24
37	813578	2·45	880289	1·81	933289	4·26	066711	23
38	813725	2·45	880180	1·81	933545	4·26	066455	22
39	813872	2·45	880072	1·81	933800	4·26	066200	21
40	814019	2·45	879963	1·81	934056	4·26	065944	20
41	9·814166	2·45	9·879855	1·81	9·934311	4·26	10·065689	19
42	814313	2·45	879746	1·81	934567	4·26	065433	18
43	814460	2·44	879637	1·81	934823	4·26	065177	17
44	814607	2·44	879529	1·81	935078	4·26	064922	16
45	814753	2·44	879420	1·81	935333	4·26	064667	15
46	814900	2·44	879311	1·81	935589	4·26	064411	14
47	815046	2·44	879202	1·82	935844	4·26	064156	13
48	815193	2·44	879093	1·82	936100	4·26	063900	12
49	815339	2·44	878984	1·82	936355	4·26	063645	11
50	815485	2·43	878875	1·82	936610	4·26	063390	10
51	9·815631	2·43	9·878766	1·82	9·936866	4·25	10·063134	9
52	815778	2·43	878656	1·82	937121	4·25	062879	8
53	815924	2·43	878547	1·82	937376	4·25	062624	7
54	816069	2·43	878438	1·82	937632	4·25	062368	6
55	816215	2·43	878328	1·82	937887	4·25	062113	5
56	816361	2·43	878219	1·83	938142	4·25	061858	4
57	816507	2·42	878109	1·83	938398	4·25	061602	3
58	816652	2·42	877999	1·83	938653	4·25	061347	2
59	816798	2·42	877890	1·83	938908	4·25	061092	1
60	816943	2·42	877780	1·83	939163	4·25	060837	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	

(49 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·816943	2·42	9·877780	·83	9·939163	4·25	10·060837	60
1	817088	2·42	877670	1·83	939418	4·25	060582	59
2	817233	2·42	877560	1·83	939673	4·25	060327	58
3	817379	2·42	877450	1·83	939928	4·25	060072	57
4	817524	2·41	877340	1·83	940183	4·25	059817	56
5	817668	2·41	877230	1·84	940438	4·25	059562	55
6	817813	2·41	877120	1·84	940694	4·25	059306	54
7	817958	2·41	877010	1·84	940949	4·25	059051	53
8	818103	2·41	876899	1·84	941204	4·25	058796	52
9	818247	2·41	876789	1·84	941458	4·25	058542	51
10	818392	2·41	876678	1·84	941714	4·25	058286	50
11	9·818536	2·40	9·876568	1·84	9·941968	4·25	10·058032	49
12	818681	2·40	876457	1·84	942223	4·25	057777	48
13	818825	2·40	876347	1·84	942478	4·25	057522	47
14	818969	2·40	876236	1·85	942733	4·25	057267	46
15	819113	2·40	876125	1·85	942988	4·25	057012	45
16	819257	2·40	876014	1·85	943243	4·25	056757	44
17	819401	2·40	875904	1·85	943498	4·25	056502	43
18	819545	2·39	875793	1·85	943752	4·25	056248	42
19	819689	2·39	875682	1·85	944007	4·25	055993	41
20	819832	2·39	875571	1·85	944262	4·25	055738	40
21	9·819976	2·39	9·875459	1·85	9·944517	4·25	10·055483	39
22	820120	2·39	875348	1·85	944771	4·24	055229	38
23	820263	2·39	875237	1·85	945026	4·24	054974	37
24	820406	2·39	875126	1·86	945281	4·24	054719	36
25	820550	2·38	875014	1·86	945535	4·24	054465	35
26	820693	2·38	874903	1·86	945790	4·24	054210	34
27	820836	2·38	874791	1·86	946045	4·24	053955	33
28	820979	2·38	874680	1·86	946299	4·24	053701	32
29	821122	2·38	874568	1·86	946554	4·24	053446	31
30	821265	2·38	874456	1·86	946808	4·24	053192	30
31	9·821407	2·38	9·874344	1·86	9·947063	4·24	10·052937	29
32	821550	2·38	874232	1·87	947318	4·24	052682	28
33	821693	2·37	874121	1·87	947572	4·24	052428	27
34	821835	2·37	874009	1·87	947826	4·24	052174	26
35	821977	2·37	873896	1·87	948081	4·24	051919	25
36	822120	2·37	873784	1·87	948336	4·24	051664	24
37	822262	2·37	873672	1·87	948590	4·24	051410	23
38	822404	2·37	873560	1·87	948844	4·24	051156	22
39	822546	2·37	873448	1·87	949099	4·24	050901	21
40	822688	2·36	873335	1·87	949353	4·24	050647	20
41	9·822830	2·36	9·873223	1·87	9·949607	4·24	10·050393	19
42	822972	2·36	873110	1·88	949862	4·24	050138	18
43	823114	2·36	872998	1·88	950116	4·24	049884	17
44	823255	2·36	872885	1·88	950370	4·24	049630	16
45	823397	2·36	872772	1·88	950625	4·24	049375	15
46	823539	2·36	872659	1·88	950879	4·24	049121	14
47	823680	2·35	872547	1·88	951133	4·24	048867	13
48	823821	2·35	872434	1·83	951388	4·24	048612	12
49	823963	2·35	872321	1·88	951642	4·24	048358	11
50	824104	2·35	872208	1·88	951896	4·24	048104	10
51	9·824245	2·35	9·872095	1·89	9·952150	4·24	10·047850	9
52	824386	2·35	871981	1·89	952405	4·24	047595	8
53	824527	2·35	871868	1·89	952659	4·24	047341	7
54	824668	2·34	871755	1·89	952913	4·24	047087	6
55	824808	2·34	871641	1·89	953167	4·23	046833	5
56	824949	2·34	871528	1·89	953421	4·23	046579	4
57	825090	2·34	871414	1·89	953675	4·23	046325	3
58	825230	2·34	871301	1·89	953929	4·23	046071	2
59	825371	2·34	871187	1·89	954183	4·23	045817	1
60	825511	2·34	871073	1·90	954437	4·23	045563	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(48 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·825511	2·34	9·871073	1·90	9·954437	4·23	10·045563	60
1	825651	2·33	870960	1·90	954691	4·23	045309	59
2	825791	2·33	870846	1·90	954945	4·23	045055	58
3	825931	2·33	870732	1·90	955200	4·23	044800	57
4	826071	2·33	870618	1·90	955454	4·23	044546	56
5	826211	2·33	870504	1·90	955707	4·23	044293	55
6	826351	2·33	870390	1·90	955961	4·23	044039	54
7	826491	2·33	870276	1·90	956215	4·23	043785	53
8	826631	2·33	870161	1·90	956469	4·23	043531	52
9	826770	2·32	870047	1·91	956723	4·23	043277	51
10	826910	2·32	869933	1·91	956977	4·23	043023	50
11	9·827049	2·32	9·869818	1·91	9·957231	4·23	10·042769	49
12	827189	2·32	869704	1·91	957485	4·23	042515	48
13	827328	2·32	869589	1·91	957739	4·23	042261	47
14	827467	2·32	869474	1·91	957993	4·23	042007	46
15	827606	2·32	869360	1·91	958246	4·23	041754	45
16	827745	2·32	869245	1·91	958500	4·23	041500	44
17	827884	2·31	869130	1·91	958754	4·23	041246	43
18	828023	2·31	869015	1·92	959008	4·23	040992	42
19	828162	2·31	868900	1·92	959262	4·23	040738	41
20	828301	2·31	868785	1·92	959516	4·23	040484	40
21	9·828439	2·31	9·868670	1·92	9·959769	4·23	10·040231	39
22	828578	2·31	868555	1·92	960023	4·23	039977	38
23	828716	2·31	868440	1·92	960277	4·23	039723	37
24	828855	2·30	868324	1·92	960531	4·23	039469	36
25	828993	2·30	868209	1·92	960784	4·23	039216	35
26	829131	2·30	868093	1·92	961038	4·23	038962	34
27	829269	2·30	867978	1·93	961291	4·23	038709	33
28	829407	2·30	867862	1·93	961545	4·23	038455	32
29	829545	2·30	867747	1·93	961799	4·23	038201	31
30	829683	2·30	867631	1·93	962052	4·23	037948	30
31	9·829821	2·29	9·867515	1·93	9·962306	4·23	10·037694	29
32	829959	2·29	867399	1·93	962560	4·23	037440	28
33	830097	2·29	867283	1·93	962813	4·23	037187	27
34	830234	2·29	867167	1·93	963067	4·23	036933	26
35	830372	2·29	867051	1·93	963320	4·23	036680	25
36	830509	2·29	866935	1·94	963574	4·23	036426	24
37	830646	2·29	866819	1·94	963827	4·23	036173	23
38	830784	2·29	866703	1·94	964081	4·23	035919	22
39	830921	2·28	866586	1·94	964335	4·23	035665	21
40	831058	2·28	866470	1·94	964588	4·22	035412	20
41	9·831195	2·28	9·866353	1·94	9·964842	4·22	10·035158	19
42	831332	2·28	866237	1·94	965095	4·22	034905	18
43	831469	2·28	866120	1·94	965349	4·22	034651	17
44	831606	2·28	866004	1·95	965602	4·22	034398	16
45	831742	2·28	865887	1·95	965855	4·22	034145	15
46	831879	2·28	865770	1·95	966105	4·22	033891	14
47	832015	2·27	865653	1·95	966362	4·22	033638	13
48	832152	2·27	865536	1·95	966616	4·22	033384	12
49	832288	2·27	865419	1·95	966869	4·22	033131	11
50	832425	2·27	865302	1·95	967123	4·22	032877	10
51	9·832561	2·27	9·865185	1·95	9·967376	4·22	10·032624	9
52	832697	2·27	865068	1·95	967629	4·22	032371	8
53	832833	2·27	864950	1·95	967883	4·22	032117	7
54	832969	2·26	864833	1·96	968136	4·22	031864	6
55	833105	2·26	864716	1·96	968389	4·22	031611	5
56	833241	2·26	864598	1·96	968643	4·22	031357	4
57	833377	2·26	864481	1·96	968896	4·22	031104	3
58	833512	2·26	864363	1·96	969149	4·22	030851	2
59	833648	2·26	864245	1·96	969403	4·22	030597	1
60	833783	2·26	864127	1·96	969656	4·22	030344	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(47 DEGREES.)

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·833783	2·26	9·864127	1·96	9·969656	4·22	10·030344	60
1	833919	2·25	864010	1·96	969909	4·22	030091	59
2	834054	2·25	863892	1·97	970162	4·22	029838	58
3	834189	2·25	863774	1·97	970416	4·22	029584	57
4	834325	2·25	863656	1·97	970669	4·22	029331	56
5	834460	2·25	863538	1·97	970922	4·22	029078	55
6	834595	2·25	863419	1·97	971175	4·22	028825	54
7	834730	2·25	863301	1·97	971429	4·22	028571	53
8	834865	2·25	863183	1·97	971682	4·22	028318	52
9	834999	2·24	863064	1·97	971935	4·22	028065	51
10	835134	2·24	862946	1·98	972188	4·22	027812	50
11	9·835269	2·24	9·862827	1·98	9·972441	4·22	10·027559	49
12	835403	2·24	862709	1·98	972694	4·22	027306	48
13	835538	2·24	862590	1·98	972948	4·22	027052	47
14	835672	2·24	862471	1·98	973201	4·22	026799	46
15	835807	2·24	862353	1·98	973454	4·22	026546	45
16	835941	2·24	862234	1·98	973707	4·22	026293	44
17	836075	2·23	862115	1·98	973960	4·22	026040	43
18	836209	2·23	861996	1·98	974213	4·22	025787	42
19	836343	2·23	861877	1·98	974466	4·22	025534	41
20	836477	2·23	861758	1·99	974719	4·22	025281	40
21	9·836611	2·23	9·861638	1·99	9·974973	4·22	10·025027	39
22	836745	2·23	861519	1·99	975226	4·22	024774	38
23	836878	2·23	861400	1·99	975479	4·22	024521	37
24	837012	2·22	861280	1·99	975732	4·22	024268	36
25	837146	2·22	861161	1·99	975985	4·22	024015	35
26	837279	2·22	861041	1·99	976238	4·22	023762	34
27	837412	2·22	860922	1·99	976491	4·22	023509	33
28	837546	2·22	860802	1·99	976744	4·22	023256	32
29	837679	2·22	860682	2·00	976997	4·22	023003	31
30	837812	2·22	860562	2·00	977250	4·22	022750	30
31	9·837945	2·22	9·860442	2·00	9·977503	4·22	10·022497	29
32	838078	2·21	860322	2·00	977756	4·22	022244	28
33	838211	2·21	860202	2·00	978009	4·22	021991	27
34	838344	2·21	860082	2·00	978262	4·22	021738	26
35	838477	2·21	859962	2·00	978515	4·22	021485	25
36	838610	2·21	859842	2·00	978768	4·22	021232	24
37	838742	2·21	859721	2·01	979021	4·22	020979	23
38	838875	2·21	859601	2·01	979274	4·22	020726	22
39	839007	2·21	859480	2·01	979527	4·22	020473	21
40	839140	2·20	859360	2·01	979780	4·22	020220	20
41	9·839272	2·20	9·859239	2·01	9·980033	4·22	10·019967	19
42	839404	2·20	859119	2·01	980286	4·22	019714	18
43	839536	2·20	858998	2·01	980538	4·22	019462	17
44	839668	2·20	858877	2·01	980791	4·21	019209	16
45	839800	2·20	858756	2·02	981044	4·21	018956	15
46	839932	2·20	858635	2·02	981297	4·21	018703	14
47	840064	2·19	858514	2·02	981550	4·21	018450	13
48	840196	2·19	858393	2·02	981803	4·21	018197	12
49	840328	2·19	858272	2·02	982056	4·21	017944	11
50	840459	2·19	858151	2·02	982309	4·21	017691	10
51	9·840591	2·19	9·858029	2·02	9·982562	4·21	10·017438	9
52	840722	2·19	857908	2·02	982814	4·21	017186	8
53	840854	2·19	857786	2·02	983067	4·21	016933	7
54	840985	2·19	857665	2·03	983320	4·21	016680	6
55	841116	2·18	857543	2·03	983573	4·21	016427	5
56	841247	2·18	857422	2·03	983826	4·21	016174	4
57	841378	2·18	857300	2·03	984079	4·21	015921	3
58	841509	2·18	857178	2·03	984331	4·21	015669	2
59	841640	2·18	857056	2·03	984584	4·21	015416	1
60	841771	2·18	856934	2·03	984837	4·21	015163	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang	D.	Tang.	M.

M.	Sine	D.	Cosine	D.	Tang.	D.	Cotang.	
0	9·841771	2·18	9·856934	2·03	9·984837	4·21	10·015163	60
1	841902	2·18	856812	2·03	985090	4·21	014910	59
2	842033	2·18	856690	2·04	985343	4·21	014657	58
3	842163	2·17	856568	2·04	985596	4·21	014404	57
4	842294	2·17	856446	2·04	985848	4·21	014152	56
5	842424	2·17	856323	2·04	986101	4·21	013899	55
6	842555	2·17	856201	2·04	986354	4·21	013646	54
7	842685	2·17	856078	2·04	986607	4·21	013393	53
8	842815	2·17	855956	2·04	986860	4·21	013140	52
9	842946	2·17	855833	2·04	987112	4·21	012888	51
10	843076	2·17	855711	2·05	987365	4·21	012635	50
11	9·843206	2·16	9·855588	2·05	9·987618	4·21	10·012382	49
12	843336	2·16	855465	2·05	987871	4·21	012129	48
13	843466	2·16	855342	2·05	988123	4·21	011877	47
14	843595	2·16	855219	2·05	988376	4·21	011624	46
15	843725	2·16	855096	2·05	988629	4·21	011371	45
16	843855	2·16	854973	2·05	988882	4·21	011118	44
17	843984	2·16	854850	2·05	989134	4·21	010866	43
18	844114	2·15	854727	2·06	989387	4·21	010613	42
19	844243	2·15	854603	2·06	989640	4·21	010360	41
20	844372	2·15	854480	2·06	989893	4·21	010107	40
21	9·844502	2·15	9·854356	2·06	9·990145	4·21	10·009855	39
22	844631	2·15	854233	2·06	990398	4·21	009602	38
23	844760	2·15	854109	2·06	990651	4·21	009349	37
24	844889	2·15	853986	2·06	990903	4·21	009097	36
25	845018	2·15	853862	2·06	991156	4·21	008844	35
26	845147	2·15	853738	2·06	991409	4·21	008591	34
27	845276	2·14	853614	2·07	991662	4·21	008338	33
28	845405	2·14	853490	2·07	991914	4·21	008086	32
29	845533	2·14	853366	2·07	992167	4·21	007833	31
30	845662	2·14	853242	2·07	992420	4·21	007580	30
31	9·845790	2·14	9·853118	2·07	9·992672	4·21	10·007328	29
32	845919	2·14	852994	2·07	992925	4·21	007075	28
33	846047	2·14	852869	2·07	993178	4·21	006822	27
34	846175	2·14	852745	2·07	993430	4·21	006570	26
35	846304	2·14	852620	2·07	993683	4·21	006317	25
36	846432	2·13	852496	2·08	993936	4·21	006064	24
37	846560	2·13	852371	2·08	994189	4·21	005811	23
38	846688	2·13	852247	2·08	994441	4·21	005559	22
39	846816	2·13	852122	2·08	994694	4·21	005306	21
40	846944	2·13	851997	2·08	994947	4·21	005053	20
41	9·847071	2·13	9·851872	2·08	9·995199	4·21	10·004801	19
42	847199	2·13	851747	2·08	995452	4·21	004548	18
43	847327	2·13	851622	2·08	995705	4·21	004295	17
44	847454	2·12	851497	2·09	995957	4·21	004043	16
45	847582	2·12	851372	2·09	996210	4·21	003790	15
46	847709	2·12	851246	2·09	996463	4·21	003537	14
47	847836	2·12	851121	2·09	996715	4·21	003285	13
48	847964	2·12	850996	2·09	996968	4·21	003032	12
49	848091	2·12	850870	2·09	997221	4·21	002779	11
50	848218	2·12	850745	2·09	997473	4·21	002527	10
51	9·848345	2·12	9·850619	2·09	9·997726	4·21	10·002274	9
52	848472	2·11	850493	2·10	997979	4·21	002021	8
53	848599	2·11	850368	2·10	998231	4·21	001769	7
54	848726	2·11	850242	2·10	998484	4·21	001516	6
55	848852	2·11	850116	2·10	998737	4·21	001263	5
56	848979	2·11	849990	2·10	998989	4·21	001011	4
57	849106	2·11	849864	2·10	999242	4·21	000758	3
58	849232	2·11	849738	2·10	999495	4·21	000505	2
59	849359	2·11	849611	2·10	999748	4·21	000253	1
60	849485	2·11	849485	2·10	10·000000	4·21	10·000000	0
	Cosine	D.	Sine	D.	Cotang.	D.	Tang.	M.

(45 DEGREES.)

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